CHITTENDEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
P.O. BOX 1426
BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05402

RETURN OF SERVICE

James Douglas Administrator **VS.** Middlebury College _____ Docket #

On the 24 day of MARCH, 2023 I made service of the following document(s) upon the defendant The President and Fellows of Middlebury College

- ☒ Summons
- ☒ Complaint
- ☐ Motion(s)
- ☐ Affidavit
- ☐ Summons to Trustee
- ☐ List of Exemptions
- ☐ Trustee Disclosure Under Oath
- ☐ Order to Escrow Rent
- ☐ Notice of Termination
- ☐ Subpoena - Witness fees of _____
- ☐ Interrogatories
- ☒ Exhibit(s) - 1-8
- ☐ Writ of Possession
- ☐ Judgment Order
- ☐ Order _____
- ☒ Notice of Appearance
- ☐ Notice of Hearing _____
- ☐ Writ of Attachment
- ☐ Recognizance
- ☒ Answer Form
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

☐ by delivering a copy of the same to the defendant.

☒ by delivering a copy of the same to David Gurtman Esq Agent for Dinse P.C - registered Agent

☐ a person of suitable age and discretion and then and there a resident at the usual place of abode of said defendant.

☒ At 209 Battery St Burlington Vermont, (for each of them) a copy thereof with my return endorsed thereon.

Service	_____	Copies $	_____
Travel	_____	Miles	_____
Postage			_____
Copying	_____	Copies	_____
Other	_____		_____
TOTAL		$	_____

_____
Sheriff/Deputy Sheriff

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT **Civil** **DIVISION**

Addison **Unit** **Case No.** _____

Plaintiff(s)	VS.	*Defendant(s)*
J. Douglas, Spec Admin Mead Estat		**Pres & Fellow Middlebury Colle**

SUMMONS

THIS SUMMONS IS DIRECTED TO The President and Fellows of Middlebury College

1. **YOU ARE BEING SUED.** The Plaintiff has started a lawsuit against you. The Plaintiff's Complaint against you is attached to this summons. Do not throw these papers away. They are official papers that affect your rights.

2. **YOU MUST REPLY WITHIN 21* DAYS TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS.** You must give or mail the Plaintiff **a written response** called an Answer within 21* days of the date on which you received this Summons. You must send a copy of your Answer to the [Plaintiff][Plaintiff's attorney] located at: Valsangiacomo, Detora & McQuesten, P.C.
   P.O. Box 625, Barre, VT 05641

   You must also give or mail your Answer to the Court located at:
   Vermont Superior Court, Addison County Courthouse
   7 Mahady Court, Middlebury, VT 05753

3. **YOU MUST RESPOND TO EACH CLAIM.** The Answer is your written response to the Plaintiff's Complaint. In your Answer you must state whether you agree or disagree with each paragraph of the Complaint. If you believe the Plaintiff should not be given everything asked for in the Complaint, you must say so in your Answer.

4. **YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CASE IF YOU DO NOT GIVE YOUR WRITTEN ANSWER TO THE COURT.** If you do not Answer within 21* days and file it with the Court, you will lose this case. You will not get to tell your side of the story, and the Court may decide against you and award the Plaintiff everything asked for in the complaint.

5. **YOU MUST MAKE ANY CLAIMS AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF IN YOUR REPLY.** Your Answer must state any related legal claims you have against the Plaintiff. Your claims against the Plaintiff are called Counterclaims. If you do not make your Counterclaims in writing in your Answer, you may not be able to bring them up at all. Even if you have insurance and the insurance company will defend you, you must still file any Counterclaims you may have.

6. **LEGAL ASSISTANCE.** You may wish to get legal help from a lawyer. If you cannot afford a lawyer, you should ask the court clerk for information about places where you can get free legal help. **Even if you cannot get legal help, you must still give the Court a written Answer to protect your rights or you may lose the case.**

7. **NOTICE OF APPEARANCE FORM.** THE COURT NEEDS TO KNOW HOW TO REACH YOU SO THAT YOU WILL BE INFORMED OF ALL MATTERS RELATING TO YOUR CASE. If you have not hired an attorney and are representing yourself, in addition to filing the required answer it is important that you file the Notice of Appearance form attached to this summons, to give the court your name, mailing address and phone number (and email address, if you have one). You must also mail or deliver a copy of the form to the lawyer or party who sent you this paperwork, so that you will receive copies of anything else they file with the court.

/s/ L. Brooke Dingledine, Esq. — March 24, 2023

Plaintiff's Attorney/Court Clerk — *Dated*

Served on 3-24-23

Date — *Sheriff*

* Use 21 days, except that in the exceptional situations where a different time is allowed by the court in which to answer, the different time should be inserted.

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT **Civil** **DIVISION**

Addison **Unit** **Case No.** _____

Plaintiff(s)	VS.	*Defendant(s)*
J. Douglas, Spec Admin Mead Estat		**Pres & Fellow Middlebury Colle**

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE FOR SELF-REPRESENTED PARTY

My Name is: (print name) The President and Fellows of Middlebury College

In this case I am the: ☐ Plaintiff ☑ Defendant ☐ Other _____

I do not have an attorney and will represent myself. If I decide to be represented by an attorney in the future, my attorney will notify the court of the change.

In representing myself, I understand that I **MUST:**

1. **Notify the court in writing of any changes in my mailing address, phone number, or email address.**
2. **Give or send copies of any papers I file with the court to every other party in this case. If another party has an attorney, I will give or send copies to that party's attorney.**
3. **File a certificate of service with the court certifying that I have sent the papers I am filing (including this form) to all parties. I understand that I can find that form on the Vermont Judiciary website https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/ or at the courthouse.**

Court Notices and Orders

I understand that the court will send all notices and orders to me at the mailing address provided below.

Documents from Other Parties in the Case

I understand that the other parties in the case are required to provide me with a copy of all documents they file with the court. If I consent, the other parties may send me documents by email instead of by mail.
I consent to receive documents from the other parties at the email provided below:

☐ **YES** ☐ **NO**

My Mailing Address:

Address: _____

Town/City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone Number (day): _____

Email Address: _____

Date

_____ _____

Signature

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT **CIVIL DIVISION**

Addison Unit **Docket No.**

Plaintiff		*Defendant(s)*
J. Douglas, Spec Admin John Mead Estate	vs.	**President & Fellows of Middlebury College**

ANSWER

My name is *(print or type)* The President & Fellows of Middlebury College. I have been sued in this case.

My answer to each numbered paragraph of the Complaint is as follows: *(Instructions - for each paragraph, state that you agree, disagree, or don't know)*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

(add additional numbered lines on separate page if necessary)

I have legal defenses to the claims made against me. They are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

(add additional numbered lines on separate page if necessary)

If I have a counterclaim against the Plaintiff(s), I am filing that separately with the required filing fee.

I understand that I must file this **Answer** with the Court, **AND** send a copy of this **Answer** (and any attachments) to **every party** in the case (Plaintiffs and Defendants), **AND** file and send to each party, a **Certificate of Service** form showing that I did that.

I also understand that anything I file with the Court must be sent to **every party** in the case, and that I must file a **Certificate of Service** form with each filing showing that I did that.

I understand that I have to follow the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure.

I agree that all papers in this case may be sent to me at the address below.

Date

_____

_____
Signature

_____
Print Name

_____
Address

_____
Address 2

_____
Email

_____
Phone Number

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ANSWERS AND COUNTERCLAIMS

If you are sued (by having a **Complaint** delivered to you), you should file an **Answer** to the **Complaint**. An **Answer** is a written response to each numbered paragraph of the **Complaint**, saying whether you agree or disagree. The **Answer** form is available on the court website. It is important to file an **Answer**, because if you don't the case may be decided against you without you getting a chance to tell your side of the story. You also need to file a **Notice of Appearance** form providing your contact information. The court will use the mailing address you provide to send you any notices about your case. An email address and phone number are helpful if the court or the other parties need to contact you quickly.

You must file the **Answer** with the court and send copies to the party suing you (the Plaintiff) and to any other parties in the case. If any of the parties are represented by a lawyer, you must send everything to the lawyer, not directly to the person or business suing you. The **Complaint** has a special number on it called a Docket Number. You must put that number on your **Answer** and everything else you file in the case so it can be properly filed by the court.

It is always a good idea to seek the advice of a lawyer to help you with the case if possible. If you do not believe you can afford a lawyer, there are still options to get legal help. There are lawyers who can assist you for just a limited part of a case such as preparing the **Answer** (called a "limited appearance"), lawyers who offer sliding scale fees for those of limited income, and lawyers who will give you a half hour of free advice. In addition, Legal Services Vermont may be able to help if your income is below a certain level. We suggest you try all of these options before trying to defend a case by yourself:

Vermont Lawyer Referral Service:	www.vtbar.org	1-800-639-7036
Legal Services Vermont:	vtlawhelp.org	1-800-889-2047
Vt.freelegalanswers.org		

If you have a lawyer, they will take care of preparing and filing the Answer for you. If *you do not have a lawyer, you are still responsible for following the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure*, which you can find online or in a library. There are deadlines for filing Answers, which you can find in the rules.

The **Answer** is the place to list any defenses to the Plaintiff 's claims—why you think they should lose the case. If you think you have a separate claim against the Plaintiff—not just a defense explaining why the Plaintiff should not win their claims—you can also file a separate **Counterclaim**. There is a fee for filing a **Counterclaim**, which the court clerk can explain to you. There is also a form available on the court website. You must file the Counterclaim with the court (with a **Certificate of Service**) and send a copy to all of the parties, not just whoever you are making the claim against.

Even if you are representing yourself, the same rules that apply to lawyers also apply to you. You are expected to read and follow the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure. They can be found online or at a library.

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT
Addison Unit

CIVIL DIVISION
Case No. _____

Hon. James H. Douglas,	)
Special Administrator of the	)
Estate of John Abner Mead,	)
Plaintiff	)
v.	)
	)
The President and Fellows of	)
Middlebury College	)
Defendant	)

COMPLAINT

NOW COMES Plaintiff, Honorable James H. Douglas, Special Administrator of the Estate of John Abner Mead, by and through his attorneys of the firm Valsangiacomo, Detora & McQuesten, P.C., and hereby complains against Defendant, The President and Fellows of Middlebury College alleging the following facts and causes of action regarding:

The "Mead Memorial Chapel" at Middlebury College (1916-2021)

"A scapegoat remains effective as long as we believe in its guilt." --Rene Girard

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I. Introduction

1. In 1914, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of his graduation from Middlebury College, Dr. John Abner Mead, former Governor of Vermont, wrote to the President of his alma mater, Middlebury College, offering:

> *. . . to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college,* ***the same to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel."*** I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, *and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished.*
>
> Ex. 1-001 (*emphasis supplied*).

2. Mead then told of his great-great-grandfather, James Mead, Rutland's first settler, "who brought the first...Holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness," and of his great-great-grandmother, Mercy Holmes Mead, who gathered the pioneers of the immediate area for the first Christian service in the Otter Creek Valley and shared fellowship with the local Native Americans. Mead's Letter recounted their lives as embodying the simplicity, strength of character, and religious faith that Mead envisioned the Mead Memorial Chapel would symbolize:

> . . . ***With this memory ever present,*** it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and *that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth.*
>
> Ex. 1-001 (*emphasis supplied*).

3. The Middlebury College Trustees unreservedly and enthusiastically accepted Dr. Mead's offer, with the explicit understanding that the Chapel was to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel."

4. Built of finely dressed Vermont marble and placed on the highest point on campus as Dr. Mead directed, the "Mead Memorial Chapel" stands not only as the most dominant building on the campus, but has become an iconic feature of Middlebury's landscape, serving as the flagship for the College's identity, branding, marketing and merchandizing. Indeed, it is the face of Middlebury College for audiences to whom the College directs its promotional literature and videos:

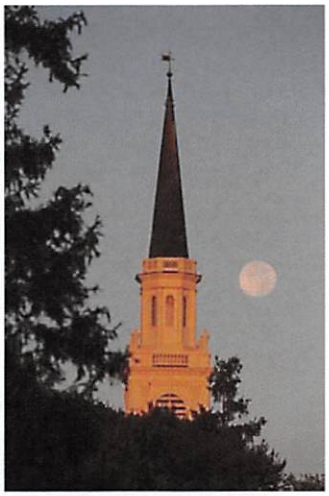
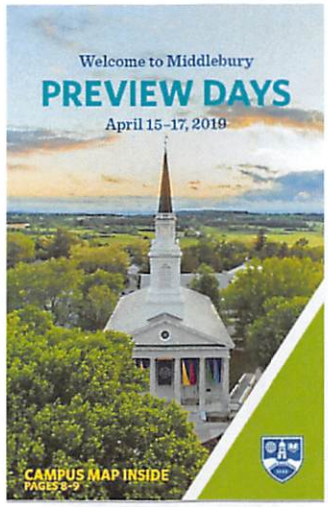
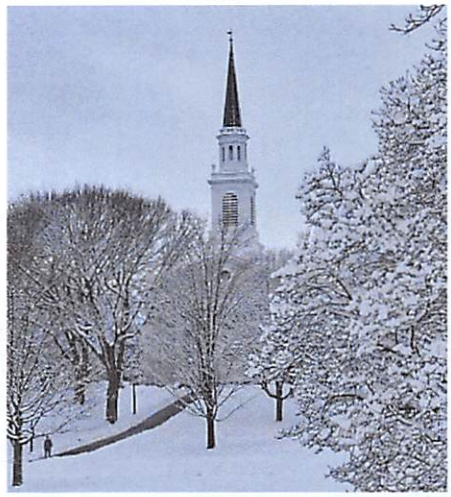
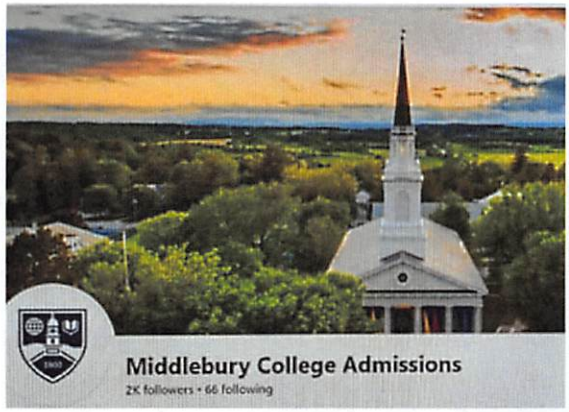
		

Exhibit 5 – 009.	Exhibit 5 – 009.	Exhibit 5 – 009.

	
Exhibit 5 – 009.	Exhibit 5 – 009.

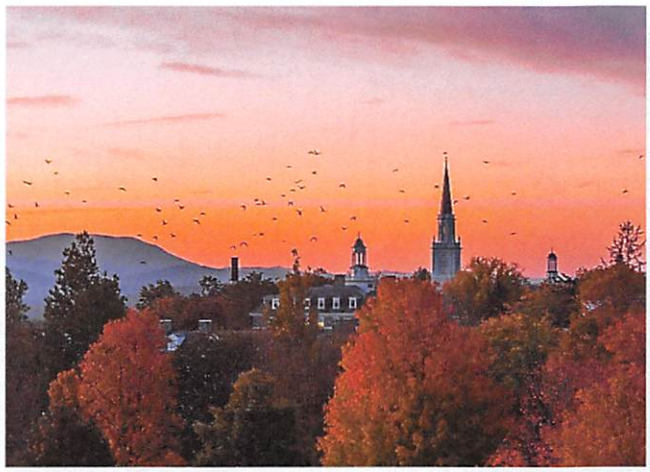
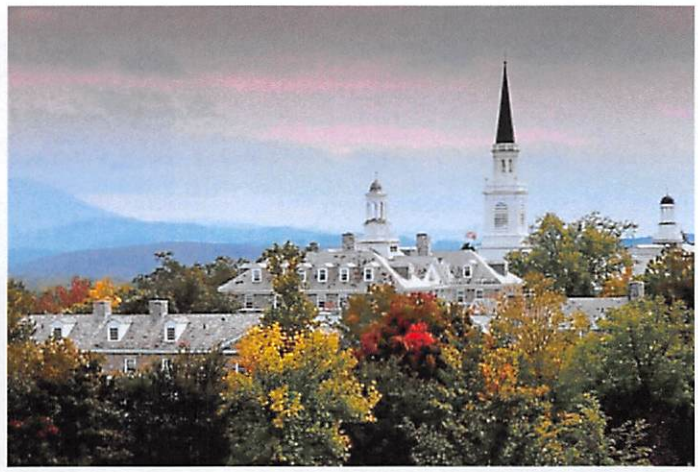

	

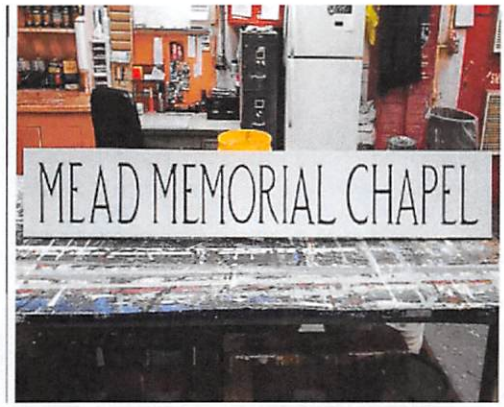
Exhibit 5 – 009.	Exhibit 5 – 009.

5. For more than a century, the Mead Memorial Chapel has been home to student performances, guest lectures, religious services, weddings, baptisms, funerals, and annual events like Convocation and Baccalaureate. Over the years, it has welcomed Academy Award winners, Nobel laureates, and pillars of art, business, and science for discussions, readings, and panels.

Ex. 5 – 008 - vintage postcard:
"When Chapel is Over"
Midd. College, Middlebury Vt."

6. Despite this storied past, in the early morning hours of Monday, Sept. 27, 2021, Middlebury College removed the wooden "Mead Memorial Chapel" sign, which hung unobtrusively in a niche above the entrance of the Chapel, identifying the College's house of worship and "Meeting House" for community gatherings for the past 105 years.

Ex. 7 – 002.



Ex. 7 – 003.

7. The College issued no warning that the name would be removed, held no public discussion, and offered no hint that such a dramatic change would occur. Instead, the College issued a statement only after the deed was done, announcing that the Mead Memorial Chapel would "no longer bear the name John Mead, Vermont governor from 1910 to 1912 and Middlebury Class of 1864, due to [Governor Mead's] role in promoting eugenics policies in the state that led to the involuntary sterilization of an estimated 250 people." This language makes a grossly distorted claim of the type that has become all too common in the current "cancel culture" in which we live. Such a claim is not what one would expect from an internationally renowned liberal arts college.

8. Nor is the erroneous claim that the College was removing "the name John Mead" from the Mead Memorial Chapel. The Chapel was not named for John Mead, nor was it built to honor or memorialize John Mead. Instead, it was erected by John Mead and named the "Mead Memorial Chapel," in memory of the Mead family ancestors who embodied the values that were symbolized by the Chapel itself. It was with this understanding that the Trustees explicitly accepted a Chapel that would be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel."

9. In removing the Mead name from the Chapel, the College has not only breached that agreement and promise, but has obliterated any memory of the selfless acts and the altruistic contributions John Mead made to his nation, state, county, town, church, and to Middlebury College itself. In short, Middlebury College has "canceled" John Abner Mead, forever disparaged and

vilified his family name, and replaced his legacy with a narrative that brands Governor Mead a eugenicist and proclaims him responsible for the tragic sterilization of Vermonters and Native peoples.

10. The unwarranted accusation conflates historical events that occurred two decades apart, declaring Mead responsible for legislation enacted 19 years after his Farewell Address and more than a decade after his death. Middlebury College's stripping of "John Mead's name" from the Mead Memorial Chapel makes Governor Mead a scapegoat and does a disservice to his memory, the good works he performed throughout his lifetime, and particularly the love and devotion he showed to Middlebury College.

11. The Mead Memorial Chapel was not a memorial to Governor John Abner Mead. Nor was the naming of the Mead Chapel some honor bestowed upon a big-money donor. Instead, Governor Mead built the Mead Memorial Chapel as a place for divine worship and a Meeting House for the Middlebury College Community.

12. He designed it to symbolize the simplicity and character of the people of the Otter Creek Valley and the State of Vermont and named it the "Mead Memorial Chapel" to memorialize *the Mead family ancestors*, who embodied that strength of character and who brought Christian faith, fellowship, and community to early Vermont.

13. The basis for the furtive removal of Mead's name was the Governor's support, in his Farewell Address of 1912, for proposals to restrict the issuance

of marriage licenses and to appoint a commission to study the use of a new operation called a vasectomy, which was a safer and more humane process of sterilization. However, the claim that Mead's 1912 comments caused sterilizations to happen two or three decades later is factually baseless and legally unjust.

14. Middlebury College has proclaimed that Governor Mead was a eugenicist and has implied, without evidence, that racism motivated his proposals. These charges are without merit and they belie everything we know about Mead's life, the medical, military, and public services he performed, as well as his generous philanthropy to his college, church, and the broader community.

15. This "culture cancellation" and the College's erasure of Governor Mead's good deeds and lifelong contributions contradict the very purpose of the College. A higher education institution exists to pursue truth and knowledge, not to erase history.

16. More importantly, Middlebury College has violated the sacred trust that Dr. Mead placed in the Trustees of his beloved alma mater, breaking the promises they made and depriving him and his family of the benefit of his bargain, the quid pro quo, and/or the conditions of his gift: that Mead would erect a chapel to be known forever as the "Mead Memorial Chapel."

II. Parties and Venue

17. On June 17, 2022, the Vermont Superior Court, Rutland Unit, Probate Division, in the matter of the *Estate of John Mead*, Case No. 22-PR-02895, appointed the Honorable James H. Douglas as Special Administrator of the Estate of John Abner Mead, granting him full authority to represent the Estate in this litigation.

18. Plaintiff, the Honorable James H. Douglas, Special Administrator of the Estate of John Abner Mead, is a resident of the Town of Middlebury, County of Addison and State of Vermont.

19. Defendant, The President and Fellows of Middlebury College is a Vermont Non-profit Corporation chartered on November 1, 1800 and doing business as Middlebury College, with its principal place of business in the Town of Middlebury, County of Addison and State of Vermont.

20. The President and Fellows of Middlebury College, more familiarly known as the Board of Trustees, holds ultimate legal and fiduciary responsibility for all assets and operations of Middlebury College.

21. Venue is proper pursuant to 12 V.S.A. §402(a).

III. Defendant Middlebury College

22. Middlebury is a liberal arts college of the first rank, an achievement that is the result of a process of growth and change that began in 1800, when a few men of the town of Middlebury took upon themselves the challenge of

building a college in a small New England town, on what was then the American frontier.

23. Over the more than two centuries since it was established, Middlebury has developed from "the town's college" into an institution of international renown with a $1.518 billion endowment as of 2021.

24. Middlebury's original purpose was to train young men from Vermont and neighboring states for the ministry and other learned professions of the early 19th century. The College began modestly, with seven students enrolling in November 1800. These first students were expected "to read, translate, and parse Tully, Virgil, and the Greek Testament, and to write true Latin in prose, and shall have also learned the rules of Vulgar Arithmetic." The College's founding president, Jeremiah Atwater, who had come to Middlebury from Yale, taught the entire course of study.

25. Gamaliel Painter, one of the citizens of Middlebury to whom the College charter had been granted, left most of his estate to the College. Mr. Painter's gift was an early example of the philanthropic support for Middlebury College that has enabled the institution to prosper. In recognition of his gift, West College, a new building completed a few years prior to Painter's death in 1819, was renamed Painter Hall. Painter Hall is the oldest college building extant in Vermont.

26. Vermont was one of the first colonies to ban slavery and the first state to abolish slavery in its constitution. In 1823, Alexander Twilight graduated

from Middlebury, the first African American citizen to earn a baccalaureate degree at an American college.

27. Middlebury College continued to grow during the 19th century. The growth was sporadic, however, as the College was not immune to the social and political movements that were affecting northern New England generally. Rocked by evangelical upheaval and religious revival in the 1830s and the Civil War in the 1860s, Middlebury managed to keep its doors open during a period when many small colleges in America were forced to close. In large part, the College survived because of the support of its many friends, both in the town of Middlebury and in the surrounding region.

28. In 1883, the Trustees voted to accept women as students in the College, making Middlebury one of the first formerly all-male liberal arts colleges in New England to become coeducational. In the following years, Middlebury College began to change from an institution primarily oriented toward its community and its state to a college with larger regional aspirations. President Ezra Brainerd (who held that office from 1885 to 1908) prepared the College for this transformation, and spectacular change occurred under the administration of President John Thomas (1908 to 1921), who established the Language Schools and the Bread Loaf School of English during his presidency.

29. During the second decade of the 20th century, the College's enrollment more than doubled, and the number of buildings, the size of the

faculty, and the value of the endowment tripled. At the same time, the College adapted its curriculum to the needs of the new century.

30. During the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, Middlebury continued its development toward a position of prominence among liberal arts colleges in the United States. Continued growth in the faculty meant the addition of new subjects to the curriculum and an enhanced academic reputation for the College. New residence halls, academic buildings, and library facilities were added to the physical plant. Middlebury's expansion was coupled with increases in financial resources and the establishment of a tradition of prudent financial administration, including the cultivation of resources for the long term.

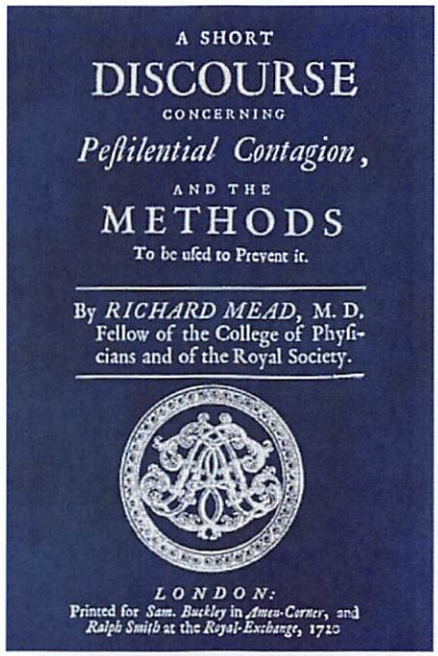
IV. Plaintiff's Decedent John Abner Mead

31. John Abner Mead (April 20, 1841 – January 12, 1920) was a Vermont physician, businessman, politician, and philanthropist who served as Vermont's 47th Lieutenant Governor from 1908 to 1910, and Vermont's 53rd Governor from 1910 to 1912.

32. Mead was a graduate of Middlebury College, Class of 1864. In 1914, on the 50th anniversary of his graduation, he offered to erect the "Mead Memorial Chapel," an offer the Trustees of the College eagerly and unequivocally accepted.

A. The Mead Family Ancestry

33. John Abner Mead was of English descent, with notable ancestry. Westminster Abbey houses a memorial to one of his ancestors, Richard Mead, M.D. (1673-1754) who was one of the leading physicians of his day, an expert on poisons, scurvy, smallpox and public health. Dr. Richard Mead attended Queen Anne, was physician to King George II, and treated Sir Isaac Newton and the French painter Antoine Watteau as patients. His work, *A Short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Method to be used to prevent it* (1720), was of historic importance in the understanding of transmissible diseases:



A SHORT
DISCOURSE
CONCERNING
Peſtilential Contagion,
AND THE
METHODS
To be uſed to Prevent it.

By *RICHARD MEAD*, M. D.
Fellow of the College of Phyſicians and of the Royal Society.

LONDON:
Printed for *Sam. Buckley* in *Amen-Corner*, and *Ralph Smith* at the *Royal-Exchange*, 1720

Ex. 8–038 to 053.

34. Another ancestor, Colonel Richard K. Mead was aide-de-camp to General Washington from 1777 to 1783 and was with the commander-in-chief

in all his principal battles. The Right Reverend William Mead, Bishop of Virginia, was of the same family.

35. John Abner Mead's great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Mead (1730-1804), was a notable pioneer and Rutland's first settler. He and his wife, Mercy Holmes Mead, were the parents of the first child of European descent born in the Otter Creek Valley. He served as the first Moderator and first Selectman of the Town of Rutland and first Representative from Rutland to the first Vermont Legislature. He was a distinguished patriot of his day, serving as a Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Vermont Militia during the Revolutionary War.

36. Colonel James Mead's historic contributions are memorialized by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation's Historic Marker at Mead's Falls and in an 1848 landscape painting of Mead's Falls by Fredric Edwin Church, which hangs in the White House:

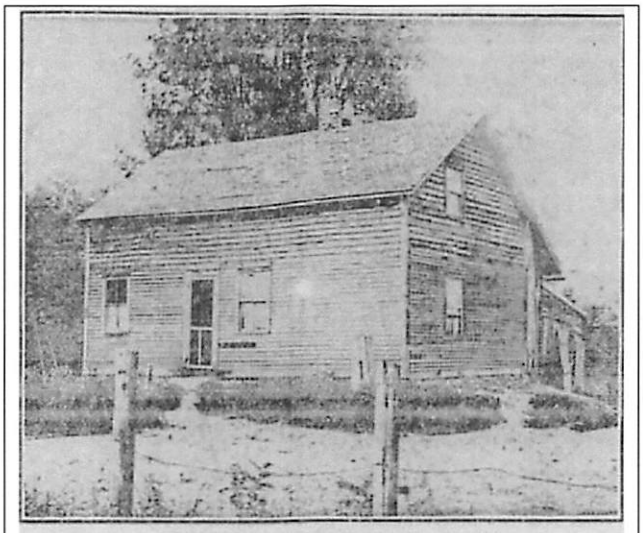
Ex. 8-009 - VT Div Historic Preservation Marker Mead's Falls

Ex. 8-010 - "Rutland (Mead's) Falls" (1848) By Fredric Edwin Church

B. John Mead's Early Life and Education

37. John Abner Mead's father, Rowley R. Mead (1818–1875), was born in West Rutland. In 1839, at age 21, Rowley Mead moved to Fair Haven and settled on a small farm there, marrying Lydia Ann Gorham (1818-1841).

38. John Abner Mead was born on April 20, 1841. His mother, Lydia Ann Gorham Mead, went into a decline soon after giving birth and died weeks later, on August 11, 1841, aged 23.



BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN A. MEAD.
[An Old Fashioned Vermont Farmhouse, Not Luxurious.]

Ex. 8-014.

39. After Lydia's death, the infant son was left with a family in Fair Haven to be cared for, remaining with them for several years. Rowley Mead married again and had two other children, but John was virtually given to an aunt, Mrs. Blanchard, who cared for him during childhood. He lived with her much of the time until he was sixteen years old.

40. Young Mead attended the common schools at West Rutland, working odd jobs to earn money for his future education, which his father was too poor to support. In the years of 1857 and 1858, John Mead worked as a teacher at a district school, for which he received $15 per month and "boarded around," as the custom was. When he received the $45 for the final three months' service, he had accumulated $425. With this he started in life.

41. In Spring of 1858, at age 17, Mead wrote to his uncle, who lived in Malone, NY and who was the principal of what was then known as Franklin Academy. The uncle allowed John to attend school there and do "chores" about the house for his board and about the schoolhouse for tuition and books.

42. There Mead prepared himself for Middlebury College. He was accepted and, with his original $425, he was admitted in the fall of 1860.

C. Mead's Civil War Service

43. Interrupting his studies at Middlebury College to answer President Abraham Lincoln's call to arms, John Mead enlisted during the American Civil War in Company K, Twelfth Infantry Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, serving from 1862-1863. He participated in several skirmishes and important battles, including the Battle of Gettysburg, the bloodiest battle in American history, with more than 50,000 estimated casualties.

Ex. 8-005 - 12th Regiment Vermont Volunteers Flag	Ex. 8-005 - Middlebury College Vermont Volunteers. Mead is back row on left.

44. John Mead's Company K rifle has been passed down through the generations of the Mead family, the original full bayonet testifying to the brutal and primitive nature of the conflict:

Ex. 8-001.

45. Several other members of the Mead family contributed significantly to the war effort and to post-war Rutland and Vermont. All were descendants of James Mead, the first settler of Rutland. Brothers Charles and Carlos (Eugene) Mead, cousins to John A. Mead, also joined the Union Army, serving in the First U. S. Sharpshooters Regiment. Charles was killed at Petersburg, Virginia; Eugene was wounded twice and imprisoned once. Charles Mead was a prolific writer. His letters and diaries are a major source of information to Rutland Civil War historians.

46. Therefore, when the College Trustees removed the Mead family name from the Mead Memorial Chapel, they demeaned the sacrifices of not one, but three Civil War veterans who fought to free the African American slaves in the South and preserve the Union. One member made the ultimate sacrifice, and another was wounded twice and imprisoned.

D. Mead's Post-War Education

47. After Gettysburg, Mead returned to Middlebury College to complete his studies so he could graduate with his class in 1864. He studied hard to make up for lost time in school while working at haying in the summer and teaching school in the winter to support himself. Upon graduation he had to sell all his books, so he graduated from Middlebury College solvent but nearly penniless.

48. John Mead was chosen as a speaker for his 1864 Commencement ceremony and delivered a speech entitled "The Moral Effects of the War," having witnessed the horrors of Gettysburg just one year prior.

49. John Abner Mead's Middlebury College Class Photo:

Ex. 8-006. John Abner Mead's Middlebury College Class Photo

50. After graduation from Middlebury, Mead continued to teach high school for a term and then began to study medicine with Professor Joseph Perkins, M.D. of Castleton, paying most of his expenses by caring for the office and assisting the doctor.

51. Mead took a 10-month hiatus from his medical education to toil in the West Rutland quarries, enabling him to save enough money to complete his medical training.

52. Mead then returned to the study of medicine, attending the first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont, studying under his now Preceptor Joseph Perkins, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Mead wrote his thesis on "Inversio-Uteri", a childbirth complication often resulting in death at that time, which perhaps was his own mother's cause of death shortly after his birth. Upon completing his studies and thesis at UVM, he was awarded a Master's Degree (A.M.) at Middlebury College in 1867.

53. Mead then went to New York to complete his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, part of Columbia University, graduating with an M.D. degree in 1868.

E. Dr. Mead's Medical Practice

54. While working towards his medical degree in New York, Mead worked at Kings County Hospital's Lunatic Asylum in Brooklyn as a Second Assistant Physician. Upon graduation, he was promoted to First Assistant Physician and a year later, he was made the Assistant Physician of the Lunatic Asylum. Notably, the Asylum did not use physical restraints for patients, allowing them instead to freely mingle and take exercise at their leisure.

55. During Dr. Mead's tenure as resident physician, he demonstrated great compassion for his patients. "He did not treat them as though he thought them insane. He held that it always irritated a man, sane or insane, to be told

that he was mentally deranged. He listened patiently to their complaints and even humored their whims. I will not say that he believed in 'mind cure', for the phrase has acquired unfortunate associations. But he believed that a wise physician should always have a thought for the mental condition of his patients and in all his later medical practice he was guided by this rule." Ex. 8-034 to 8-035.

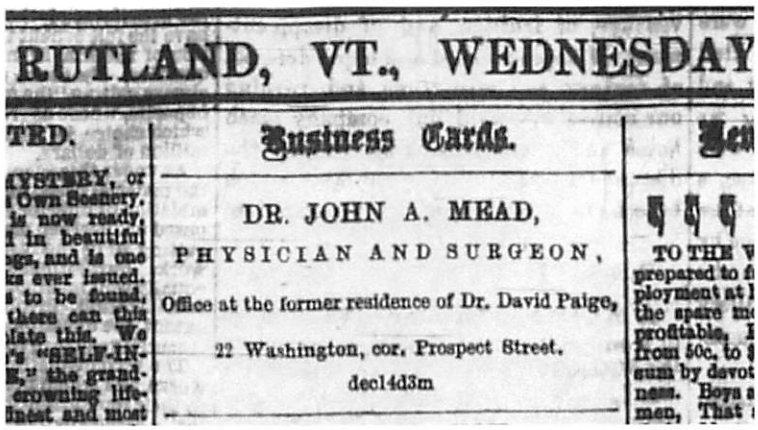
56. The Mead family still possesses Dr. Mead's Kings County Hospital Alumni Association medal:

Ex. 8-001.

57. In the fall of 1870, Dr. Mead resigned his position in the Kings County Hospital's Lunatic Asylum and returned to Vermont to practice medicine in Rutland for the next two decades.

58. Dr. Mead began his medical practice in Rutland in a small way with a single room and had only money enough to buy a horse and office furnishings, including a cloth lounge, on which he slept for almost two years.

59. This is a Business Card advertisement that Dr. Mead ran in the January 18, 1871 Rutland Daily Herald:



RUTLAND, VT., WEDNESDAY

Business Cards.

DR. JOHN A. MEAD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at the former residence of Dr. David Paige,

22 Washington, cor. Prospect Street.

dec14d3m

Ex. 8-011.

60. On October 30, 1872, John Mead married Mary M. Sherman. They had one child, Mary Sherman Mead Hinsman.

61. While practicing medicine in Rutland, Dr. Mead also served as the State of Vermont's Surgeon General under Governor Redfield Proctor from 1878 to 1880 and was a member of the staff of General Alger and General Veazey, commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal organization of veterans who had served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

62. Dr. Mead was also Medical Superintendent of the Vermont House of Correction and served as State Pension Examiner for eight years.

63. In 1888, Dr. Mead was offered a "Chair" in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont but declined it because he wished to retire from medicine and devote his time to his business interests.

64. In 1890, Dr. Mead was appointed Surgeon General of the Vermont State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

65. This photograph of Company K shows Civil War Veterans gathered at the Bennington Encampment the following year, in 1891, for their 30th reunion at the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument Memorial which was attended by President Benjamin Harrison and thousands of spectators.

Ex. 8-007.

66. The Mead family possesses some of John Abner Mead's Grand Army of the Republic ("GAR") memorabilia:

Ex. 8-002.	Ex. 8-002.	Ex. 8-002.

F. Mead the Businessman/Industrialist

67. After retiring from the practice of medicine, Mead became a successful real estate investor, buying the Bates House block in 1880, which was the largest transfer of real estate that had ever taken place in the Town of Rutland up to that time.

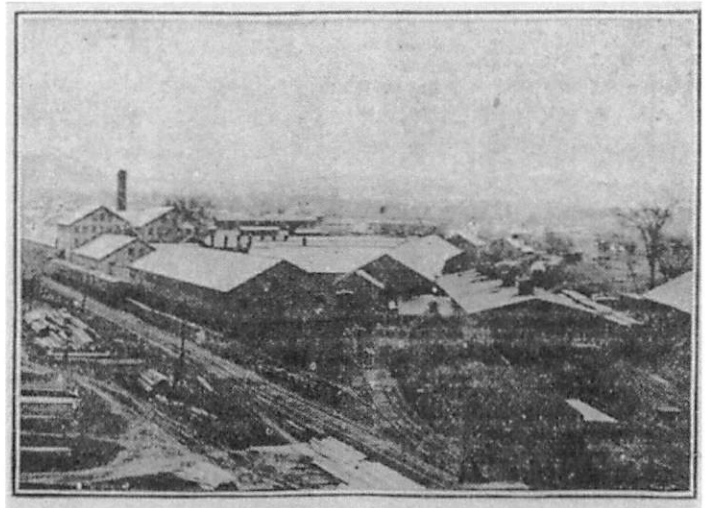
68. This is a photo of the Mead Building in Rutland, cir. 1910:

THE MEAD BUILDING, RUTLAND.

Ex. 8-014.

69. From 1882 to 1888, Mead served as an executive or director of several enterprises, including banks, railroads, insurance, and manufacturing companies.

70. In 1888, he became president of and reorganized the Howe Scale Company, a corporation that had gone through bankruptcy three times. Much to Mead's credit, the company became one of the most important and successful enterprises in New England and manufacturers of a scale recognized as the standard the world over.



THE HOWE SCALE WORKS.
[These Buildings and Yards Cover Over Sixteen Acres of Ground.]

Ex. 8-014.

71. Dr. Mead exhibited rare executive ability. His watchful care of every detail and his keen judgment of human nature enabled him to select competent assistants in the varied departments. These skills, along with his perseverance, were largely responsible for the remarkable success of this industry, which created prosperity for many Vermont families.

72. In addition to his other business endeavors, Dr. Mead purchased the Hayward farm in West Rutland which he renamed the "Otter Creek Stock Farm," an estate of about 500 acres supporting 125 head of cattle and producing 300 tons of hay as well as three large silos of ensilage grown on one of the largest fields of ensilage corn in the state, reported to be "50 acres in extent and growing as level and perfect as it is possible to imagine." Ex. 8-014.

73. Mead's Otter Creek Stock Farm provided employment opportunities for local farm workers and was a model of its kind, having running water supplied from a spring on the hillside for all purposes, including fire protection.

Ex. 8-014 - Mead's Otter Creek Stock Farm	Ex. 8-003 - Photo of John Mead on his West Rutland farm.

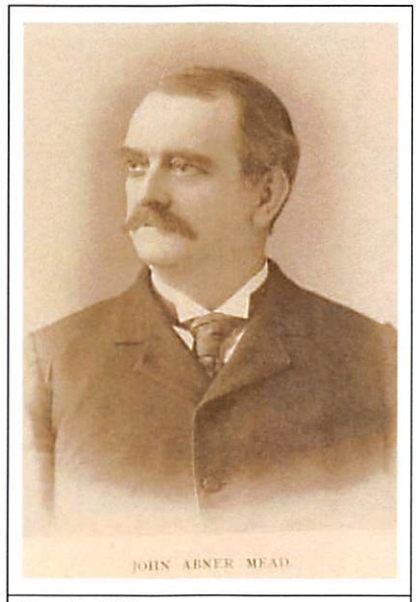
74. Mead "has always shown a kindly interest in the welfare of his employees and of the workingmen, and has never hesitated to champion their cause whenever their demands were reasonable and in his judgement just, and they in turn evinced their appreciation of his efforts in electing him to the state

Senate in 1892 by a large majority, and again in 1893 by making him the first mayor of the city of Rutland by over three-fourths of the total vote cast for the candidates for this office." Ex. 8-014.

G. Mead's Government and Public Service

75. In 1892, Mead was elected to the State Senate as the GOP nominee and took an active part in the workings of that body, serving as chairman of several important committees. One of the beneficial results of his term in that capacity was the securing of a city charter for Rutland, and in 1893, Dr. Mead was elected its first mayor, "devoting to municipal interests that same sound judgment and careful attention to matters great or small which he gave to his own business."

76. A photo of John Abner Mead, Cir. 1890s:



Ex. 8-006

77. John Abner Mead served as Vermont's Lieutenant Governor from 1908 to 1910. The June 18, 1908 edition of the Rutland Weekly Herald reported:

"Dr. Mead is a worthy citizen of Vermont. He is public spirited, active in good works, and a promoter of the interests of the state, morally, materially and religiously. He has always cheerfully borne his share of the public duties in state, county, city, church and school - in all of which he has long been active. He is as democratic a citizen and as genial a comrade as anyone should wish to know. ...Dr. Mead conducts one of the great industries of the state; and has managed it successfully, to the advantage of the state, if also to his own profit. His passage from poverty to competency has been most honorable."
Ex. 8-012.

78. Elected Governor of Vermont in 1910, Mead presided over the state legislature's reapportionment of state senatorial districts. Legislation was enacted during his administration establishing Vermont Technical College, requiring the registration of nurses, and providing for a direct primary.

79. Mead was viewed as a progressive. He supported women's suffrage, toughened child labor laws, and strengthened campaign finance statutes. He doubled funding for highways and favored clean energy, urging the substitution of hydroelectric power for coal.

80. Dr. Mead was a Trustee of Middlebury College, UVM, and Norwich University. All three conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him in 1911.

81. Governor Mead gave his Gubernatorial Farewell Address to the Joint General Assembly in October 1912. Ex. 18-017 to 18-031.

82. Mead was also a Vermont delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912, supporting the incumbent Taft for the nomination:

Ex. 8-002.	Ex. 8-002.

83. Mead was seriously considered for the vice-presidential nomination on the national ticket in 1912 because of his progressive views. The Mead family inherited the campaign memorabilia from the possible run:

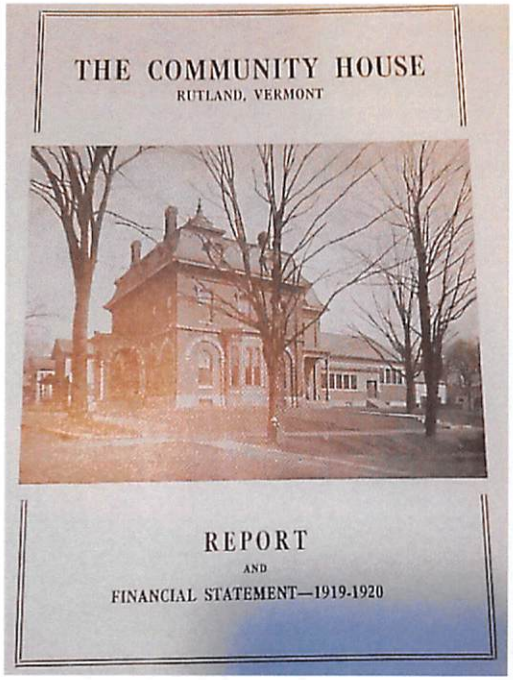
Ex. 8-002.

84. After his governorship, Mead resumed his business interests. He was president of Baxter National Bank, Howe Scale Company, and of John A. Mead Manufacturing Company. He was also a director of the Rutland Railroad.

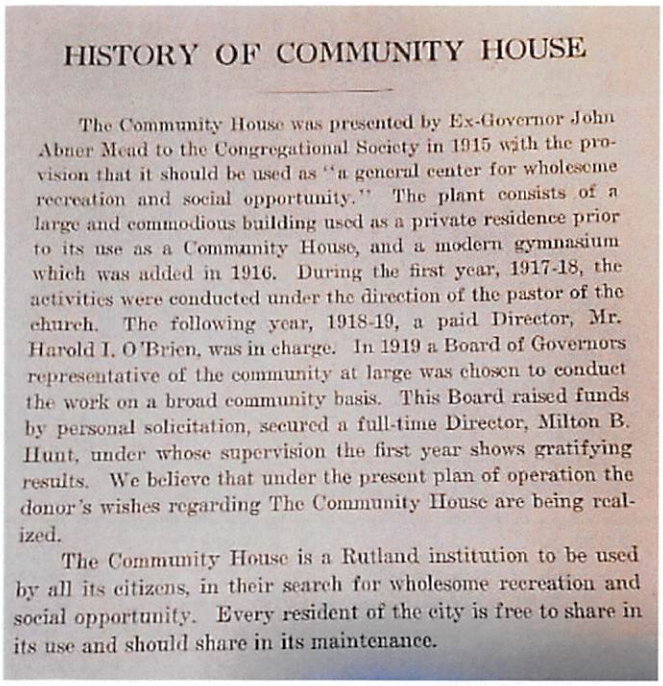
H. Mead's Philanthropy

85. John Abner Mead made substantial financial donations to Middlebury College during his lifetime, including his conditional gift of the "Mead Memorial Chapel" which he constructed from 1914 to 1916 at a cost of over $75,000.

86. In addition, Dr. Mead made substantial financial donations to other charitable causes during his lifetime, including in 1915, when he donated prime Rutland real estate located at the corner of Center and Court Streets to the Congregational Church of Rutland to be used by the young people of Rutland, of all faiths, as a community center with club rooms, gymnasium, tennis courts, etc. The center became known as "The Community House":



Ex. 8-004.



HISTORY OF COMMUNITY HOUSE

The Community House was presented by Ex-Governor John Abner Mead to the Congregational Society in 1915 with the provision that it should be used as "a general center for wholesome recreation and social opportunity." The plant consists of a large and commodious building used as a private residence prior to its use as a Community House, and a modern gymnasium which was added in 1916. During the first year, 1917-18, the activities were conducted under the direction of the pastor of the church. The following year, 1918-19, a paid Director, Mr. Harold I. O'Brien, was in charge. In 1919 a Board of Governors representative of the community at large was chosen to conduct the work on a broad community basis. This Board raised funds by personal solicitation, secured a full-time Director, Milton B. Hunt, under whose supervision the first year shows gratifying results. We believe that under the present plan of operation the donor's wishes regarding The Community House are being realized.

The Community House is a Rutland institution to be used by all its citizens, in their search for wholesome recreation and social opportunity. Every resident of the city is free to share in its use and should share in its maintenance.

Ex. 8-004.

87. Mead invested some $50,000 (worth $1,469,292.08 in current value) in 1915 to transform the property into an inclusive and welcoming community center for all the youth of Rutland "regardless of creed or church connection to make it of the widest scope." The real estate and improved buildings were deeded to the Congregational Church of Rutland, with the direct management of a nonsectarian board with liberal powers.

88. Mead's Last Will and Testament bequeathed an additional $50,000 to provide for the continued maintenance and support of The Community House after his death.

89. Mead's Last Will and Testament also bequeathed $50,000 to the Congregational Church of Rutland for the maintenance of other Congregational churches in Rutland County.

I. John Abner Mead's Death

90. Dr. John Abner Mead died of pneumonia at his home in Rutland on January 12, 1920. He was 78 years old. His wife, daughter, grandson, and son-in-law survived him.

91. Middlebury College President Thomas eulogized Governor Mead at his funeral, describing his good friend:

> "By his keenness of mind, his fixity of purpose, his unfailing judgment, his insatiable ambition, and his unconquerable will Dr. Mead ranged himself with those great creative spirits who have wrought the prosperity and wealth of this nation and accomplished the civilization of the modern world."

"He was no ordinary man and judgment upon him must be guided by no ordinary standards. He was one appointed of Providence a master builder in the industry of his generation, whose ambition and ability were made to serve the welfare of this city and the prosperity of our fair State beyond the measure of almost any other of his time, he did it almost alone." . . . "He was one of the most democratic and approachable of men. I have often thought that his extreme simplicity and cordiality in public relations blinded the eyes of those who saw him every day to some of his most remarkable qualities, Governor Mead was a very keen and shrewd observer and a man who preserved at all times independent and original judgement."
Ex. 8-034 to 8-035.

92. John Mead was buried at the Mead Family plot in Evergreen Cemetery in Rutland with his ancestors, including Colonel James Mead and Mercy Holmes Mead, whom John Abner Mead had reinterred there from the West Rutland Cemetery in 1895.

93. John Abner Mead's headstone records his service in the Union Army, his professional life as "a beloved physician in Rutland for 21 years," and his many offices held including his Governorship of course. His headstone reflects the essence of who he was and his lifetime of service and devotion to others with the final engraving:

"A CHRISTIAN AND PHILANTHROPIST"
Ex. 8-008.

94. Photos of the Mead Family Plot in Evergreen Cemetery in Rutland, Vermont:

Mead Family Plot Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland, VT	John Abner Mead (1841-1920) "A CHRISTIAN AND PHILANTHROPIST"
Ex. 8-008.	Ex. 8-008.
Colonel James Mead (1730-1804)	Mercy Holmes Mead (1731-1823)
Ex. 8-008.	Ex. 8-008.

V. MEAD MEMORIAL CHAPEL

A. John Abner Mead's Offer to Middlebury College

95. On May 11, 1914, John Abner Mead sent a Letter to Rev. Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Middlebury College, offering to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel." (hereinafter "Offer Letter"). Ex. 1-001 to 1-002.

96. The Offer Letter was also referred to as the "Letter of Gift." Ex. 1-001 to 1-002.

97. In the Offer Letter or Letter of Gift, Mead offered "to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college," pledging $50,000 - $60,000 and specifying the Terms of the Contract, *or, in the alternative,* the Conditions of the Gift, which were:

> A. Naming rights - the Chapel was to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel" to honor the Mead family ancestors who embodied the simplicity and strength of character, deep religious faith and connection to the Otter Creek Valley and Vermont that the Chapel was designed to symbolize.
>
> B. Design Approval – Mead described "a dignified and substantial structure in harmony with the other buildings of the college" and suggested the Board "secure appropriate plans for its erection which shall meet with my approval."
>
> C. Building Committee – Mead suggested the Board appoint a Building Committee and named the composition of the committee in order to control contracting and supervision of construction.
>
> D. Site Location – Mead specified the location of the building, "that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol."

Ex. 1-001 to 1-002.

98. Mead's hand-corrected and signed Offer Letter follows:

Rev, Dr. John M. Thomas, LL. D.,

President of Middlebury College.

My Dear President Thomas:-

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury College, and in recognition of the gracious kindness of my heavenly Father to me throughout my life, I desire to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel." I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished.

It was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler of this valley, who brought the first copy of the Holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness and it was his wife, my great-great-grandmother, who gathered her family about her in an indian wigwam for the first christian service of the Vermont pioneers of this immediate region. With this memory ever present, it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth.

I have in mind the furnishing of from $50,000 to $60,000 for the erection of such a structure, and I hereby suggest that the Trustees of the College secure appropriate plans for its erection which shall meet with my approval, and that said Board appoint a Building Committee at once, consisting of President Thomas, former President Brainerd and

II

myself to make the necessary contracts for such a structure and to supervise the erection of the same, and I will then bind myself and my estate to provide the necessary means for its erection and completion in accordance with the suggestions of this letter and with the contracts to be made by your committee.

Respectfully,

John Amos Mead

Rutland, Vt.
May 11, 1914.

Ex. 1-001 to 1-002.

99. On May 15, 1914, President Thomas sent a copy of John A. Mead's Offer Letter to the Trustees of Middlebury College announcing:

> Your associate, Governor John A. Mead, has made it possible for me to make an announcement which will bring you all great satisfaction and encouragement, as it gives me the keenest pleasure. I enclose a copy of his letter to be signed May 11th which assures the erection of an appropriate and beautiful chapel for Middlebury College.
>
> I have testified many times to the great need of such a building and the large possibilities for good in connection with it. We have all felt for many years that it was one of the most urgent needs of the college, and those who have been closest in touch with the daily life of the institution have felt the need most earnestly.
>
> . . .
>
> P.S. May I hear from you immediately as to whether you will authorize the acceptance of Governor Mead's proposition and the appointment of the Building Committee which he suggests.

Ex. 1-003.

B. Middlebury College's Acceptance

100. On May 16, 1914, Trustee Frank C. Partridge wrote to President Thomas agreeing to accept the Offer and appoint of the Mead Memorial Chapel Building Committee as Mead had specified:

> Your good news is received and I am delighted that your dream of a new chapel is to be realized. ***It is a generous and beautiful thing for Governor Mead to do and of course I agree, as one of the Trustees, to the acceptance of his proposition and the appointment of the building committee which he suggests.***

Ex. 1-004 (emphasis supplied).

101. On May 17, 1914, Trustee John E. Weeks wrote to Mead with:

> [congratulations and thanks for] . . . the splendid gift to Middlebury College. This is a most worthy reminder of your great loyalty to this Institution and ***one that can and will be instrumental in great good to this student body as long as time lasts.*** . . Your honorable public career is certainly crowned by this act.
>
> Ex. 1-005 (emphasis supplied).

102. On May 18, 1914, Trustee A. Barton Hepburn wrote to Mead stating:

> It is a splendid, well-considered and generous action on your part. It shows you possess that love for Alma Mater, which is one of the greatest charms of college life, the essence of college spirit; ***it shows your respect and reverence for your forebears***, which is one of the highest qualifications a man may possess, and ***it shows, also, your disposition to do a good and useful act for the community in which you live and the State which you honor and which has bestowed its highest honor upon you***. Congratulations and thanks.
>
> Ex. 1-006 (emphasis supplied).

103. On May 19, 1914, Trustee James L. Barton wrote to Mead stating:

> I can hardly describe to you the thrill of satisfaction that I experienced when a letter from Dr. Thomas reported ***your magnificent gift to Middlebury College in the form of a Memorial Chapel. I know of nothing more fitting as a memorial – nothing that will be of greater value to the College in all the years to come.*** I know of no building that could be put up out from which will go more fundamental and permanent influences for social, civic and national righteousness, for our own country and for the world. I want to express my deep personal appreciation of this gift, as well as my appreciation as a member of the Board of Trustees. *I am sure you will get great satisfaction in seeing the walls of the building rise, as you realize what they mean to the College, the State, the country and the world,* ***in all the years to come.***

Ex. 1-007 (emphasis supplied).

104. On May 22, 1914, Trustee Brainerd Kellogg wrote to President Thomas, stating:

> I can't tell you how pleased I was and am at the news that Governor Mead wishes to build a Chapel on the College grounds. I had not thought that he dreamed of it.
>
> And how fitting that it should be at the semi-centennial of his graduation – showing that his love for his College has not waned but waxed during the 50 years. . . .
>
> *Convey to him, please, my personal thanks for his generous plans.* ***Of course the Trustees will allow him his ways, and will be everlastingly grateful to him in taking it.***

Ex. 1-008 (emphasis supplied).

105. On May 23, 1914, John A, Fletcher, Treasurer of Middlebury College, wrote to President Thomas stating:

> Replying formally to the welcome news contained in your message of the 15th, ***I wish to concur in the acceptance of the "Mead Memorial Chapel."***
>
> It is a splendid gift . . .
>
> ***I trust that the General Education Board will now look with favor upon your application for a grant toward a new fund, on contemplating this new evidence of the substantial and loyal support of our alumni.***

Ex. 1-009 (emphasis supplied).

106. On June 22, 1914, the President and Fellows of Middlebury College (Board of Trustees) met and recorded the following resolution, which Board action formally accepted Dr. Mead's Offer Letter to erect the "Mead Memorial

Chapel" and the terms of the contract or conditions of the gift without reservation:

> The following resolution, introduced by Dr. Brainerd, on motion of Dr. Barton & Prof. Kellogg, was adopted by a rising vote:-
>
> > "Whereas our esteemed colleague, the Honorable John Abner Mead of the Class of 1864, has signified to President Thomas his desire, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, to erect a Chapel for Middlebury College, and his readiness to furnish the sum of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars for the erection of such an edifice,
> >
> > ***Resolved that the President and Fellows of Middlebury College hereby accept of this magnificent benefaction with sincere gratitude to both Dr. & Mrs. Mead and their family for their deep interest in the religious welfare of the College, so impressively manifested by this provision of a suitable place for divine worship.***
> >
> > ***Resolved that the Trustees through the Committee nominated by Dr. Mead will use their best endeavors to secure the erection of a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and such as will meet the approval of the donor.***"
>
> Dr. Mead made fitting response to this resolution. His letter of presentation follows in full:-
>
> [Letter of Gift copied by hand verbatim
> with quotation marks around
> "Mead Memorial Chapel"]
>
> On motion of Mr. Partridge, seconded by Dr. Abernathy, ***the Building Committee for the Mead Chapel was elected*** as above, Messrs. Thomas, Brainerd, Mead and Weeks.

Mr. Collins of the architectural firm of Allen & Collins then appeared before the Board with tentative plans for the new Chapel, which were discussed at length.
Ex. 1-010 to 1-012 (emphasis supplied).

C. Press Coverage

107. The gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel was widely reported in the Vermont press and Dr. Mead's Offer Letter was reprinted in several news articles. See Exs. 1-013 to 018.

108. The Free Press had a special report from Middlebury, May 15, 1914:

EX-GOV MEAD GIVES COLLEGE A CHAPEL President Thomas of Middlebury Announces Offer of $60,000 for Memorial. TO BE OF WHITE MARBLE Former Vermont Chief Executive Commemorates 50th Anniversary of His Graduation. Middlebury, May 15 - President John M. Thomas announced this evening at a meeting at the gymnasium the gift of a $60,000 memorial chapel by ex-Governor John A. Mead of Rutland, to be called the Mead Memorial Chapel. The unexpected announcement was greeted with great enthusiasm. . . . Ex-Governor Mead was cheered by the gathering of 500 persons.
Ex. 1-013 to 1-014.

109. On May 16, 1914, the Rutland Herald reported on the gift:

DR. MEAD'S GIFT TO MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

. . .

The gift of a chapel, in which the eternal Truth may be taught, and devoted to the sacred purposes of divine worship, is an admirable expression of active piety and reflects creditably upon its donor.

. . .

It is peculiarly fitting that Dr. Mead should thus recognize Middlebury College, an institution so peculiarly a part of his native state and his personal environment, *for the reason that, as he sets forth in his letter of gift*, his great-great-grandfather was the first white settler in the Otter Creek valley, and brought the Bible, in all its sublime and uplifting beauty, to the peaceful Indians of the wilderness.

The college, too, which has made for itself an enduring name and place in Vermont's institutions of education and uplift, must feel, through its faculty and student body, a peculiar pleasure in *accepting the Mead Memorial Chapel as an expression of native patriotism and appreciation* from a citizen who has been honored with the highest executive office in the gift of his state.

The Herald, for its readers, heartily joins in the sincere approbation and praise which this gift will justly inspire.

Ex. 1-017 (emphasis supplied).

110. On May 20, 1914, The Middlebury Campus' news article described the enthusiastic response by the faculty and students to the announcement of Dr. Mead's gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel. The article also reprinted Dr. Mead's Offer Letter in full and then reported in part:

A NEW CHAPEL

There could be no question of the hearty gratification which this letter evoked from all present. Cheer-leader Dade took the platform and the "long Middlebury" resounded for Middlebury's latest benefactor. Every one felt that a gift of great significance and importance had come at a most opportune moment, and as the donor spoke of his love for the college and feeling of gratitude towards her, of his early struggles to secure an education and his strong desire to see the work of the college perpetuated, the meaning of the gift became clearer to all.

Ex. 1-018.

111. The Vermont Tribune's May 21, 1914 edition also described Ex-Gov. Mead's gift to Middlebury College and reported:

The new chapel . . . will seat 700 persons. A bronze tablet in the building will contain the following inscription: ***Mead Memorial Chapel, Erected in 1914 by John Abner Mead of the class of 1864.***
Ex. 1-019. (Emphasis supplied)

112. President Thomas wrote an article that was published in the April 8, 1915 edition of the Boston Evening Transcript, entitled MIDDLEBURY'S 100 YEARS, Old Traditions Preserved in New Chapel" in which he explained:

The proposal of ex-Governor John A. Mead to erect a chapel for Middlebury in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation . . . in his letter of gift ex-Governor Mead had said, "I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished." ***He asked that the chapel to bear his name*** might "rise from the highest point of the campus, as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth." The chapel will occupy a commanding location on the grounds on the highest crest of the campus, from which point there is a wide panorama of the Green Mountains and the valley of Otter Creek. On the architrave over the colonnade will be appropriately inscribed "The Strength of the Hills is His Also."
Exhibit 43 (emphasis supplied).

D. 1914 Groundbreaking & Cornerstone Ceremony

113. On May 28, 1914, John Mead wrote to President Thomas regarding arrangements for the groundbreaking and laying of the cornerstone for the Chapel. Dr. Mead requested a piece of sod to place in the Evergreen Cemetery in his family's burial lot and indicated, "We will have the little box with the bible which little John is to place in the stone all properly arranged." Ex. 2-001 to 2-002.

114. On June 23, 1914, Middlebury College held a ceremony titled "Breaking Ground for the Mead Memorial Chapel and Presentation of the Corner Stone" during its commencement exercises. Ex. 2-003.

115. Ex-Governor John A. Mead, Class of 1864, gave the speech for the "Breaking Ground and Presentation of the Corner Stone," (See Ex. 2-004 to 2-026) which he concluded with:

> On this date, ***I wish to break the ground and place the corner stone for this Memorial Chapel, with the hope and prayer that there shall be a sacred duty resting upon each, to make this Holy Temple, so soon to be erected, an instrument of great good to those of this generation and to those who may follow after***, and that our Alma Mater may be favored by steadily increasing numbers and with ample means for the noble work which will devolve upon her, and all of which she will attempt so willingly, so courageously and so faithfully.
>
> Ex. 2-019 (emphasis supplied).

116. The Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D., Class of 1881 delivered the "Acceptance in Behalf of the Trustees" (Ex. 2-021 to 2-026) in which he stated:

I am honored in being permitted, ***upon behalf of the trustees of Middlebury College, to accept*** from the hands of one of their number, a graduate of the College and a revered citizen of this commonwealth, ***this corner stone and that for which it stands, namely, a fitting chapel to be erected upon this site to embody and represent and perpetuate the religious life of this College.***

It is doubly gratifying to me, as it is to the Board of Trustees, <u>that this building, as a memorial, will bear the name of one so long and so honorably connected with this institution</u> and who in the state and nation has always upheld and promoted true piety and civic and national righteousness.

. . . Today we see ***the religious ideals of our forefathers*** emancipated and exalted to this loftier position and ***embodied in a structure worthy the College and its resplendent history***. Here upon this hilltop it will, by the outlines and symmetry of its architecture, proclaim that this College believes in God, in the supremacy of righteousness, in the creation of a safe, sane and just society, the triumph of justice, the transcendent worth of character, the reality of the unseen, and in the immortality of the soul.

. . .

This chapel will provide for the generations of students and faculties of this college that to which the other buildings cannot minister. To this place all will turn in order to experience the reality of the unseen, to satisfy the thirst of the soul for God.

. . .

We then, the Trustees of this College, on behalf of ourselves and our successors, in the name of the generations of students it will serve, in full recognition of the supreme importance of such a religious center to the life of the institution, <u>and in loving memory of him whose name this structure is to bear, gratefully accept at your hand this Chapel</u> as we pledge ourselves to safeguard to the limit of our capacity the gift and the ideals it is intended to perpetuate.

Ex. 2-021 to 2-026 (emphasis supplied).

117. Prof. Charles B. Wright gave an "Address in Behalf of the Faculty" (Ex. 2-027 to 2-029) which he ended with the statement:

> Such an embodiment should this structure be...a chapel whose very lines, I trust, as they rise upon this summit, may prove for us all in the years to come a compelling call to goodness; whose very atmosphere, I trust, may dispose our hearts to praise – shall be but a fit expression, a symbol in stone, of the mingled strength and beauty of the Middlebury life.
>
> The Faculty thank you, Governor Mead, from profoundly grateful hearts. You have bodied forth our dream of years; you have given to an airy nothing a local habitation – ***and not the least of our pleasure is the thought that through all the days to be it will bear your honored name.***

Ex. 2-028 to 2-029 (emphasis supplied).

118. Among the guests of the College at the ceremony were Miss Katherine Lee Bates, Professor of English at Wellesley College. Bates was also a social activist interested in the struggles of women, workers, people of color, tenement residents, immigrants, and poor people. She helped organize the Denison House, a college women's settlement house, with other women friends and colleagues in 1892. She also wrote and spoke extensively about the need for social reform and was an avid advocate for the global peace movement that emerged after World War I.

119. The Cornerstone for the Mead Memorial Chapel was laid at the Groundbreaking Ceremony held on June 23, 1914, where John Abner Mead's namesake, his 3-year-old grandson John Abner Mead Hinsman ("Little John"),

placed his small Bible and family tree back to original settler Colonel James Mead into a box inside the Mead Memorial Chapel Cornerstone. The Ceremony was widely reported on in the press. Exs. 2-032 to 037.

120. Photographs of the Groundbreaking Ceremony still exist:

Ex. 2-030 – Carl B. Hinsman, John Abner Mead Hinsman ("Little John"), and Gov. John Mead "breaking ground" for Mead Memorial Chapel

Ex. 2-031– Pres. Thomas (left holding Mead Family Bible), Mead & "Little John" held by his father Carl B. Hinsman placing Bible in Cornerstone

121. The Mead Family Bible, held by President Thomas at the Groundbreaking ceremony photographed above, has been passed down through the generations of the Mead family and resides with Mead family members who live in Vermont:

Ex. 8-003.

E. Chapel Construction and Costs: 1914-1916

122. The construction of the Mead Memorial Chapel proceeded over the next two years, during which time Dr. Mead attended meetings of the Mead Memorial Chapel Building Committee in Middlebury, met with architects, approved project designs, controlled the budget, and provided credit and payment for all labor and materials. Ex. 3-001 to 3-053.

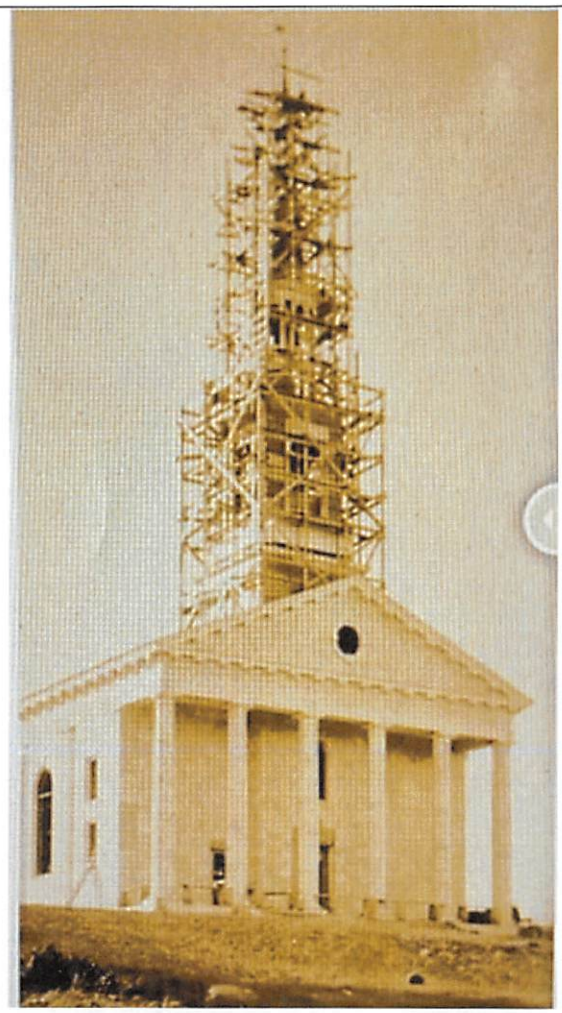
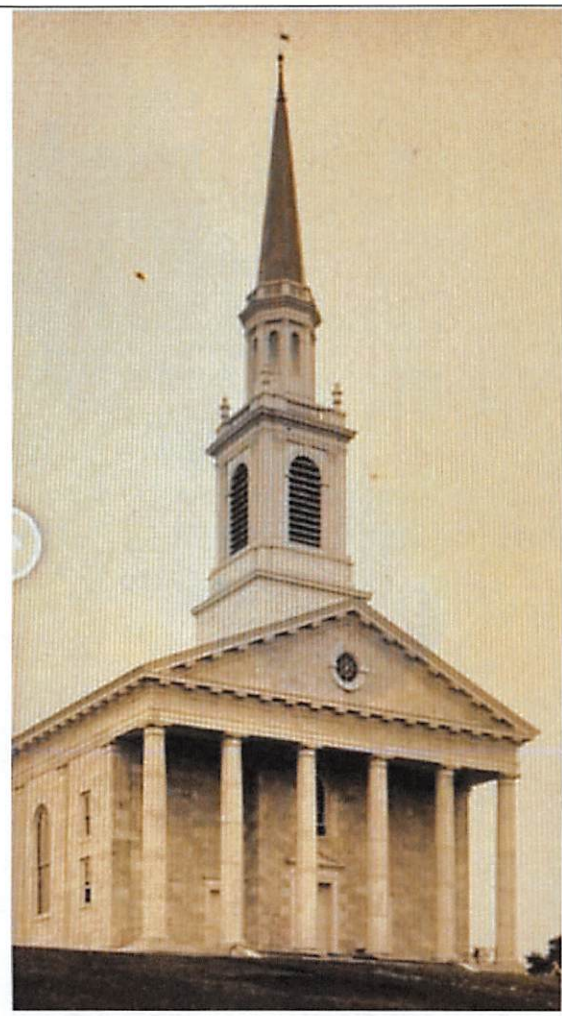
123. Besides the costs of the Chapel building itself, Dr. Mead contracted and paid for a $5,000 pipe organ, $1,031 for Pilasters, and $1,559.39 for pews. Ex. 3-005 to 3-006, Ex. 3-021, Ex. 3-040, Ex. 3-048 to 3-050.

124. On June 21, 1915 Dr. Mead sent an additional Offer Letter to President Thomas pledging an additional $7,000 for a Chime of Bells stating: "If acceptable to the members of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Mead and I would be pleased to add a chime of bells to our gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel." Ex. 3-034 to 3-036, Ex. 3-038, Ex. 3-039, Ex. 3-041 to 3-043.

125. Dr. and Mrs. Mead's addition gift of a Carillon of Bells was installed in the Chapel tower. There were eleven bells, the largest weighing 2500 pounds and the smallest 275 pounds. Each bell bears the inscription:

> "Presented to Middlebury College by
> John Abner and Mary Sherman Mead."
>
> "Ring in the valiant man and free,
> The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
> Ring out the darkness of the land,
> Ring in the Christ that is to be."

Ex. 3-041 & 3-042.

	
Ex. 6-012.	Ex. 6-012.

126. The Mead Chapel was the work of Allen and Collens of Boston. It draws freely upon the vocabularies of the American classical styles of the 18th and 19th centuries in its translation of the traditional New England meeting house into marble. Thus, one finds a Greek Revival temple front, Georgian doors and windows, and a Federal tower. Above the colonnade is inscribed a quotation from Psalm 95:4, "The strength of the hills is His also." Within the building is a beautiful Georgian-inspired paneled sanctuary:

Ex. 6-014 - Mead Memorial Chapel – interior view upon completion.	Ex. 6-014 - Mead Memorial Chapel – current interior view

127. Construction was completed in 1916 and the final cost paid by Dr. Mead to construct the Chapel was $75,373.34, present value of which is $2,237,058.12. Ex. 3-048 to 3-050.

128. However, the current value of the Mead Memorial Chapel, as well as the replacement costs to construct the Chapel, exponentially exceed and eclipse that number.

129. President Thomas would later recount while Eulogizing Governor Mead at his funeral in 1921:

> For a year and a half we worked together in the consideration of plans and details and ***the result was*** a structure which a professor of Yale College pronounced the other day ***one of the most beautiful buildings in North America.*** Stately, reverent, graceful, combining the classic beauty of ancient Greece, the chaste dignity of our Puritan fathers, and the mystic impressiveness of the early Christian builders, its daily assemblies make subtle impressions on the youth who gather there speaks to them without other voice of "the light that never was on land or sea."

Exhibit 8-034 to 8-035 (emphasis supplied).

130. As the College grew, changes were inevitable. The balconies were added in 1938, increasing the seating capacity to 715. An altar replaced the original armchairs at the back of the chancel in 1952. The little Sunderland Chapel was created at the right, and is used for small prayer meetings. The original organ was replaced in 1971 by the large Gress-Miles organ. The tower now holds a wonderful 48-bell carillon, cast and tuned in France from the original bells and other sets. It is played regularly in the late afternoon. See Ex. 6-001 to 6-005.

F. 1916 Dedication Ceremony & Presentation of the Keys

131. The Mead Memorial Chapel Dedication Ceremony was held on June 18, 1916 during which Dr. Mead made a Presentation Speech, recalling his grandson's role in the Groundbreaking and Setting of the Cornerstone two years earlier, when at 3 years old, "Little John" placed his Bible and family tree in the cornerstone:

> With the labor of love and devotion all complete, it is with great pleasure and an honor that I, through him who assisted me some two years since "in removing the soil" for the "setting of the corner stone", and who placed under the same his token of love, - his Bible and a short history of his relation to those who made this Temple possible; as I state, it is with pleasure, that through him, I may present to you, Doctor Brainerd, former President of this College, the keys to the Mead Memorial Chapel, - and may the Kind Providence who governs all our efforts for the greatest good and happiness of his children, give you all strength and wisdom, - that your and our fondest and most extravagant anticipations of this day may be more than realized, in the years that are to come.

Ex. 4-007 to 4-008.

132. Mead's speech was followed by "Little John," now 5-years, presenting the Keys to the Mead Memorial Chapel to the College Trustees. Ex.4-011.

133. Dr. Brainerd, Former President of Middlebury College accepted the Keys on behalf of the Trustees and stated the following in his acceptance speech:

> Doctor Mead:-
>
> I esteem it a great privilege to appear in behalf of the President and Fellows of Middlebury College and accept publicly, your gift of this beautiful sanctuary, that we have this day met to dedicate to the service of Almighty God. For many years, especially since the old chapel proved too small to hold even the half of our students, it has been the fond hope and the earnest prayer of the friends of the College, that in God's providence there might appear a man of the religious fervor and the financial ability requisite to meet this urgent need for a larger and more suitable edifice. Today our ardent hopes are realized; our prayers are graciously answered. And to me it is especially gratifying that our benefactor is my beloved classmate, one to whom I am bound, now for fifty six years, by ties of the warmest friendship.
>
> During these many years (which have passed with us so swiftly) the Heavenly Father has been pleased to grant you strength of mind and body, and varied opportunities for doing great service to your fellowmen. How well I recall the patriotic zeal with which, while yet a student in college, you enlisted in the war to maintain the union of these United States. [Unreadable word] later, as a well-trained physician, you served in another war—against the diseases that distress mankind; and by sound judgement and kindly sympathy achieved an enviable reputation in his beneficent calling. Still later your executive talent enabled you to build up a great industry, whose products are now used in every civilized portion of the world. More recently you served the commonwealth of Vermont, in the highest public office, with business sagacity, with fidelity, and with honor. But the noblest deed of all---the one for which future generations will hold you most in grateful remembrance---is the erection of this spacious and attractive

chapel, where the religious life of the College may find fitting expression and the stimulus of hallowed associations.

With grateful hearts, dear brother, we accept your generous gift: and we assure you of our earnest purpose so to utilize its opportunities for religious culture, as to promote the growth of earnest Christian character in the students of Middlebury College.--***Here for generations yet to come the melodious bells of this Chapel shall sound out over the Campus and the Town*** the strains of Christian music, that from childhood have awakened in our souls the sentiments of faith and courage and earnest living.

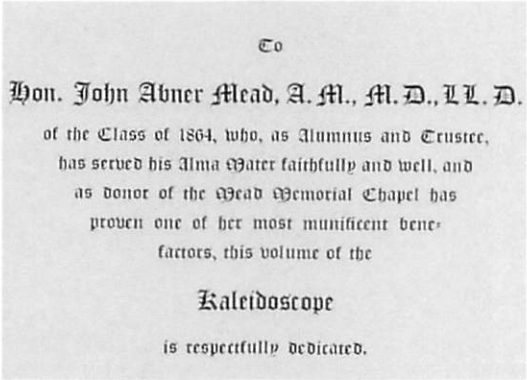
. . .

The lord reward you, dear friend, for all that you have done, or may yet do, for the good of others; and may the years of earthly life that still remain be your best years, filled with blessed memories and abiding peace.

Ex. 4-011 to 4-017.

134. The 1916 Kaleidoscope, the Middlebury College Annual was dedicated to Governor Mead:

Ex. 4-020.



To

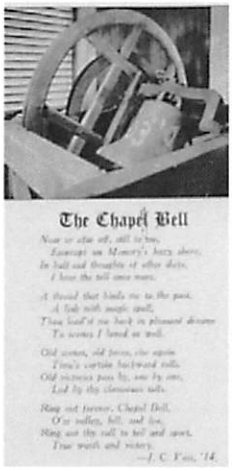
Hon. John Abner Mead, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

of the Class of 1864, who, as Alumnus and Trustee, has served his Alma Mater faithfully and well, and as donor of the Mead Memorial Chapel has proven one of her most munificent benefactors, this volume of the

Kaleidoscope

is respectfully dedicated.

Ex. 4-020 - 1916 Kaleidoscope



The Chapel Bell

Ex. 4-026.

135. On September 19, 1916, President Thomas sent invitation to Dr. Mead and his family to attend the first assembly of students at the Mead Memorial Chapel:

> We have our opening Thursday morning of this week at nine o'clock. All the faculty and students will be together in the new chapel and I am expected to make an opening address. I am sure it would do much to this first assembly of students in the Mead Memorial Chapel if you and Mrs. Mead could be present, especially if you could bring little John and his father and mother. I know you are very busy, and of course I would not impose it as a duty, but if you can run up we will all be very glad to see you.

Ex. 4-027.

136. President Thomas' Address to the first assembly of students in the Mead Memorial Chapel on September 19, 1916 began:

> At the opening of the 117th year of Middlebury College and at this first student assembly in this stately and beautiful chapel, whose dignity and impressiveness must move us all to serious and earnest thought, I wish to sound a note of progress in the things which make up the inner life of a college.
>
> . . . Surprise as well as admiration is expressed by every visitor to this Mead Memorial Chapel . . . They had not imagined that such structures had been erected for any college in Vermont.

Ex. 4-032.

137. At Governor Mead's funeral on January 16, 1920, Middlebury College President John M. Thomas gave the Eulogy which was published in its entirety in the Middlebury Register the next day and stated in part:

As to his gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel, I can not do better than to quote from the letter in which he announced his purpose.

[Full text of Mead's Offer Letter]

This afternoon, as we pay here our tribute of honor and affection, ***the chimes which bear his name on every bell are sounding out*** the hymns I loved and which he chose to hear the first time they were played, "Nearer my god to Thee", "Lead Kindly Light", "God be with you 'till we meet again". ***The dedication of the Chapel is complete – The Mead Memorial Chapel.***

So our friend built his empire in our midst. If another could have built it, another did not. He loved his work and he gave his all to it to the very last. ***He carved his name high in the marvelous roll of Vermont's men of achievement, and he earned his rest.***

Ex. 8-034 to 8-035.

G. The Mead Memorial Chapel - Historical Use, Value & Enrichment to the College

138. Middlebury College's website explains the import and significance of the Mead Memorial Chapel (now referred to as the "Middlebury Chapel"), which symbolizes the aspirations of the College, just as Governor Mead intended:

"This beautiful white marble structure rises on the highest point of the campus, its spire symbolizing the aspirations of the College."

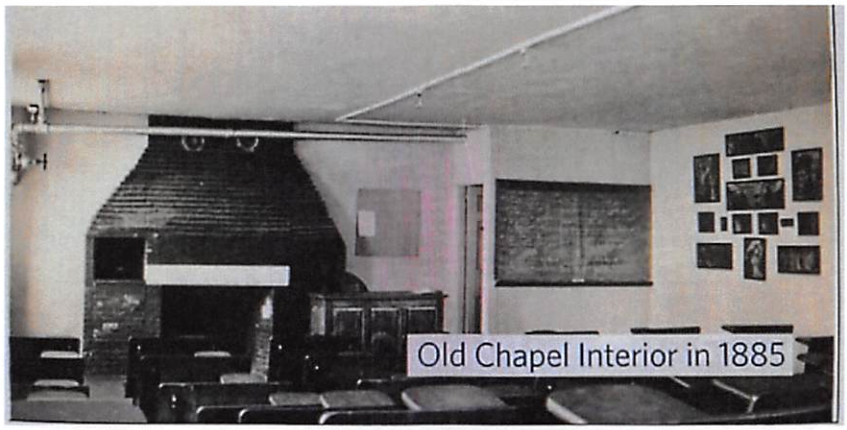
"The light which shines here nightly is seen in the entire valley. Over the portal are carved the words from Psalm 95:4, "The Strength of the Hills is His Also.'"

Ex. 6-001.

139. Middlebury College celebrated the Mead Memorial Chapel's Centennial in 2016 with a video production entitled "Mead Chapel Turns 100," featuring Middlebury College's Glenn Andres, Professor Emeritus, History of Art and Architecture, in which he details the history, symbolism and importance of the "Mead Memorial Chapel" to Middlebury College, stating as follows:

"We are here to celebrate Mead Chapel, which is marking its centennial year."

"This beautiful building was a key part of President Thomas' vision for Middlebury College. President Thomas noted that the Chapel room, when he became president, was merely a room and it only accommodated about ½ of the student body which at the time was 222 students."



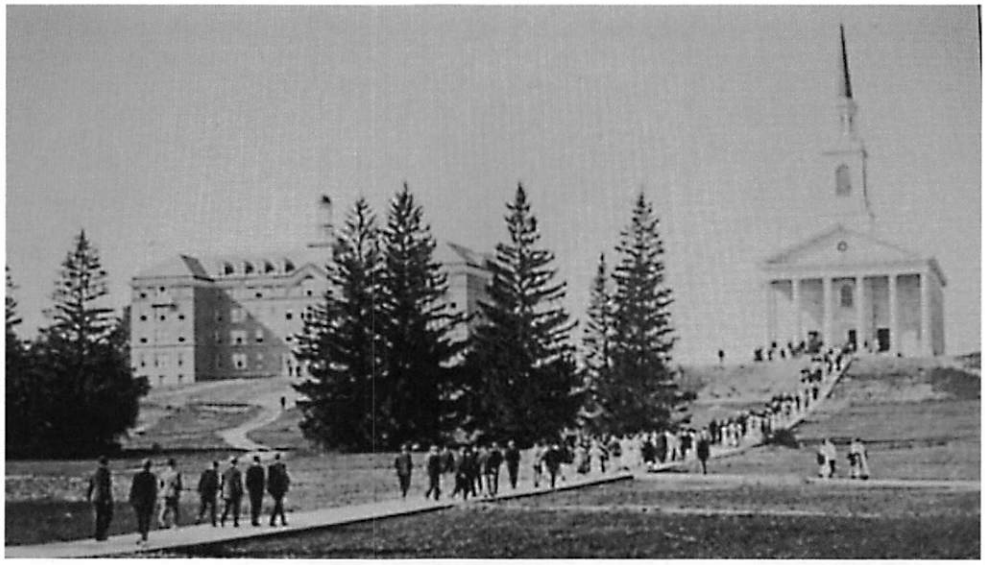
"But then in May 1914, ex-Governor John Mead of Rutland pledged $60k to the college to construct a chapel."

"He expressed a desire that this Chapel be built on the highest point on the campus to catch the first rays of morning light and the last glow of the evening sun. He wanted it to be executed in Vermont marble. He wanted it also to 'be expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the state of Vermont have always be distinguished.'"

"These references to strength and to place are probably the source of the quotation that we find on the portico on the Chapel, 'The strength of the hills is His also.' This is Psalm 95."

"The building was initiated in 1916 with a seating capacity of 674 at a time that the college had 222 students. The building was primarily used for daily Chapel services, it was a time for announcements, for hymns, for reading scriptures, and a five minute talk. This was delivered by visiting clergy and sometimes by faculty members."

"By 1950, with a student population of 1200, Chapel was required only every other day because they couldn't accommodate the whole campus. And then in the 1960's, compulsory Chapel ceased."



"But the Chapel has continued to function in accord with President Thomas' larger vision of it as the college's meeting house. Of course it remained a place for Sunday services, for weddings, but also for college ceremonies, convocation, baccalaureate and until the completion of the Center for the Arts, it was also the main venue for the college concert series."

"The monumental centerpiece and aesthetic keystone for the college for 100 years, Mead Chapel has remained an important symbolic and central venue for college activities and traditions."

Middlebury College Video: Mead Chapel Turns 100, June 15, 2016, Glenn Andres, Middlebury College Professor Emeritus, History of Art and Architecture, 2016, (emphasis supplied).

https://www.middlebury.edu/announcements/news/2016/06/video-mead-chapel-turns-100

Exhibit 6-012.

140. Middlebury College's website further confirms the vital role and significance that the Mead Memorial Chapel has played in the college's history:

"Mead Chapel, perhaps the most iconic building on the Middlebury College campus, has been part of every student's experience for the past century, providing a community gathering place for convocations, lectures, concerts, baccalaureates, and countless other events." "During the 1920's and 1930's, the Chapel added greatly to the cohesiveness of the College as 'I'll meet you on Chapel steps' served as a way of confirming an engagement." Beginning in 1937, a Chaplain was appointed to lead the Chapel services, organize the Sunday Vespers with their visiting clergymen, and encourage the religious life of the College. The Chapel currently has a Christian chaplain and two associate chaplains, one a rabbi and one a Muslim advisor.
Ex. 6-001 to 6-005.

141. In addition to the value of the building itself, the Mead Memorial Chapel was critical in establishing financial support from the State Board of Education as referenced by Treasurer John Fletcher's correspondence concurring with the acceptance of Mead's offer to build the Mead Memorial Chapel. See Ex. 1-009 ("I trust that the General Education Board will now look with favor upon your application for a grant toward a new fund, on contemplating this new evidence of the substantial and loyal support of our alumni.")

142. Even the Middlebury Campus newspaper reported on the importance of the gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel, recognizing its significance to the college's solvency, reputation and its impact in inspiring additional financial support and placing Middlebury College back on the road of progress:

. . . Every one felt that a gift of great significance and importance had come at a most opportune moment. . . And so Middlebury starts out on the road of progress once more, or rather continues steadily to advance despite discouragements and apparent setbacks. After the completion of the General Educafion [sic.] Board fund of $200,000 and the Carnegie report, it looked as if progress was at an end for a time, and that the college would be forced to battle to keep even. ***Governor Mead has changed all that. His gift will inspire every friend of Middlebury to courage and optimism, and everyone will believe that still other gifts and yet more notable advance are to be the order of the day.***
Ex. 1-018 (emphasis supplied).

143. Moreover, Governor Mead successfully encouraged others donors to support the College and used the Mead Memorial Chapel to inspire "our friend" to make a significant gift of a Boy's Dormitory. Ex. 5-001.

144. And apparently, that "friend," A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of The Chase National Bank in New York, Middlebury College Alumnus (1871), Middlebury College Trustee from 1905-1922 and one of the Trustees who accepted the Mead Memorial Chapel offer in 1914 (See Ex. 1-006), personally provided the funds in 1915 to construct Hepburn Hall, the Boy's Dormitory, which is named for him.

145. After the Mead Memorial Chapel was built in 1916, Dr. Mead provided President Thomas with photos and other materials documenting the construction of the Chapel so President Thomas could create a booklet which, according to Mead, "might stimulate some of our friends to pattern after Mr.

Hepburn's example and give you an elegant dormitory for the girls or possibly something else which you might more desire at this time." Ex. 5-003 to 5-007.

146. Mead offered to pay the cost of publication of the booklet and wrote to President Thomas, "To be frank with you, I have special hopes that it may be productive of great good to our college, as I do feel that others can be made specially interested in our Alma Mater, and that the full history and description of the Chapel should induce others to lend a helping hand." Ex. 5-006 to 5-007.

147. The value and importance of the Mead Memorial Chapel to Middlebury College cannot be overstated. Erected as a place of divine worship and a meeting house for the college community, it is a structure of great beauty and stature that served as catalyst to encourage other significant private donations as well as public moneys to flow to the college.

148. But most importantly, the Mead Memorial Chapel became "[t]he monumental centerpiece and aesthetic keystone for the college for 100 years," (Ex. 6-006 to 6-007) not only standing as the most dominant building on the campus and an iconic feature of Middlebury's landscape, but also serving as the College's identity and brand, with "its spire symbolizing the aspirations of the College." Ex. 6-001 to 6-005.

149. It is that identity and iconic imagery, first publicized by President Thomas' 1915 article in the Boston Evening Transcript, that has succeeded as a brand and marketing tool to attract students and increase enrollment for more than a century.

H. Middlebury College's Removal of The Mead Family Name From The Mead Memorial Chapel

150. Governor Mead constructed and dedicated the Chapel, and the President and Trustees of Middlebury College accepted it to serve as a suitable place for divine worship at the College. An essential term, obligation, promise, and condition of their agreement was that the Chapel would be known as "The Mead Memorial Chapel" in honor of the Mead ancestors. Ex. 1-001.

151. The President and Trustees of Middlebury College honored their commitment to the essential term, obligation, promise and condition that the Chapel be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel" for over 100 years.

152. Then on or about the summer of 2021, the Prudential Committee of the Board of Trustees of Middlebury College, voted to remove the Mead name from the Mead Memorial Chapel because, they claimed:

> In 1912, two years before the chapel gift was made, in his outgoing speech as governor, John Mead strongly urged the legislature to adopt policies and create legislation premised on eugenics theory. His call to action resulted in a movement, legislation, public policy, and the founding of a Vermont state institution that sterilized people—based on their race, sex, ethnicity, economic status, and their perceived physical conditions and cognitive disabilities.
>
> Ex. Ex. 7-005 to 7-010.

153. For reference, Governor Mead, received his medical degree in 1868, more than 153 years ago, which was 3 years after the end of the Civil War and 3 years before Charles Darwin published The Descent of Man in 1871.

154. In reality, Governor Mead's so-called "urgent call to action" was nothing more than the following:

> Let me, at this time, respectfully recommend to the legislature of 1912 that they at once take steps to safeguard and restrict the issuing of marriage licenses to persons convicted of rape, incest, open or gross lewdness, and cases where either of the parties are known to be suffering tuberculosis, syphilis, or epilepsy, and in cases where either party has been in confinement for habitual drunkenness, feeble-mindedness, or insanity.
>
> And, I further recommend that a commission be appointed to investigate and report upon the advisability of the adoption of the operation of vasectomy as a prevention for the spread of hereditary taints and diseases.

Ex. 8-022.

155. No legislation was signed into law in Vermont as a result of Governor Mead's Farewell Address.

156. In fact, not until almost two decades (19 years) later, on March 31, 1931, and more than a decade after Governor Mead's death, did the Vermont Legislature pass "An act for human betterment by voluntary sterilization." The aim of the legislation was to prevent, through sterilization, the procreation of individuals judged to be idiots, imbeciles, feebleminded, or insane.

157. The tragic result of the 1931 legislation was the eventual sterilization of 253 people in Vermont, most of whom were sterilized between 1931 and 1941.

158. Nonetheless, Middlebury College proclaimed Governor Mead a eugenicist, implying without evidence that his motivation was racism.

159. Middlebury College's removal of the Mead family name from the Mead Memorial Chapel and the denigration of Governor Mead sullies the reputation of a decent man, as well as a generous benefactor of the College. The College's September 27, 2021 Statement portrays Governor Mead as essentially a precursor of Hitler, rather than presenting him in the context of his time.

160. Support for eugenics was mainstream in the early 20th century, embraced by leaders in society, education and government, including Presidents, prime ministers, judges, and scientists and authors.

161. Helen Keller and the founder of Planned Parenthood supported the movement as did George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Henrik Ibsen, T. S. Eliot, Virginia Woolf, and John Maynard Keynes.

162. Moreover, the bulk of eugenics activity in Vermont occurred from 1931 to 1941, decades after the Governor's address and more than a decade after his death.

163. Therefore, the College vastly overstates Governor Mead's role in this matter, as if he were the mastermind of a movement instead of an outgoing Governor merely expressing his mainstream progressive views in his retiring message of 1912.

164. Vermont's native son, Calvin Coolidge, observed: "Education is to teach men not what to think but how to think." That requires hearing different ideas and acknowledging them in context. It means learning from history, not erasing it.

165. Purging the legacy of someone who revered Middlebury College and gave generously to support it, due to a single remark that we a century later deem unacceptable, hardly conforms to the purpose of the College. It certainly is no basis for breaching the essential term, obligation, promise and condition that the Chapel would be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel" to memorialize the Mead family name and honor the Mead family ancestors who embodied the simplicity and strength of the Vermont character that the Mead Memorial Chapel was designed to symbolize.

I. "Cancel Culture" and the Erasure of History

166. Yale Professor Anthony Kronman, in his book "The Assault on American Excellence," urges against erasure of history. Rather, he writes, we should "contextualize" it.[1]

167. Historical context refers to the social, religious, economic, and political conditions that existed during a certain time and place; those details enable us to interpret and analyze events of the past, rather than to merely judge them by contemporary standards. In analyzing historical events, context can help us understand what motivates people to behave as they did. Without historical context, we are only seeing a piece of the

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[1] The Assault on American Excellence (New York: The Free Press, 2019) from https://www.thefreelibrary.com/ARISTOCRATIC+EXCELLENCE%2c+SECULAR+ECUMENISM%2c+AND+THE+LIFE+OF+THE...-a0661250331

scene and not fully understanding the influence of the time and place in which a situation occurred.[2]

168. However, instead of analyzing the remarks of Governor Mead from 1912, in the context of the social, religious, economic, and political conditions that existed in Vermont more than a century ago, Middlebury College has purged the good family name of a beloved and generous alumnus whose 100-year legacy it has erased, or, in contemporary parlance, "canceled."

169. Vermont legal scholar Paul Gillies, Esq. examined this current phenomenon, explaining in his 2020 *Vermont Bar Journal* article, "Limitations of Law and History," that:

> Lately, the statues of Confederate generals and of those who promoted slavery have come down hard, toppled by protesters. Columbus has been decapitated and thrown into the river. Military bases, sports teams, and even the UVM library are being renamed, as a way of condemning racism and other wrongs, as a form of expiation or atonement. These judgments altering our view of people and events know no time limit, and there is no due process, no appeal, no hearing beyond the chanting of slogans. The sins and crimes of men and women found to be lacking in lasting respect are unforgivable and swiftly punished, justified by revisionist historical thinking and the mores of the present. Time never runs out on them.
>
> . . .
>
> We need to sort out just how severe to be with the dead respondents we seek to hold liable for their sins and opinions. Washington was a slave-owner. He was more than that, of course, but should the slave-owning part of his biography outweigh his other accomplishments, enough to order the removal of the Washington Monument? What about people who believed

[2] Fleming, Grace. "The Importance of Historic Context in Analysis and Interpretation." ThoughtCo. https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-historical-context-1857069

something now regarded with horror and then changed their minds? Suppose Guy Bailey later recanted his support of eugenics and persuaded the legislature to repeal the sterilization law. Could his name be retained on the [UVM] library wall?
Ex. 7-028.

170. John Abner Mead was a man of his time who did great good in the world. A mainstream progressive known to be a keen and shrewd observer, he was a man who preserved at all times independent and original judgment. That curiosity and analytical approach was reflected in Governor Mead's Farewell Address in which he proposed studying and gathering more information regarding a more humane procedure called the vasectomy. Had Mead lived twenty more years, who is to say that he would not have come to a different opinion and persuaded the legislature to repeal the sterilization law?

171. But that is not the time period in which John Abner Mead lived. The problem with imposing our 21st century world view on actors who lived over a century ago lies in judging and ostracizing them for mainstream views prevalent in the society of the time.

172. The removal of the Mead family name from Mead Memorial Chapel was unnecessary to right past wrongs. Instead of making amends for the racist remarks of its own President Paul Dwight Moody, who was at the helm of the College for over two decades from 1921-1942, directing its curriculum and its admissions for decades, Middlebury made a scapegoat of Governor Mead by disparaging his amazing legacy without any justification.

173. As a result, John Abner Mead's lifetime of accomplishments and devotion to the betterment of others has been erased: His risking of his life to fight in the Civil War, his two decades of service as a beloved physician to his community, his economic development of the region and state and the employment opportunities and prosperity he provided for Vermonters, his financial support of the goal of making Middlebury College a world-class institution, his sharing of his wealth with the Rutland churches, and his gift of "The Community Center" which he insisted serve and welcome people of all faiths, evidencing his commitment to diversity a century before it came into vogue.

174. Moreover, the Mead family name has been unfairly erased - canceled by Middlebury College for sins that John Abner Mead never committed. However, unlike the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award or the naming of the Bailey Library at UVM, which were honors bestowed voluntarily and which freely can be revoked, the name "Mead Memorial Chapel" was accepted by Middlebury College as being the forever name of the Chapel, in memory of the Mead family pioneers who embodied the simplicity and strength of the Vermont character that the Chapel was designed to symbolize, and who shared fellowship and community with the Native Americans, all of which was reflected in the central purpose of this Chapel and community meeting house.

175. The name "Mead Memorial Chapel" was the essence of the deal, and it was the entire deal – forever. That was the intent of the parties when the

Mead Memorial Chapel was offered by John Abner Mead and accepted by the Middlebury College Board of Trustees as evidenced by:

a. Trustee John E. Weeks' letter, ("***This is a most worthy reminder of your great loyalty to this Institution*** and one that can and will be instrumental in great good to this student body ***as long as time lasts.***"). Ex. 1-005.

b. Trustee A. Barton Hepburn's letter, ("***it shows your respect and reverence for your forebears***"). Ex. 1-006.

c. Trustee James L. Barton's letter, ("your magnificent gift to Middlebury College in the form of a Memorial Chapel. ***I know of nothing more fitting as a memorial – nothing that will be of greater value to the College in all the years to come.*** I know of no building that could be put up out from which will go more fundamental and permanent influences for social, civic and national righteousness, for our own country and for the world. . . I am sure you will get great satisfaction in seeing the walls of the building rise, as you realize what they mean to the College, the State, the country and the world, ***in all the years to come.***"). Ex. 1-007.

d. Trustee Brainerd Kellogg's letter, (Convey to him, please, my personal thanks for his generous plans. Of course, the Trustees will allow him his ways, and ***will be everlastingly grateful to him in taking it.***). Ex. 1-008.

e. 1914 Groundbreaking Ceremony - Rev. James L. Barton's Acceptance Speech on behalf of the Trustees, ("It is doubly gratifying to me, as it is to the Board of Trustees, ***that this building, as a memorial, will bear the name of one so long and so honorably connected with this institution and who in the state and nation has always upheld and promoted true piety and civic and national righteousness.*** . .We then, the Trustees of this College, on behalf of ourselves and our successors, in the name of the generations of students it will serve, in full recognition of the supreme importance of such a religious center to the life of the institution, ***and in loving memory of him whose name this structure is to bear***, gratefully accept at your hand this Chapel as we pledge ourselves to safeguard to the limit of our capacity the gift and the ideals it is intended to perpetuate."). Ex. 1-020 to 1-026.

f. 1914 Groundbreaking Ceremony - Prof. Charles B. Wright's Address on behalf of the Faculty, ("You have bodied forth our dream of years; you have given to an airy nothing a local habitation – ***and not the least of our pleasure is the thought that through all the days to be it will bear your honored name.***"). Ex. 1-027 to 1-029.

176. Middlebury College's removal of the name "Mead Memorial Chapel" was a breach of that agreement, a violation of that condition, the breaking of a promise.

177. Therefore, if Middlebury College is permitted to strip the Mead family name from the Chapel, it will have been unjustly enriched, having accepted Mead's offer to erect the "Mead Memorial Chapel" which added immense value to the real property of the College, and which established the college as an institution worthy of public financial support and private charitable giving.

178. The Mead Memorial Chapel provided Middlebury College with its iconic Flagship building and marketing identity, which set the College firmly on the path to future success and recognition as an internationally renowned institution of higher learning.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I
Breach of Contract - Specific Performance

179. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 178 as if fully set forth herein.

180. John Abner Mead made an offer to the President and Trustees of Middlebury College, to "erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the 'Mead Memorial Chapel,'" to memorialize the Mead Family ancestors.

181. The President and Trustees of Middlebury College readily and enthusiastically accepted the offer of the Chapel with the agreement, understanding and intention that it would be forever known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel" in honor of the Mead Family ancestors.

182. The acceptance of the Mead Memorial Chapel name was provided by the Trustees at a time when they had full knowledge of the content of Governor Mead's Farewell Address in 1912, just two years earlier.

183. There was sufficient consideration exchanged to support the contract, the *quid pro quo*, to wit: the erection of the Chapel in exchange for the building being named the "Mead Memorial Chapel," and John Mead's control of the location, design and construction of the Chapel building so that his vision was realized.

184. The Chapel has been known as the Mead Memorial Chapel for over a century since it was completed and dedicated in 1916.

185. Middlebury College's removal of the name "Mead" from the Chapel is a breach of the Defendant's obligations under the Contract that the Chapel would be known as "Mead Memorial Chapel," which was an essential term and the central purpose of the contract.

186. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiff has suffered irreparable harm, for which money damages cannot fully compensate Plaintiff due to the unique nature of the intention and purpose for which the "Mead Memorial Chapel" was erected and named.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court order Specific Performance to require and enjoin Defendant to restore the name "Mead Memorial Chapel" to the Chapel to effectuate the fundamental intention, purpose and essential terms of the Contract, which was to honor the Mead family ancestors, who were the living embodiment of the simplicity and character of the Vermont spirit that Mead designed the Chapel to express.

COUNT II
Breach of Contract – Damages

187. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 186 as if fully set forth herein.

188. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiff has suffered monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court order compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus pre and post judgment interest at the statutory rate of 12% per annum.

COUNT III
Breach of Contract – Restitution

189. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 188 as if fully set forth herein.

190. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiff has failed to obtain the benefit of the contractual bargain and is entitled to restitution of the consideration paid.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court order Restitution of all sums paid to erect the "Mead Memorial Chapel" and the value Mead's services in managing and supervising the design and construction of the Chapel, plus pre and post judgment interest at the statutory rate of 12% per annum.

COUNT IV
Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

191. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 190 as if fully set forth herein.

192. Implied in every contract is a covenant of good faith and fair dealing, which requires the parties to act honestly and reasonably with one another in the faithful pursuit of their common purpose.

193. Defendant has breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by removing the name "Mead" from the Chapel in direct defiance of its covenant and the expectation that the College will act honestly and reasonably in the faithful pursuit of the agreed common purpose of the contract.

194. Defendant has acted in bad faith with improper motive and with wanton disregard for the rights of the Plaintiff, scapegoating a man for the college's public relations purposes and destroying the Mead family name while erasing John Mead's lifetime of accomplishments and philanthropy that benefitted the State of Vermont and its people as well as generations of Middlebury College students.

195. Defendant's breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing is the direct and proximate cause of monetary damages to the Plaintiff.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court award compensatory and punitive damages for Defendant's Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing, plus pre and post judgment interest at the statutory rate of 12% per annum.

COUNT V
Breach of Conditional Gift

196. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 195 as if fully set forth herein.

197. The Letter of Gift specified that the Mead Memorial Chapel was a conditional gift limited to a particular purpose and upon an expected set of facts:

that it would bear the name "Mead Memorial Chapel" and rendered it so conditioned for all time.

198. The Defendant's removal of the Mead name from the "Mead Memorial Chapel" is a breach and failure of the condition upon which the gift was given; therefore, the gift will fail.

199. The Plaintiff hereby revokes the failed gift of the "Mead Memorial Chapel," which was made subject to a condition that it bear the name "Mead Memorial Chapel," because Defendant has violated and refuses to perform such condition.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff, requests that this Honorable Court:

A. Declare that the conditional gift of the "Mead Memorial Chapel" is subject to the essential term, promise, and condition that it bear the name "Mead Memorial Chapel."

B. Declare that Plaintiff's conditional gift of the "Mead Memorial Chapel" is forfeited for failure of a condition subsequent.

C. Declare that the Plaintiff is entitled to return of the conditional gift or its full monetary value and award Plaintiff its full monetary value plus pre and post judgment interest thereon.

COUNT VI
Unjust Enrichment

200. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 199 as if fully set forth herein.

201. The Defendant received significant benefits from accepting the Mead Memorial Chapel from John Mead, not just the value of the labor and materials and Mead's supervision of the design and construction, but also the epic beauty,

stature, and symbolism of the Chapel structure. The Chapel provided not just a place for divine worship, but also meeting place to unite the entire community, greatly enhancing the reputation and stature of the school and encouraging private donations and public funding.

202. Most valuable of all, the Mead Memorial Chapel became Middlebury College's "monumental centerpiece and aesthetic keystone for the college" (Ex. 6-006 to 6-007) creating the College's identity and brand, with "its spire symbolizing the aspirations of the College." Ex. 6-001 to 6-005.

203. Such an iconic identity and branding established Middlebury College as an institution of significance and paved the way for the college to attain the level of success that it enjoys today, amassing a $1.518 billion endowment by 2021 all of which would not have been possible but for the construction of the Mead Memorial Chapel.

204. Under these facts and circumstances, it is unjust for the Defendant to strip the Mead Memorial Chapel of the Mead Family name, canceling the incredible accomplishments and altruism of a true philanthrope and important figure in Vermont history, all while retaining the many benefits that the Mead Memorial Chapel has provided to every student who has attended Middlebury College for the last century and will to the next, without commensurate compensation.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court exercise its equitable jurisdiction and award Plaintiff restitution and/or damages in an amount equal

to the value of the Mead Memorial Chapel and all of the benefits that the Chapel has bestowed upon the Defendant Middlebury College for over a century and will continue to provide to future generations of Middlebury College students.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court issue judgment in its favor and award the following relief:

A. Specific Performance enjoining the Defendant to restore the name "Mead Memorial Chapel" to the building;

B. Compensatory and punitive damages;

C. Restitution of all sums paid and the value of all benefits bestowed by the Mead Memorial Chapel from 1916 to present and into the future;

D. Restitution/damages for the full value Middlebury College was unjustly enriched from 1916 to present and into the future;

E. All costs and expenses of suit, including reasonable attorney fees;

F. All pre & post-judgment interest at 12% statutory rate per annum;

G. Such other relief as this Court deems just, equitable and proper.

DATED at Town of Randolph, County of Orange, and State of Vermont this 24th day of March 2023.

The Honorable James H. Douglas,
Special Administrator of the
Estate of John Abner Mead,
Plaintiff

By: /s/ L. Brooke Dingledine

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STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT
Addison Unit

CIVIL DIVISION
Case No. _____

Hon. James H. Douglas,
Special Administrator of the
Estate of John Abner Mead,
Plaintiff
v.

President and Fellows of Middlebury College
Defendant

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT LIST
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1-003	Letter: Pres. Thomas to Trustees of Middlebury College Enclosing JAM's *Letter of Gift* and requesting immediate responses authorizing acceptance of the gift & appointment of building committee	5/15/1914	
1-004	Letter: Trustee Frank C. Partridge to Pres. Thomas Agreeing to acceptance of gift & appointment of building committee	5/16/1914	
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1-008	Letter: Trustee Brainerd Kellogg to Pres. Thomas Agreeing to acceptance of gift & appointment of building committee, & trustees "will be everlastingly grateful"	5/22/1914	
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7-011 To 7-016	News Article: Middlebury Campus "John Mead's name removed from chapel for role in eugenics"	12/13/2021	
7-017 To 7-020	News Article: NY Sun – Opinion "Why I'm Skipping My 50th Reunion at Middlebury College" by Gov. James Douglas	5/19/2022	
7-021 To 7-027	Letter from ACTA to George Lee Re: the imperative of building a stronger culture of free expression at Middlebury College	12/6/2022	
7-028 To 7-039	Limitations of Law and History Paul S. Gillies, Esq., 46 Fall Vt. BJ 16	Fall 2020	

8-001	Photographs of JAM's civil war rifle Photograph of Kings County Hospital Alumni Assoc medal		
8-002	Photographs of JAM's GAR and Political memorabilia		
8-003	Photograph of Mead Family Bible Photograph of JAM on his West Rutland farm Photograph of the Mead Memorial Chapel sign after removal		
8-004	The Community House Report and Financial Statement	1919-1920	
8-005	Photograph of Mead with Company K Middlebury College volunteers		
8-005	Photograph of 12th Regiment Vermont Volunteers Flag		
8-006	Photographs of Mead in college and cir. 1890's		
8-007	Photograph of Company K at the 1891 Bennington Encampment	1891	
8-008	Photographs of the Mead family plot and headstones		
8-009	Photograph of Mead's Falls historic marker sign		
8-010	Photograph of Mead's Falls painting	1848	
8-011	Newspaper ad: Rutland Daily Herald Business card ad for Dr. Mead	1/18/1871	
8-012	Newspaper Article: Rutland Weekly Herald Defending Mead for Lieutenant Governor	1/18/1908	

8-013	Newspaper Article: Middlebury Register Gov. Mead's Gift to Rutland ("The Community Center")	12/31/1915	
8-014	Newspaper Article: Fair Have Era John Abner Mead – A Dramatic Life	2/3/1910	
8-015 To 8-016	Columbia University - John Abner Mead's MD degree	1868	
8-017 To 8-031	Gov. Mead's Farewell Address to the Joint Assembly	1912	
8-032	Newspaper Article: Burlington Free Press "Ex. Gov. Mead Dies in his 79th Year"	1/13/1920	
8-033	Newspaper Article: Herald and News John A. Mead's death	1/15/1920	
8-034 To 8-035	Newspaper Article: Middlebury Register "Death of Two Noted Sons of Midd: Brainerd Kellogg and Ex-Gov. Mead"	1/16/1920	
8-036	Newspaper Article: Rutland Daily Herald Services are Held for Ex-Gov. Mean	1/16/1920	
8-037	Newspaper Article: Rutland Weekly Herald Memorial to Mead	1/16/1920	
8-038 To 8-058	A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion By Richard Mead, M.D.	1720	

(B-1)

Rev, Dr. John M. Thomas, LL. D.,

President of Middlebury College.

My Dear President Thomas:-

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury College, and in recognition of the gracious kindness of my heavenly Father to me throughout my life, I desire to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel." I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished.

It was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler of this valley, who brought the first copy of the Holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness and it was his wife, my great-great-grandmother, who gathered her large family about her in an indian wigwam for the first christian service of the Vermont pioneers of this immediate region. With this memory ever present, it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth.

I have in mind the furnishing of from $50,000 to $60,000 for the erection of such a structure, and I hereby suggest that the Trustees of the College secure appropriate plans for its erection which shall meet with my approval, and that said Board appoint a Building Committee at once, consisting of President Thomas, former President Brainerd and

(B-2)

II

myself to make the necessary contracts for such a structure and to supervise the erection of the same, and I will then bind myself and my estate to provide the necessary means for its erection and completion in accordance with the suggestions of this letter and with the contracts to be made by your committee.

Respectfully,

John Amos Beach

Rutland, Vt.
May 11, 1914.

Exhibit 1 - 003

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

May 15, 1914.

To the Trustees of Middlebury College:-

Your associate, Governor John A. Mead, has made it possible for me to make an announcement which will bring you all great satisfaction and encouragement, as it gives me the keenest pleasure. I enclose a copy of his letter to me signed May 11th which assures the erection of an appropriate and beautiful chapel for Middlebury College.

I have testified many times to the great need of such a building and the large possibilities for good in connection with it. We have all felt for many years that it was one of the most urgent needs of the college, and those who have been closest in touch with the daily life of the institution have felt the need most earnestly.

A chapel is not an income producing building and its erection should be accompanied by an endeavor to increase our endowment and secure a men's dormitory which would yield a revenue and provide for our increased student body. I very much hope that the General Education Board will now look with favor upon our application for a grant towards a fund of $500,000, towards which we now have a good start in the $10,000 recently contributed by Governor McCullough and the amount suggested by Governor Mead for the erection of a chapel. I will greatly appreciate the assistance of any of you toward this end and trust I may have your co-operation in promoting the movement which has been so well begun.

Faithfully yours,

John M. Thomas

P.S. May I hear from you immediately as to whether you will authorize the acceptance of Governor Mead's proposition and the appointment of the Building Committee which he suggests?

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE
PROCTOR, VT.

May 16, 1914.

President John M. Thomas,
Middlebury, Vermont.

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Your good news is received and I am delighted that your dream of a new chapel is to be realised. It is a generous and beautiful thing for Governor Mead to do and of course I agree, as one of the Trustees, to the acceptance of his proposition and the appointment of the building committed which he suggests.

Faithfully yours,

Frank C. Partridge

FCP H

(Please write to him.)

Exhibit 1 - 005

State of Vermont

State Prison, WINDSOR, R. H. WALKER, SUPT.

House of Correction, RUTLAND, M. H. LOUKES, SUPT.

Industrial School, VERGENNES, J. N. BARSS, SUPT.

Board of Penal Institutions

JOHN E. WEEKS, CHAIRMAN . . . MIDDLEBURY
HAMMOND T. BALDWIN, SECRETARY. . WELLS RIVER
EDWIN J. DAVIS . . . . . CHESTER

Hon John E. Mead
Rutland Vt.

My dear Gov Mead

Congratulations and many of them for the splendid gift to Middlebury College. This is a most worthy reminder of your great loyalty to this Institution, and one that ~~can~~ ~~and~~ will be instrumental in great good to the Student body as long as time lasts. I almost envy your future, for who can fortell how many boys and girls will recive inspiration for the better things of life by reason of this meeting place. Your honorable public career is certainly ~~glorified~~ crowned by the act. May the Heavenly Father in whom we believe, preserve your life many years. Sincerely Yours J. E. Weeks

May 17, 1914

The Chase National Bank
NEW YORK

A. BARTON HEPBURN
Chairman of the Board

May 18, 1914.

Hon. John Abner Mead,
Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor:

I am gladdened beyond expression by the receipt of a letter from President Thomas this morning, enclosing copy of your letter to him.

It is a splendid, well-considered and generous action on your part. It shows you possess that love for Alma Mater, which is one of the greatest charms of college life, the essence of college spirit; it shows your respect and reverence for your forebears, which is one of the highest qualifications a man may possess, and it shows, also, your disposition to do a good and useful act for the community in which you live and the State which you honor and which has bestowed its highest honor upon you. Congratulations and thanks.

Sincerely yours,

A Barton Hepburn

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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FRANK H. WIGGIN TREASURER
JOHN G. HOSMER PUBLISHING AND PURCHASING AGENT

May 19, 1914.

Honorable John A. Mead, M.D., LL.D.,
Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor Mead:-

I can hardly describe to you the thrill of satisfaction that I experienced when a letter from Dr. Thomas reported your magnificent gift to Middlebury College in the form of a Memorial Chapel. I know of nothing more fitting as a memorial - nothing that will be of greater value to the College in all the years to come. I know of no building that could be put up out from which will go more fundamental and permanent influences for social, civic and national righteousness, for our own country and for the world. I want to express my deep personal appreciation of this gift, as well as my appreciation as a member of the Board of Trustees. I am sure you will get great satisfaction in seeing the walls of the building rise, as you realize what they mean to the College, the State, the country and the world, in all the years to come.

I remain, my dear Governor Mead,

Yours most gratefully and faithfully,

James L. Barton

JLB/E

6 Regent Circle, Brookline, Mass.,
May 22, 1914

My dear Thomas,

I can't tell you how pleased I was & am at the news that Governor Mead wishes to build a chapel on the College grounds. I had not thought that he dreamed of it.

And how fitting that it should be at the semi-centennial of his graduation - showing that his love for his College has not waned but waxed during the 50 years.

Were I in his place as to means & attachment to the Institution, no one else should be allowed to contribute a penny to the purchase of even the cushions for the seats, the Bible for the desk, or for the organ or piano that should grace the room.

Convey to him, please, my personal thanks for his generous plans. Of course the Trustees will allow him his way, & will be everlastingly grateful to him in taking it

Most cordially yours,

Brainerd Kellogg

Exhibit 1 - 009

Middlebury, May 23, 1914.

My dear Mr. President;

Replying formally to the welcome news contained in your message of the 15th, I wish to concur in the acceptance of the "Mead Memorial Chapel."

It is a splendid gift, and will be especially welcome to you, who have so long desired it. I congratulate you upon once more receiving the fruits of casting your bread upon the waters.

I trust that the General Education Board will now look with favor upon your application for a grant toward a new fund, on contemplating this new evidence of the substantial and loyal support of our alumni.

Cordially yours,

John A. Fletcher

Exhibit 1 - 010

1914

Degrees

Voted to confer the Degree of M
(in course) upon
Margaret Farnsworth Sheldo

New Instructors.

Voted to approve the President's
appointments of instructors as follow
Llewelyn R. Perkins, Mathematics $1,
Miss Marion Spaulding, Home Economics $1,

Mead Chapel.

The following resolution, introduced
Dr Bramwell, on motion of Dr Bart
& Prof. Kellogg, was adopted by a
rising vote:-

"Whereas our esteemed colleague,
Honorable John Alma Mead of the Clas
1864, has signified to President Ham
his desire, in commemoration of the
fiftieth anniversary of his graduation
to erect a Chapel for Middlebury C
lege, and his readiness to furnish
sum of from fifty thousand to sixty
thousand dollars for the erection
such an edifice,

Resolved, that the President and
Fellows of Middlebury College hereb
accept of this munificent benefaction
with sincere gratitude to both Dr a
Mrs Mead and their family for their
deep interest in the religious welfa
of the College, so improving manif
fest by this provision of a suitable p
for divine worship.

Exhibit 1 - 011

pl 104

1914.

Dr Mead made fitting response to this resolution. His letter of presentation follows in full:-

"Rev. Dr. John M. Thomas, L.L.D.
President of Middlebury College.
My dear President Thomas:-

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury College, and in recognition of the gracious honors of my Honored Father to me throughout my life, I desire to erect a Chapel to serve as a place of worship for the College, the same to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel". I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valle.

Exhibit 1 - 012

1914

Mead Chapel

rise from the highest point on its c
pus as a symbol of the position, m
prominent in every respect, which
Christian character and religious fa
should always maintain in its a
for our youth.

I have in mind the furnishin
from $50,000.— to $60,000.— for the e
tion of such a structure, and di
by suggest that the Trustees of the Coll
select appropriate plans for its e
tion which shall meet with my appro
and that said Board appoint a B
ing Committee at once, consisting
President Thomas, former President
Brainard and myself to make the
essary contracts for such a struct
and to supervise the erection of the
and I will then bind myself and m
estate to provide the necessary mone
for its erection and completion
accordance with the suggestions of th
letter and with the contracts to be m
by your committee.

Respectfully,
(signed) John Albon Mead

Rutland, Vt.
May 11, 1914.

On motion of Mr Partridge, second

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Exhibit 1 - 013

Free Press.

War Map of Mexico in two colors given, for a limited time only, with each new subscription to the Free Press.

16, 1914. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST: FAIR TO-DAY.

EX-GOV. MEAD GIVES COLLEGE A CHAPEL

President Thomas of Middlebury Announces Offer of $60,000 for Memorial.

TO BE OF WHITE MARBLE

Former Vermont Chief Executive Commemorates 50th Anniversary of His Graduation.

(Special to the Free Press.)

Middlebury, May 15.—President John M. Thomas announced this evening at a meeting at the gymnasium his gift of a $60,000 memorial chapel by ex-Governor John A. Mead of Rutland, to be called the Mead Memorial chapel. The unexpected announcement was greeted with great enthusiasm. This is one of the largest individual gifts to the college during the administration of President Thomas.

President Thomas in making the announcement said ex-Governor Mead's letter. He expressed his thanks to the donor who was present. He said it would be a gift of great service to the college, giving a place of worship and service such as the college has never had.

Ex-Governor Mead was chosen for the authority of his position.

The chapel is to be erected on the river side of what is called the "old campus." It will be 50 feet higher than the present chapel. Plans have already been prepared by Allen and Colburn of Boston. The chapel will be colonial, in harmony with the architecture of the other college buildings. The material will be white finished marble, and the dimensions 60 by 120 feet, with a spire over 100 feet high. It is hoped that the cornerstone may be laid at commencement this year and that the building will be finished by commencement in 1915.

Following ex-Governor Mead's address, there were speeches by ex-President Ezra Brainerd, ex-Governor Mead's classmate, Judge Frank L. Ladd of Montpelier, Hon. C. Harrington, and also by Rev. Arthur H. Bradford of Rutland, pastor of ex-Governor Mead's church, the First Congregational.

Judge Ladd, President Thomas read a telegram from Hamilton, N. Y., announcing the coming of Middlebury H. Orgain '6. Music closing followed. The news was given a social setting when it left, to be read after the game, announcing to the players news of ex-Governor Mead's gift to the college.

GOVERNOR MEAD'S LETTER.

Ex-Mead's letter to President Thomas offering the gift:

Rev. Dr. John M. Thomas LL. D.,
President of Middlebury College.

My Dear President Thomas:—In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury College, and in recognition of the previous kindness of my honorary Factor to me (Delegate) my life, I desire to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the Mead Memorial chapel. I have in mind a dignified and architectural structure in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the dignity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished.

It was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler of this valley, who brought the first copy of the Holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness and it was his wife, my great-great-grandmother, who gathered her large family about her in an Indian wigwam for the first Christian service of the Vermont pioneers of this beautiful region. With this memory ever present, it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and that it might rise from the highest point on the campus as a symbol of the position, most accordant to every instinct, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth.

I have in mind the furnishing of from $50,000 to $60,000 for the erection of such a structure, and I heartily suggest that the trustees of the college secure appropriate plans for its erection, and that shall meet with my approval, and that, and towards a fund for providing endowment, I place in control of President Thomas, former President Stewart and myself, to make the necessary contracts for such a building and to superintend the erection of the same, and I will then lend myself and my estate to provide the necessary money for its erection and completion in accordance with the suggestions of this letter and with the contracts to be made by your committee.

Respectfully,
JOHN ANSON MEAD.

"DON'T USE LAUDIUM."

Introduced to the students by President Thomas, former Governor Mead said in part:

"When asked by Dr. Thomas to have in mind a few words for the students of this beloved Vermont institution, I was at a loss to know just what the most be most interesting as well as particularly instructive to you and I decided to be instructive. Why don't you tell them some of your ideas of getting on in the world? You started with nothing and have made a success in your business and political affairs. Why not help the young men, and young women a few suggestions according to your wave and methods?

"And so during recess in mind the 'doors' to which I have given more and more thought as I have made my way. These are: 'Don't follow the crowd' advice. 'Don't worry over small matters.' Third, 'Don't forget of another.' Fourth, 'Don't worry' and fifth, but by no means the least, 'Don't use liquor.'

"By my suggestion, 'Don't follow the crowd' I mean to convey the idea of not following in the footsteps of the majority of people. Be original and think out problems for yourself. I know of no experience which may more easily explain my point. Mr. Smith was a prominent farmer, one of the selectmen in his section. For a time all the farmers about him raised sheep and sold the wool and at this time he was turning his money into butter and cheese from a young herd of cattle. Soon his neighbors came to him and said, 'Tom is cheese and cheese and butter are expensive and we want to make cows for cheese.' A deal with sheep was consummated and soon all the farmers about were purchasing cheese and butter and he had set the shop, so the pair of cows back and sky high. Then they all came back and traded again, so reaping the harvest for not following the crowd by buying sheep.

"Now, my own case; there is a similar point to be pointed. The Howe Scale company was hardened four times previous to 1906 and nobody wanted to buy the stock. I saw a chance, bought in the stock and to-day it is probably the greatest scale company in the world."

TO WORRY IS USELESS.

Former Governor Mead then took up the question of worrying over small things, which, he asserted, often led to the loss of sleep and appetite and the

(Continued on page two.)

F. D. ABERNETHY
Successor to
H. W. ALLEN & CO.

Next Week
Our Efforts Will Be Devoted to An Extraordinary Exhibition of Housekeeping Linens

One of the largest and most important departments in this store and one which continually renders a very exceptional service.

Beginning on Monday, May 18th, Continuing Until Saturday, May 23

A large portion of our show window space will be devoted to exhibits from this department and upon the counters will be displayed our latest and most extensive importations.

The exhibits will represent the products of the most noted manufacturers of Ireland, England, Belgium and Germany. Our own direct importations and we are making this extraordinary display for the purpose of demonstrating more clearly the many advantages that accrue from the unusual efforts that are made here to secure only that which is BEST and most worthy in every particular.

More important than all—our custom of contracting direct with the manufacturers for our housekeeping linens enables us to quote prices that are decidedly lower than are usually asked for like qualities.

A few brief descriptions of the linens to be shown will be printed in a full page advertisement appearing on page 2 of this paper on Monday, May 18th.

The exhibition will be very broad and comprehensive, including complete ranges from the lowest to the finest qualities.

Especial attention will be given to matched sets of Table Damask and Napkins.

May 18th to 23rd.

TO-DAY
Special Demonstration of Gossard Corsets

Our corsetiere is giving demonstrations of new models of Gossard Corsets. She is being assisted by a special demonstrator of the H. W. Gossard Co., Madam Huszagh, who will be with us to-day only.

If you have not yet visited our Corset Department, we urge you to do so, as the new Gossard models are a necessity, if you are to achieve the utmost from your other wearing apparel.

To-day is a splendid time to be fitted

Special Display in the Millinery Department To-day

Hats suitable to wear with tub dresses $4.50 to $8.00
Peanut, Panama and Tailored Sport Hats $2.30 to $10.00
Automobile Hats $5.00
Automobile Hats, reversible $6.00

Exquisite new styles for summer wear adapted from late French models are remarkably pleasing.

Beautiful new models now on exhibition at $6.50 to $15.00.

Burlington Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar.

The members of Burlington Commandery, No. 2, K. T., are requested to report at the Masonic armory Sunday, May 17, at 4:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending special services at the First Baptist Church, Dress: Full uniform. Members of other commanderies are cordially invited.

For order of
J. E. THAYER, Jr., Commander.
Attest:
RUSSELL HALLOFF, Recorder.

Bring Us Your Furs for Repairs
AND STORAGE.
SPEAR-MARTIN FUR CO.
41 Church Street

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Exhibit 1 - 014

EX-GOV. MEAD GIVES COLLEGE A CHAPEL

(Continued from page one.)

accompanying break down in health, and abstinence from the use of liquor. The speaker said he did not mean to have his hearers understand he meant to slight the small matters and he did believe that constant worry after the best efforts had been expended was needless and useless.

"Never since I left the regular army service at the close of the Civil War have I used alcoholic beverages in any form," continued Dr. Mead, "and on this subject I could quote you instance after instance where I have prospered because my brain was alive and not befuddled with liquor or the result of excessive smoking."

In closing former Governor Mead said that in his opinion a boy born with a silver spoon in his mouth was oftimes saddled with a drawback that in a majority of cases proved disastrous. Men and animals are born lazy and if there is not something to strive for, generally there is little gained.

Dr. Mead also referred to the habit of working day by day, doing all that needed doing and a little more, and he said there should never be despair of ultimate success.

Frequently during his address Dr. Mead told amusing stories to illustrate his point and his own life story was referred to at intervals during the hour's talk.

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Exhibit 1 - 015

PRICE THREE CENTS

EX-GOV. MEAD GIVES MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE $60,000 FOR CHAPEL

Program is to Lay the Corner Stone on June 23, at Commencement.

DONOR GRADUATED, CLASS 1864

President John M. Thomas at Assembly of Faculty and Student Body Announces Gift and Reads Letter From Dr. Mead—Donor Speaks of His Interest in Alma Mater—New Building to Be of Marble 100 by 56 Feet—Will Seat 700 Persons.

(Special to The Herald.)

Middlebury, May 15.—Middlebury college's chapel, which has stood on the campus of the institution for 78 years is to pass and in its place is to be erected a structure of marble to cost about $60,000, the funds with which to build it being a gift from Ex-Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland, who graduated from Middlebury 50 years ago this year. The announcement of the gift came as a complete surprise this evening when President John M. Thomas read a letter from Dr. Mead, at an assembly of the faculty and student body in the McCullough gymnasium, called by the president. The purpose of assembling the faculty and students excited considerable curiosity and when President Thomas made the announcement the enthusiasm became contagious. Dr. Mead, who was present, was overwhelmed with thanks from scores of men and women, past and present students of the institution.

To Seat 700 Persons.

The new chapel, the corner stone of which will probably be laid on Tuesday, June 23, during Commencement week, will be located on the highest land on the campus, west of the present chapel. The building, colonial in design, built of marble, will be about 56 by 100 feet and will seat 700 persons. There will be a balcony in the rear overlooking the main floor. Allen & Collens, Boston architects, have submitted plans to President Thomas, Dr. Mead and the former president, Nora Stedman, who will act as the building committee. A bronze tablet in the building will contain the following inscription: "Mead Memorial Chapel, Erected in 1914, by John Abner Mead of the Class of 1864."

President Thomas called the assembly to order and read Dr. Mead's letter. The president spoke briefly in expressing his appreciation of the gift and dwelt upon the significance of such a building in upbuilding college life. President Thomas said that Dr. Mead's gift was the largest received during the five years of the present president's administration.

Dr. Mead's Letter.

He read the following letter from Dr. Mead:—

Rev. Dr. John M. Thomas, LL. D.,
President of Middlebury college.

My Dear President Thomas:—In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury college, and in recognition of the gracious kindness of my Heavenly Father to me throughout my life, I desire to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the Mead Memorial Chapel. I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the state of Vermont have always been distinguished.

It was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler of the valley, who brought the first copy of the Holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness, and it was his wife, my great-great-grandmother, who gathered her large family about her in an Indian wigwam for the first Christian service of the Vermont pioneers of this immediate region.

Names Building Committee.

With this memory ever present it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth.

I have in mind the furnishing of from $50,000 to $60,000 for the erection of such a structure, and I hereby suggest that the trustees of the college secure appropriate plans for its erection which shall meet with my approval, and that said board appoint a building committee at once, to consist of President Thomas, former President Brainerd and myself to make the necessary contracts for such a building and to supervise the erection of the same, and I will then bind myself and my estate to provide the necessary means for its erection and completion in accordance with the suggestions of this letter and with the contracts to be made by your committee.

Respectfully,
JOHN ABNER MEAD.

Dr. Mead was introduced by President Thomas and for several minutes was unable to make himself heard owing to the cheering crowd which gave the "Middlebury" long cheer. Dr. Mead spoke as follows:—

Donor Gets "Long" Cheer.

Introduced to the students by President Thomas, former Gov. Mead said in part:—

"When asked by Dr. Thomas to have in mind a few words for the sig-

(Continued on Page Ten.)

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Exhibit 1 - 016

Rutland Daily Herald (Rutland, Vermont) · Sat, May 16, 1914 · Page 10

EX-GOV. MEAD GIVES MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE $60,000 FOR CHAPEL

(Continued From Page One.)

dents of this beloved Vermont institution, I was at a loss to know just what line would be most interesting as well as partially instructive to you and I so suggested to the president of this college. He said: 'Why don't you tell them some of your ideas of getting on in the world.' You started with nothing and have made a success in your business and political life and why not drop the young men and young women a few suggestions according to your ways and methods.'

"And so there comes to mind five 'don'ts' to which I have given more and more thought as I have made my way and these are: 'Don't follow the crowd'; second, 'don't worry over small matters'; third, 'don't despair of success'; fourth, 'don't fear proverty,' and lastly but by all means not least, 'don't use liquor.'

Dr. Mead Gives Advice.

"By my expression, 'don't follow the crowd,' I mean to convey the idea of not following in the footsteps of the majority of people. Be orieginal and think out problems for yourself. I know of an experience which may more easily explain my point. My uncle was a prosperous farmer, one of the wealthiest in his section. For a time all the farmers about him raised sheep and sold the wool and at this time he was turning his money into butter and cheese from a young herd of cattle. Soon his neighbors came to him and said: 'Wool is cheap and "cheese and butter" are expensive and we want to trade sheep for cows.' A deal with many was consummated and soon all the farmers about were producing cheese and butter and he had all the sheep so the price of wool went sky high. Then they all came back and traded again, he reaping the harvest and this was continued till Franklin Blanchard was considered one of the wealthiest farmers in Vermont and he started life with a farm heavily mortgaged. By not following the crowd he became wealthy. And during my experience I have ever kept in mind the fundamental principle followed by Mr. Blanchard."

Do Not Worry.

Former Gov. Mead then took up the question of "worrying over small things," which he claimed often led to the loss of sleep and appetite and the accompanying breakdown in the health. The speaker said he did not mean to have his hearers understand he meant to slight the small matters and he did believe that constant worry after the best efforts had been expended was needless and useless.

"Never since I left the army service in 1863 have I used alcoholic beverages in any form," continued Dr. Mead, and he stated that this habit had been of great benefit to him.

In closing, former Gov. Mead said that in his opinion a boy born "with a silver spoon" in his mouth was often times burdened with a handicap that in a majority of cases proved disastrous. Man and animals are born lazy and if there is not something that compels them to special effort, generally there is little accomplished.

Dr. Mead also referred to the habit of working day by day, doing all that needed doing and a little more and he said there should never be despair of ultimate success.

"Mide" Among Leaders.

Dr. Mead then referred to the advantages enjoyed by the students of Middlebury college; of the special advantages of being under the leadership of President Thomas, who has wrought such wonderful changes in that institution; and who stands today among the leaders in educational life, not only in Vermont but in New England. He felt they should fully appreciate these benefits and that they should so govern themselves that they would be an honor to their "Alma Mater" and to their state. He told them they might attain to any honor they might aspire. If they were willing to make the effort they should succeed in their ambition. Frequently during his address Dr. Mead told amusing stories to illustrate suggestions he had made in his address.

Prof. Vernon C. Harrington, speaking for the faculty and student body extended the thanks of both to Dr. Mead. Rev. Arthur H. Bradford, pastor of the Congregational church of Rutland, congratulated the college on receiving such an appropriate gift. President Thomas announced that the 'varsity team had today defeated Colgate university thereby increasing the enthusiasm of the occasion.

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Exhibit 1 - 017

DR. MEAD'S GIFT TO MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Middlebury college and its faculty, its students and alumni, are to be congratulated on the handsome gift proposed by Dr. John Abner Mead of this city, former governor of Vermont, the details of which appear in The Herald's news-columns this morning. The gift of a chapel, in which the eternal Truth may be taught, and devoted to the sacred purposes of divine worship, is an admirable expression of active piety and reflects creditably upon its donor.

The figure set upon the gift insures a building of substantial and enduring character, and the traditions of the college, no less than the dignified style of its architecture, would seem to insure a chapel that will speedily take its place among the institutional buildings of a campus which traces back a glorious history through 114 years of useful life.

It is peculiarly fitting that Dr. Mead should thus recognize Middlebury college, an institution so peculiarly a part of his native state and his personal environment, for the reason that, as he sets forth in his letter of gift, his great-great-grandfather was the first white settler in the Otter Creek valley, and brought the Bible, in all its sublime and uplifting beauty, to the peaceful Indians of the wilderness.

The college, too, which has made for itself an enduring name and place in Vermont's institutions of education and uplift, must feel, through its faculty and student body, a peculiar pleasure in accepting the Mead Memorial chapel as an expression of native patriotism and appreciation from a citizen who has been honored with the highest executive office in the gift of his state.

The Herald, for its readers, heartily joins in the sincere approbation and praise which this gift will justly inspire.

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Exhibit 1 - 018

THE MIDDLEBURY CA

VOL. X. THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1914.

A NEW CHAPEL.

Ex-Governor John A. Mead will Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Graduation by Erecting a Chapel for Middlebury College. Announcement Received with Enthusiasm at Assembly of Faculty and Students May 15. Plans are Underway.

There was an atmosphere of expectation and curiosity about the college campus last Friday. President Thomas had invited the Faculty and students to assemble in the McCullough gymnasium in the evening, without announcing the object of the gathering, except that it "would be worth their while to be there." And it was! The "gym" was filled at the appointed time, at least fifty men finding "standing room only." The college band seemed to increase the expectancy of some announcement that would call for enthusiasm. Ex-President Brainerd and Ex-Governor Mead, '64, accompanied the president to the platform. The audience was not kept waiting long, for President Thomas soon brought out a manuscript from his pocket, and during a hushed approval which every one could sense, read the following letter from Dr. Mead:

Rev. Dr. John M. Thomas, LL.D.,
President of Middlebury College.

My Dear President Thomas:

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury College, and in recognition of the gracious kindness of my heavenly Father to me throughout my life, I desire to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel." I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished.

It was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler of this valley, who brought the first copy of the Holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness, and it was his wife, my great-great-grandmother, who gathered her large family about her in an Indian wigwam for the first Christian service of the Vermont pioneers of this immediate region. With this memory ever present, it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth.

I have in mind the furnishing of from $50,000 to $60,000 for the erection of such a structure, and I hereby suggest that the Trustees of the college secure appropriate plans for its erection which shall meet with my approval, and that said Board appoint a Building Committee at once, consisting of President Thomas, former President Brainerd, and myself to make the necessary contracts for such a structure and to supervise the erection of the same, and I will then bind myself and estate to provide the necessary means for its erection and completion in accordance with the suggestions of this letter and with the contracts to be made by your committee.

Respectfully,
JOHN ABNER MEAD.

There could be no question of the hearty gratification which this letter evoked from all present. Cheer-leader Dade took the platform and the "long Middlebury" resounded for Middlebury's latest benefactor. Every one felt that a gift of great significance and importance had come at a most opportune moment, and as the donor spoke of his love for the college and feeling of gratitude towards her, of his early struggles to secure an education and his strong desire to see the work of the college perpetuated, the meaning of the gift became clearer to all.

Governor Mead spoke with deep feeling of his life while a student at Middlebury and of some of his experiences in the Union army while he was still enrolled as a member of the Class of 1864. He said that President Thomas had urged him to state some of the principles and maxims which had governed his life and by which he had attained success. These he summarized under "Five Don'ts,"

1. Don't follow the crowd. Think for yourself. Get out of the beaten path. Success in business depends upon the courage to follow your independent judgment. Do more than others. Work harder than any other man in the shop.

2. Don't worry about the smaller things of life, nor the large ones either. Fight your hardest and leave the results with God.

3. Don't use liquor or tobacco, in any form or in any amount.

4. Don't despair of success in life. You can accomplish what you wish. You have nothing in the world to be afraid of but yourselves.

5. Don't be afraid of poverty and don't be discouraged if you have a hard time to get a start. It is not the man who has the most at the beginning who succeeds best, but the man who is willing to work the hardest and who early learns to overcome obstacles.

At the close of his address Governor Mead was cheered long and heartily. President Thomas spoke briefly of the importance of a chapel in the work of a college, and said that in visiting other colleges and noting their beautiful chapels he had often longed for one for Middlebury. He said he hoped it would be the most commanding object on the campus, a building in harmony with the other buildings of the college.

Ex-President Brainerd was introduced by President Thomas as a wise and considerate friend, always loyal in his support, and generous and kindly in counsel. He was received with a cheer and spoke effectively of the value the new chapel would have for the college and the place which religious faith should play in all earnest life. Brief remarks were also made by Professor Harrington and Rev. Arthur H. Bradford, Governor Mead's pastor in Rutland.

In closing the meeting President Thomas said that the corner stone of the "Midd. Memorial Chapel" would be laid at Commencement, and that the exercises would be one of the features of Alumni Day, June 23.

And so Middlebury starts out on the road of progress once more, or rather continues steadily to advance despite discouragements and apparent setbacks. After the completion of the General Education Board fund of $200,000 and the Carnegie report, it looked as if progress was at an end for a time, and that the college would be forced to battle to keep even. Governor Mead has changed all that. His gift will inspire every friend of Middlebury to courage and optimism and every one will believe that still other gifts and yet more notable advance are to be the order of the day.

Student Government Election.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Student Government Association was held on Monday afternoon, May 18. The results of the election were as follows: President, Ruth Kendall; vice-president, Margaret Mills; secretary, Harriet Myers; treasurer, Josephine Tracy.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—Bankers in this part of the country are waiting eagerly for the new Federal reserve banking system to go into effect, and they feel confident it will result in a general quickening of business, according to J. B. Jennings of Moberly, President of the Missouri Bankers' Association, who arrived here to attend the State convention of bankers tomorrow.

R. P. I. Track Meet.

On the 23rd Middlebury will meet R. P. I. in a track meet. With "Casey" and other veterans back in the line-up we hope to win. Anyhow, we will give them a good fight.

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Exhibit 1 - 019

The Vermont Tribune (Ludlow, Vermont) · Thu, May 21, 1914 · Page 7

Gift for Middlebury College.

Ex-Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland, who graduated from Middlebury 50 years ago this year, has donated $60,000 with which to build a new college chapel of marble to take the place of the old institution which was built 78 years ago. The new chapel, the corner stone of which will probably be laid on Tuesday, June 23, during Commencement week will be colonial in design and will seat 700 persons. A bronze tablet in the building will contain the following inscription: Mead Memorial Chapel, Erected in 1914 by John Abner Mead of the class of 1864. A building committee consisting of President Thomas, former President Brainerd and Gov. Mead was named.

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Exhibit 1 - 020

EX-GOV. MEAD GIVES COLLEGE A CHAPEL

President Thomas of Middlebury Announces Offer of $50,000 for Memorial.

TO BE OF WHITE MARBLE

Former Vermont Chief Executive Commemorates 50th Anniversary of His Graduation.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY.

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Exhibit 1 - 021

EX-GOV. MEAD GIVES $60,000

THIS SUM FOR NEW CHAPEL AT MIDDLEBURY.

Commemorates Fiftieth Anniversary of His Graduation and Memorial Also to His Ancestors Who Brought First Bible Into Otter Creek Valley.

At an assembly of the faculty and student body of Middlebury college in McCullough gymnasium last Friday evening President Thomas announced that ex-Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland had signified his intention of giving to the college a chapel to cost about $60,000.

The chapel is to be erected on the ridge west of what is called the "old campus." It will be 50 feet higher than the present chapel. Plans have been prepared by Allen V. Collens of Boston. The chapel will be colonial, in harmony with the architecture of the other college buildings. The material will be white finished marble, and the dimensions 60 by 130 feet, with a spire over 100 feet high. It is hoped that the cornerstone may be laid at commencement this year and that the building will be finished by commencement in 1915. A bronze tablet in the building will contain the following inscription: "Mead Memorial Chapel, Erected in 1914, by John Abner Mead of the Class of 1864."

President Thomas, after reading Dr. Mead's letter, spoke briefly in expressing his appreciation of the gift and dwelt upon the significance of such a building in upbuilding college life. President Thomas said that Dr. Mead's gift was the largest received during the five years of the present president's administration.

GOVERNOR MEAD'S LETTER.

Dr. Mead's letter to President Thomas offering the gift was as follows:

Rev. John M. Thomas, LL. D., President of Middlebury College.

My Dear President Thomas—In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury College, and in recognition of the gracious kindness of my heavenly Father to me throughout my life, I desire to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the Mead Memorial chapel. I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished.

It was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler of this valley, who brought the first copy of the holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness and it was his wife, my great-great-grandmother, who gathered her large family about her in an Indian wigwam for the first Christian service of the Vermont pioneers of this immediate region. With this memory ever present, it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth.

I have in mind the furnishing of from $50,000 to $60,000 for the erection of such a structure, and I hereby suggest that the trustees of the college secure appropriate plans for its erection which shall meet with my approval, and that said board appoint a building committee of three to consist of President Thomas, former President Brainerd and myself, to make the necessary contracts for such a building and to supervise the erection of the same, and I will then bind myself and my estate to provide the necessary means for its erection and completion in accordance with the suggestions of this letter and with the contracts to be made by your committee. Respectfully,

John Abner Mead.

"DON'T USE LIQUOR."

Introduced to the students by President Thomas, former Governor Mead said in part:

"When asked by Dr. Thomas to have in mind a few words for the students of the beloved Vermont institution, I was at a loss to know just what line would be most interesting as well as partially instructive to you and I so suggested to the president of this college. He said, 'Why don't you tell them some of your ideas of getting on in the world? You started with nothing and have made a success in your business and political life, and why not drop the young men and young women a few suggestions according to your ways and methods?'

"And so there comes to mind five 'don't's' to which I have given more and more thought as I have made my way. These are: 'Don't follow the crowd'; second, 'Don't worry over small matters'; third, 'Don't despair of success'; fourth, 'Don't fear poverty'; and lastly, but by all means not least, 'Don't use liquor.'

"By my expression 'Don't follow the crowd' I mean to convey the idea of not following in the footsteps of the majority of people. Be original and think out problems for yourself.

"Take my own case. The Howe Scale company was bankrupt four times previous to 1880 and nobody wanted to buy the stock. I saw a chance, bought in the stock and to-day it is probably the greatest scale company in the world."

Gov. Mead then took up the question of worrying over small things, which, he asserted, often led to the loss of sleep and appetite and the accompanying break down in health, and abstinence from the use of liquor. The speaker said he did not mean to have his hearers understand he meant to slight the small matters, but he did believe the constant worry after the best efforts had been expended was needless and useless.

"Never since I left the regular army service at the close of the Civil war have I used alcoholic beverages in any form," continued Dr. Mead, "and on this subject I could quote you instance after instance where I have prospered because my brain was alive and not befuddled with liquor or the result of excessive smoking."

DETECTIVE SERVICE.

Attorney-General Will Soon Issue a Statement.

Attorney-General Brown sends the following letter to the press regarding the recent showing of expenses in connection with his office and the payment of large sums for detective service:

To the Editor:

In view of the one sided and unfair statements that have appeared in certain newspapers of this state, regarding the expenses of "detective service," I deem it best to prepare and publish for the information of the people of the state, a complete statement of the detective service which has been used, showing each item of expense in each county, the purpose for which the money was expended and the result obtained. In other words, it is my purpose to have both sides of the account before the people so they may judge of it upon full information.

It can be readily understood that the preparation of such a statement involves considerable work and will take some little time inasmuch as it is necessary to obtain from the state's attorney of each county a full report of the criminal proceedings in each county. This statement is now being prepared and will be completed and placed before the people as soon as possible, without interfering with the performance of the duties of my office.

I trust that this statement will be of assistance to the people of this state in determining the question which seems now to be squarely raised, as to whether or not the crime shall be commercialized in this state, in other words, whether the proper, efficient and successful prosecution of the higher crimes shall be made to depend upon the question of what it may cost.

In the meantime, all that the legal department of the state asks is that the people suspend judgment in this matter until full information can be furnished them so that they may know the exact purpose for which money has been expended and the net result of such expenditure. Very respectfully yours,

H. E. Brown, Attorney-General.

EAST PANTON.

Mrs. Richard Barnebe is visiting at John Rivers's.

Henry St. John returned from the middle west about a week ago.

Miss Jennie Russett, Miss Mary Dumas and Peter Russett of Muscoville, N. Y., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Russett.

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Exhibit 1 - 022

If anyone thought the report of the Carnegie Foundation sounded the knell of Middlebury college, they have another guess coming. Only two weeks ago we reported a gift of $10,000 from former Gov. McCullough to help keep the gymnasium going and now comes former Gov. Mead with a magnificent gift of $60,000 for a memorial chapel. It is particularly appropriate that Gov. Mead, whose ancestors brought the first Bible and held the first Christian religious service in Otter creek valley, should erect this house of worship in Middlebury, thereby proving his Christian spirit and his love for his alma mater. Every friend of Middlebury will rejoice in its good fortune and join in gratitude to the man who makes this latest and much needed addition to the campus possible.

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Exhibit 2 - 001

E-1

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., May 28, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Doctor:-

I have just received your favor of the 27th and have read the same with great pleasure, also have received the carbon copies received from the various trustees, all of which I have read with interest and will file with the other papers.

I notice in the order of exercises you state, "scripture lesson from the first copy of the Holy Bible brought into the Champlain valley." I think you intended this to be, into the Otter Creek valley.

Yesterday I was obliged to go to Pittsford in accordance with a promise made to appraise the estate of Mrs. George N. Boardman, and in accordance with his special request, and I regret to state that I found Doctor Boardman very very feeble and very deaf. I was almost sorry that I had met him, because I should much rather think of him as I saw him some two years or so ago. I also met Dr. Henry Walker and he seemed to me very feeble and nervous, and it appeared to me that he was unnecessarily worried over this what appealed to me as a very simple matter. I assured him that I could help him out and he needn't give it another thought. He seemed specially pleased at this. Mrs. Boardman's will is a very strange document, but I had with me Judge Harmon, our county clerk and one of our best lawyers, and he stated that the thing could be worked out, as he thought, satisfactorily. I kept in mind all the time the fact that both Doctor and Mrs. Boardman were to endow a professorship at the college and I hope that there will be a good substantial sum left for the same. ~~I shall be pleased to~~

If there is anything that you wish me to do in connection with this corner stone or the breaking of the ground, as you state, kindly advise. I have just heard that people in "breaking ground", that they often take and just remove a sod, and this is placed in a box or something, and is taken sometimes home to the party specially interested, and that he has used this in connection with some other object. I was thinking of this just for a moment, that I might bring the piece of sod that is removed and place the same in Evergreen Cemetery here in Rutland, as a part of the sod which should be used in our burial lot, which is 50' in width by some 75' in length, and contains the Mead monument and, as you are aware, fourteen members of our family. This thought just occurs to me at this moment. You can have this for your consideration. We will have the little box with the bible which little John is to place in the stone all properly arranged. Your selection of Doctor Barton and Professor Wright, etc., meets with my entire pleasure.

With very kind regards, believe me,

Yours most respectfully,

Exhibit 2 - 002

Exhibit 2 - 003

Breaking Ground for the Mead Memorial Chapel and Presentation of the Corner Stone

June 23, 1914

✠

MUSIC, by the College Band

HYMN, O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand

O God, beneath Thy guiding hand,
Our exiled fathers cross'd the sea;
And when they trod the wint'ry strand,
With pray'r and psalm they worship'd Thee.

Thou heard'st, well pleased, the song, the prayer:
Thy blessing came; and still its power
Shall onward, through all ages, bear
The memory of that holy hour.

Laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God
Came with those exiles o'er the waves;
And where their pilgrim feet have trod,
The God they trusted guards their graves.

And here Thy name, O God of love,
Their children's children shall adore,
Till these eternal hills remove,
And spring adorns the earth no more.

SCRIPTURE LESSON, from the first copy of the Holy Bible brought into the Otter Valley

PRAYER, Ex-President Ezra Brainerd, '64

READING OF LETTER OF PRESENTATION

BREAKING GROUND AND PRESENTATION OF THE CORNER STONE, Ex-Governor John A. Mead, '64. A copy of the Holy Bible will be placed in the stone by John Abner Mead Hinsman

ACCEPTANCE IN BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES, Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., LL.D., '81

ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF THE FACULTY, Prof. Charles B. Wright

ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF THE STUDENTS, Homer J. Vail, '14

HYMN, Onward, Christian Soldiers

Onward, Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before!
Christ the royal Master
Leads against the foe;
Forward into battle,
See, His banners go.

Like a mighty army
Moves the Church of God;
Brothers, we are treading
Where the saints have trod;
We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity.

Crowns and thrones may perish,
Kingdoms rise and wane,
But the Church of Jesus
Constant will remain;
Gates of hell can never
'Gainst that Church prevail;
We have Christ's own promise,
And that cannot fail.

Onward, then, ye people!
Join our happy throng!
Blend with ours your voices
In the triumph song!
Glory, laud, and honor,
Unto Christ the King;
This through countless ages
Men and angels sing.

BENEDICTION, Rev. Arthur H. Bradford

Exhibit 2 - 004

Groundbreaking Speech

Mr. President, Members of the Class of '64 and Friends.

*

As the devout Hebrew, wandering in distant climes far from the home of his fathers, ever turns his face, at sunset hour, toward the "sacred city" to offer his evening devotions, so to-day do we, the former students of Middlebury, on this anniversary day, stirred and thrilled by the glorious memories of the past, return instinctively to the shrine of our college life, - to revisit the old Halls of Learning, now so sacred, - to grasp again the hands of the few remaining friends, and to consecrate again our lives to the high ideals which for more than a century have inspired the students of our beloved Alma Mater.

As we have been approaching this milestone of our busy lives, - the Commencement of 1914, - I have anticipated special pleasure in being permitted to place my offering upon the "altar" of my academic life, and on this day, the fiftieth

Exhibit 2 - 005

anniversary of my graduation, when so large a ~~per cent.~~ proportion of my classmates living ~~can be~~ are present, to remove the soil and lay the corner stone of a Memorial Chapel which will rise from the highest portion of this Campus.

The history of my ancestors is such as to make it specially appropriate for me to assume this duty, for, as I stated in my letter to our President, Doctor Thomas, it was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler on the Otter Creek, who brought the first copy of the Bible into this valley, and it was his wife, the mother of the first white child born in the valley, with her daughters gathered about her in an Indian wigwam, upon one side of which was seated the squaw and the papooses of the then Chief of the Caugnawagas, who read by the light of a pine torch a chapter from this Bible, and then kneeling with her daughters in a circle, she offered the first prayer, so far as history or tradition teaches, ever uttered in this valley.

A few months afterward, Rev. Benajah Root, a

Exhibit 2 - 006

graduate of Yale and a regularly ordained minister of the Congregational Church, came into this valley at Center Rutland, where the first religious society was organized, and my great-great-grandmother was one of the fifteen charter members,- and years afterwards my great-grandfather married the eldest daughter of said Reverend Mr. Root, and thus she became my great-grandmother on my father's side.

These relations, with many others which I will not rehearse, make it specially my duty to continue the noble work which these ancestors inaugurated on the first evening of their arrival in this valley, and thus the thought of being able financially, and of being permitted physically, to erect this chapel has been the source of sincere pleasure to me for the last few months, and as I strive to discern the future, I am strengthened, yes, assured, by the many promises of Holy Writ, that the acts of this day performed under such favorable auspices, will be a source of great pleasure to my family, to my

Exhibit 2 - 007

friends, and to myself, and I trust it will be "the bread cast upon the waters" which will return to many thousands who will succeed us as members of this college, and through their influence and teaching will remain a blessing to many others living in distant lands and during generations yet to come, and other thousands who will never know when or where the sacred seed was planted, which grew so abundantly and comforted them and theirs with sacred blessings, and which can only spring from one source.

Such has been my pleasing experience for the last few weeks and such are my hopes for the future, and for generations yet unborn.

As we stand upon this height of our campus, (made sacred this day by being consecrated to the development of the spiritual life, that which will continue unto the end,- that which will grow brighter and more beautiful as the succeeding generations roll away), from this height we look down upon the grand old chapel, which has been the sacred shrine of our fathers for nearly

Exhibit 2 - 008

an hundred years, we realize that there are invisible cords of love and reverence, reaching forth to every clime, which are entwined about thousands of sacred hearts, binding them more and more strongly to this temple of their youth. This sacred affection cannot be wholly transferred to this later temple, but our fathers and forefathers will all rejoice that a more complete structure has been provided for their children and children's children.

We also look down upon those noble structures of colonial art, Old Painters and Starr Halls, and what previous memories are associated with these students' homes of the last three centuries!

Such, my friends, was Middlebury College 54 years ago when I first came upon its campus, with all her pleasant memories and her noble work so well done.

The War of '61 and '65 had a most depressing effect upon our college life, absorbing largely the interest of the students, a large per cent. of whom left the college halls and hurried with

Exhibit 2 - 009

their brothers to the defence of their country, and it was nearly forty years before our Alma Mater recovered from the terrible scourge. Hundreds of thousands of our noblest sons were offered as a sacrifice on the Altar of Freedom, our nation was impoverished and burdened with a debt of many billions, many cities and towns were totally destroyed, many large sections both north and south were left as barren wastes, and thus it took nearly two generations to recover from this affliction.

But what has the last 12 to 15 years added to the original buildings! - the Beautiful Library by Mr. Starr, the Science Hall by Mr. Ezra J. Warner, (whom many of us so well remember,) Pearsons Hall, by that grand old philanthropist, Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the McCullough Gymnasium, by our adopted brother, Gen. J. G. McCullough, the Chemistry Building, ~~the Girls Dormitory and its adjacent buildings~~ and other new structures. These useful and beautiful ~~structures~~ buildings have within 15 years been placed upon our campus at a cost exceeding $400,000. Such is the physical life

Exhibit 2 - 010

of our college to-day, with an increase of students of from 200 to 300 per cent.

But, my friends, what of the future? Do not fear - the future will in no respect discredit the past. With our Doctor Thomas as standard bearer, with such a corps of professors and teachers, and with many thousand alumni and alumnae, all inspired by the noble deeds of the past century, and specially by the enormous growth of the last quarter of a century, its equal unknown in the history of New England college life, with an immediate future so rich in proffered assistance, we should have no fear, ~~less it might be the loss of our own self respect and of our high regard for the future of our children.~~ If 50 years ago those of us then associated with Middlebury College could have raised the veil of the future only for a moment, would we not have been filled with surprise and admiration?

With the prestige of past success and with unabated confidence in the future, let us have perfect faith in the destiny of our Alma Mater,

Exhibit 2 - 011

each realizing his duty. Let us labor that she may increase abundantly, not only in wealth and numbers, but in that which is infinitely better - growth in the mental, the moral and the spiritual life.

Inspired by this thought, my family and myself wish to ~~dedicate~~ erect this Memorial Chapel for Middlebury College, ~~to~~ in good will and affection for our respected President, Doctor Thomas, and former President and Classmate, Doctor Brainerd, and to all others associated with our Alma Mater, as Trustees, Teachers and Students, I wish to break the ground and place the corner stone for this Memorial Chapel, with the hope and prayer that there shall be a sacred duty resting upon each , to make this Holy Temple, so soon to be erected, an instrument of great good to those of this generation and to those who may follow after, and that our Alma Mater may be favored by steadily increasing numbers and with ample means for the noble work which will devolve upon her, and all of which she will attempt so willingly, so courageously and so faithfully.

Mr. President, Members of the Class of '64 and Friends.

*

As the devout Hebrew, wandering in distant climes far from the home of his fathers, ever turns his face, at sunset hour, toward the "sacred city" to offer his evening devotions, so to-day do we, the former students of Middlebury, on this anniversary day, stirred and thrilled by the glorious memories of the past, return instinctively to the shrine of our college life - to revisit the old Halls of Learning, now so sacred - to grasp again the hands of the few remaining friends, ~~and~~ to consecrate again our lives to the high ideals which for more than a century have inspired the students of our beloved Alma Mater.

As we have been approaching this milestone of our busy lives,- the Commencement of 1914,- I have anticipated special pleasure in being permitted to place my offering upon the "altar" of my academic life, and on this day, the fiftieth

Exhibit 2 - 013

anniversary of my graduation, when so large a per cent. of my classmates living can be present, to remove the soil and lay the corner stone of a Memorial Chapel which will rise from the highest portion of this Campus.

The history of my ancestors is such as to make it specially appropriate for me to assume this duty, for, as I stated in my letter to our President, Doctor Thomas, it was my great-great-grandfather, the first white settler on the Otter Creek, who brought the first copy of the Bible into this valley, and it was his wife, the mother of the first white child born in the valley, with her daughters gathered about her in an Indian wigwam, upon one side of which was seated the squaw and the papooses of the then Chief of the Caugnawagas, who read by the light of a pine torch a chapter from this Bible, and then kneeling with her daughters in a circle, she offered the first prayer, so far as history or tradition teaches, ever uttered in this valley.

A few months afterward, Rev. Benajah Root, a

graduate of Yale and a regularly ordained minister of the Congregational Church, came into this valley at Center Rutland, where the first religious society was organized, and my great-great-grandmother was one of the fifteen charter members,- and years afterwards my great-grandfather married the eldest daughter of said Reverend Mr. Root, and thus she became my great-grandmother on my father's side.

These relations, with many others which I will not rehearse, make it specially my duty to continue the noble work which these ancestors inaugurated on the first evening of their arrival in this valley, and thus the thought of being able financially, and of being permitted physically, to erect this chapel has been the source of sincere pleasure to me for the last few months, and as I strive to discern the future, I am strengthened, yes, assured, by the many promises of Holy Writ, that the acts of this day performed under such favorable auspices, will be a source of great pleasure to my family, to my

Exhibit 2 - 015

friends, and to myself, and I trust it will be "the bread cast upon the waters" which will return to many thousands who will succeed us as members of this college, and through their influence and teaching will remain a blessing to many others living in distant lands and during generations yet to come, and other thousands who will never know when or where the sacred seed was planted, which grew so abundantly and comforted them and theirs with sacred blessings, and which can only spring from one source.

Such has been my pleasing experience for the last few weeks and such are my hopes for the future, and for generations yet unborn.

As we stand upon this height of our campus, (made sacred this day by being consecrated to the development of the spiritual life, that which will continue unto the end,- that which will grow brighter and more beautiful as the succeeding generations roll away), from this height we look down upon the grand old chapel, which has been the sacred shrine of our fathers for nearly

Exhibit 2 - 016

an hundred years, we realize that there are invisible cords of love and reverence, reaching forth to every clime, which are entwined about thousands of sacred hearts, binding them more and more strongly to this temple of their youth. This sacred affection cannot be wholly transferred to this later temple, but our fathers and forefathers will all rejoice that a more complete structure has been provided for their children and children's children.

We also look down upon those noble structures of colonial art, Old Painters and Starr Halls, and what precious memories are associated with these students' homes of the last three ~~centuries~~ generations.

Such, my friends, was Middlebury College 54 years ago, when I first came upon its campus, with all her pleasant memories and her noble work so well done.

The War of '61 and '5 had a most depressing effect upon our college life, absorbing largely the interest of the students, a large per cent. of whom left the college halls and hurried with

Exhibit 2 - 017

their brothers to the defence of their country, and it was nearly forty years before our Alma Mater recovered from the terrible scourge. Hundreds of thousands of our noblest sons were offered as a sacrifice on the Altar of Freedom, our nation was impoverished and burdened with a debt of many billions, many cities and towns were totally destroyed, many large sections both north and south were left as barren wastes, and thus it took nearly two generations to recover from this affliction.

But what has the last 12 ~~to 15~~ years added to the original buildings ; the Beautiful Library by Mr. Starr, Science Hall by Mr. Ezra Warner, (whom many of us so well remember,) Piersons Hall, by that grand old philanthropist, the McCullough Gymnasium, by our adopted brother, Gen. J. G. McCullough, the Chemistry Building, the Girls Dormitory and its adjacent buildings. These useful and beautiful structures have within ~~15~~ 12 years been placed upon our campus at a cost exceeding $400,000. Such is the physical life

Exhibit 2 - 018

of our college to-day, with an increase of students of from 200 to 300 per cent.

But, my friends, what of the future? Do not fear - the future will in no respect discredit the past. With our Doctor Thomas as standard bearer, with such a corps of professors and teachers, and with many thousand alumni and alumnae, all inspired by the noble deeds of the past century, and specially by the enormous growth of the last quarter of a century, its equal unknown in the history of New England college life, with an immediate future so rich in proffered assistance, we should have no fear, lest it might be the loss of our own self respect and of our high regard for the future of our children. If 50 years ago those of us then associated with Middlebury College could have raised the veil of the future only for a moment, would we not have been filled with surprise and admiration.

With the prestige of past success and with unabated confidence in the future, let us have perfect faith in the destiny of our Alma Mater,

Exhibit 2 - 019

each realizing his duty. Let us labor that she may increase abundantly, not only in wealth and numbers, but in that which is infinitely better - growth in the mental, the moral and the spiritual life.

Inspired by this thought, my family and myself wish to dedicate this Memorial Chapel to our respected President, Doctor Thomas, and former President and Classmate, Doctor Brainerd, and to all others associated with our Alma Mater, as Trustees, Teachers and Students, On this date I wish to break the ground and place the corner stone for this Memorial Chapel, with the hope and prayer that there shall be a sacred duty resting upon each , to make this Holy Temple, so soon to be erected, an instrument of great good to those of this generation and to those who may follow after, and that our Alma Mater may be favored by steadily increasing numbers and with ample means for the noble work which will devolve upon her, and all of which she will attempt so willingly, so courageously and so faithfully.

Thanks

Dr. Barton -

I am honored in being permitted, upon behalf of the Trustees of Middlebury College, to accept from the hands of one of their number, a graduate of the College and an ~~honored~~ revered citizen of this Commonwealth, this corner stone and that for which it stands, namely, a fitting chapel to be erected upon this site ~~and~~ to embody and represent and perpetuate the religious life of this College.

It is doubly gratifying to me, as it is to the Board of Trustees, that this building, as a memorial, will bear the name of ~~a family~~ one so long and so honorably connected with this institution and ~~which~~ who in the state and nation has always ~~stood for~~ upheld and promoted true piety and civic and national righteousness.

This College has always stood for Christianity and has aimed to send out its graduates actuated by the loftiest Christian ideals. The foundations of this institution were laid by the sons of the Pilgrims and the Puritans. Their ideas of the place religion should hold, is

Exhibit 2 - 021

demonstrated by their making the Chapel the central building of the first three ~~buildings~~ erected. This has been encroached upon and crowded by the increasing material demands until the Spiritual idea seemed to be overshadowed by the material. Today we see the religious ideals of our forefathers emancipated and exalted to this loftier position and embodied in a structure worthy the College and its resplendent history. Here, upon this hilltop it will, by the outlines and symmetry of its architecture, proclaim that this College believes in God, in the supremacy of righteousness, in the creation of a safe, sane and just society, the triumph of justice, the transcendent worth of character, the reality of the unseen, and in the immortality of the soul.

Christianity has always been the friend of education. In the middle ages when intellectual life stagnated, the Church kept burning upon the altar of learning the flame of true education. It was the Church that with deep penetrating prevision laid both upon

Exhibit 2 - 022

the Continent of Europe and in Great Britain the foundations of the greatest Universities of the Old World. The history of education in America is but a repetition of the story of the leadership of the Church in the promotion of sound learning.

Even today, among the more than 360 colleges reported by the Commissioner of Education in the United States, only 30 are known to be secular in their origin and management. On the other hand, education has not always given due place to that for which the Church stands and sometimes has tried to rule it out as antagonistic.

In this Chapel education and religion will meet upon common ground and none can say to the other "I have no need of thee." Education will lift religion from the realm of sentiment into the sphere of intelligence, and religion will save education from provincial narrowness, + self-destructive, arrogance.

There are two kinds of education, that which culminates in the accumulation of knowledge, and that which imparts constructive power

Exhibit 2 - 023

through the creation of character. Both are necessary for the development of a broad and balanced manhood and womanhood. The library, the halls of science and history and philosophy and literature, as well as the gymnasium and the athletic field, are essential parts of a true college. Through these the awakening minds as well as bodies of the students are aroused to effort and made to experience new visions, and arrive at new conclusions regarding the material and intellectual universe. But education must take cognizance of the fact that above the body and the mind of man there presides a spiritual self whose capacity for growth is boundless and through whose reaction character becomes self-assertive. This superior self can find its satisfaction only in an atmosphere of spiritual ideas (and in the realm of spirit). It is that part of man which reaches out after God and in its searching cries, "Oh that I knew where I might find Him."

This chapel will provide for the generations of students and faculties of this college that to

Exhibit 2 - 024

which the other buildings cannot minister. To this place all will turn in order to experience the reality of the unseen, to satisfy the thirst of the soul for God.

Though this college have all resources so as to be superior to every financial want, though its faculty surpass all others in recognized intellectual and pedagogical supremacy, though it impart all knowledge and all wisdom in every department of modern education, though its researches be as broad as the universe and as boundless as time, yet, if its supreme purpose be not to create Christian character it will become a national menace and an intellectual monstrosity.

Throughout the East religion is interwoven with the daily concerns of all. It is this that has saved society from chaotic dissolution through the unrestrained passions of evil men by casting about them the restraining influences of a ~~genuine~~ religious belief. Only we Christians are inclined to question the place of religion in shaping character and in

Exhibit 2 - 025

the creation of ideas and ideals that ~~shall~~ should dominate. Religion is the greatest concern of all races and conditions of men in all the world. It calls out the greatest sacrifices, inspires the most astounding heroism, commands the largest army of devotees, and exercises a more resistless sway than all physical and intellectual ideals and forces combined.

We are here today concerned with the erection of a structure that will stand, not only for a religion, but for that religion whose supremacy is acknowledged by all others and whose beneficent sway means purity of thought and purpose, perfection of character, and self-sacrificing service for humanity. The building to be erected on this spot is exalted above the gymnasium as the soul is exalted above the body; above the library as the oracles of God written upon the human heart are above the printed words of men; above the halls of science, art, philosophy and history, as the author and creator is above that which he has created; superior to all that human vision can grasp as

Exhibit 2 - 026

the unseen, eternal God is exalted above that which is temporal.

We then, the Trustees of this College, on behalf of ourselves and our successors, in the name of the generations of students it will serve, in full recognition of the supreme importance of such a religious center to the life of the institution, and in loving memory of him whose name this structure is to bear, gratefully accept at your hand this Chapel as we pledge ourselves to safeguard to the limit of our capacity the gift and the ideals it is intended to perpetuate.

Exhibit 2 - 027

Mr. President, Doctor and Mrs. Mead, and friends of the College here gathered:-

The most beautiful stories of the world are those of fulfilled desire, and it is to the opening chapter of such a story that we have come today. I esteem it a peculiar privilege that it falls to me - as an older member, not a better; as one who has awaited, not more earnestly but longer, the coming of this hour - to express in however imperfect a fashion the joy of the Faculty in this realization of a cherished hope. That joy is common to us all - to students and alumni, to Trustees, Faculty, and friends - but the deepest satisfaction should be found in the hearts of the Faculty, for the reason that of all these groups it is they who should appreciate most fully our need of the chapel that is here begun. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? They are in daily touch with the college life, as Trustees and Alumni cannot be; and that touch is prolonged, as the undergraduate touch is not, through an ever-increasing number of college generations. I would not minimize others' delight in the great good fortune that we share. The Corporation may well rejoice in this generous benefaction, with its timely and convincing proof of a strength for Middlebury commensurate with her days. Nor will any one question, who knows them well, the happiness of our students in the prospect now unfolding. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. Oftener than the world believes, there is, I doubt not, in student minds, beneath their careless seeming, a wistful longing, an unsatisfied hunger, for the deep things of the Spirit; nor do I doubt that this latest gift has kindled in student hearts a hope,

vague and unformulated, perhaps, but real and rich in promise, that with this chapel there is coming for Middlebury a new and better order in which they are to have a part. All this is true, yet nevertheless it is the Faculty to whom for years the need must have seemed most pressing, and to whom in consequence the splendid possibilities of that new order should reveal themselves most fully.

Archbishop Temple, himself for years a second Arnold at Rugby, said once to one who was reconstructing an ancient grammar school, "If I were making a school, I should create the chapel first of all." There is no true pedagogics in any other plan: the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. And I trust that in the truest sense Middlebury College, from the very first, has been built about her chapel; how else account for that bead-roll of her sons whose consecrated service in every field has been for more than a hundred years her chief cause for pride? Nor would I exalt unduly the need of a stately structure for the effective fostering of spiritual life; it needs but the dream of a ladder and of angels ascending and descending on it, to make of even a desert place a veritable house of God and gate of heaven. But the soul, with artist instinct, has ever craved embodiment in form - "For soul <u>is</u> form, and doth the body make", - and vaulted nave and rhythmic hymn are alike the outcome of its Godward aspiration. Such an embodiment should this structure be. Happy this institution if the chapel we have here begun - a chapel whose very lines, I trust, as they rise upon this summit, may prove for us all in the years to come a compelling call to goodness; whose very atmosphere, I trust, may dispose

Exhibit 2 - 029

our hearts to praise - shall be but a fit expression, a symbol in stone, of the mingled strength and beauty of the Middlebury life.

The Faculty thank you, Governor Mead, from profoundly grateful hearts. You have bodied forth our dream of years; you have given to an airy nothing a local habitation - and not the least of our pleasure is the thought that through all the days to be it will bear your honored name.

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Exhibit 2 - 031

Exhibit 2 - 032

DR. MEAD TURNS SOD FOR 'MIDD'S' CHAPEL

Donor of New Structure Gives Address on Campus at Middlebury.

Rev. James L. Barton Accepts Gift in Behalf of Trustees—Former President Brainerd Speaks Reminiscently of Class of 1864—Many Alumni Present.

(Special to The Herald.)

Middlebury, June 23.—The festivities of commencement week centered largely today in the ceremony of breaking ground for the Mead memorial chapel, the gift of Former Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland. The exercises of laying the corner stone were very impressive.

A scripture lesson, from the first copy of the Bible brought into the Otter Creek valley, was read. Former President Ezra Brainerd offered the prayer.

Ex-Gov. Mead then broke ground for the new chapel and made the presentation of the corner stone. A copy of the Bible was placed in the stone by John Abner Mead Hinsman of Rutland, grandson of the donor.

The acceptance of the gift in behalf of the trustees was by Rev. James L. Barton. Prof. Charles B. Wright delivered the address in behalf of the faculty. Homer Jackson Vail, '14, gave the address in behalf of the student body. The exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Arthor H. Bradford of Rutland.

Gov. Mead's Address.

Former Governor Mead spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, Members of the Class of '64 and Friends:—

[illegible]

First Religious Society Organized.

[illegible]

Old Chapel a Shrine.

[illegible]

Other New Buildings.

[illegible]

Breaking the Ground.

[illegible]

Address of Rev. J. L. Barton.

[illegible]

Christianity Friend of Education.

[illegible]

Providing for the Future.

[illegible]

Acceptance of Gift.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

ANTISEPTIC, ANALGESIC, DEODORANT.

KINOX

"STIMULATES HEALING."

Methods are changing!
Progressive physicians and surgeons do not advise the continued use of poisonous, irritating germicides, like Bichloride, Carbolic and Peroxide because they actually delay the healing process.

KINOX is better!
Non-poisonous and non-irritating, its continued use upon wounds, sores, burns, skin irritations, ivy poisoning, insect bites, etc., produces no undesirable effect.

You can easily prove it! Buy a package of tablets and apply as directed upon a sore or inflamed surface, and you will see what "stimulates healing" really means. If skeptical, make us prove it—generous sample upon request.

5 Tablets Make 2 Pints, 25c.
"IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME."
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DON'T NEGLECT YOUR STOMACH

Use Mi-o-na—Sure, Safe and Effective Indigestion Relief or Money Refunded.

[illegible]

Used Automobiles

We have the following cars, all in first class condition and ready for the road, which are offered at attractive prices—

FORD RUNABOUTS,
FORD TOURING CARS,
CHALMERS RAMBLER and
MAXWELL TOURING CARS.

W. C. LANDON & CO.
The Buick People.

Women's Outing Shoes

We're Speaking of Women's Outing Shoes Today!

We've Tennis Shoes, Golf Shoes, Shoes for the sea shore, for yachting, for camping, or for any outing requirements.

We have Outing Shoes in Tan Leathers, Nubuck, Buckskin and Canvas.

Some with rubber soles and heels, some hand turned, some with heavier soles, in fact we've just everything in shoes that's wanted.

W. S. Smith Co.
TWO STORES.
28 Merchants Row, 25 Center St.

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E. C. PULLAM, Mgr.
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The Studebaker SIX—although the lowest priced of all "Sixes"—welcomes precisely that high expectation on your part.

It invites the most searching scrutiny; it insists upon comparison with any other "Six" at any price.

And this is because it is not only a Studebaker SIX, but a manufactured "Six"; the product of more than six thousand Studebaker manufacturing operations.

A FULL FLOATING, FULL TIMKEN BEARING CAR
—and—
A SMALLER ONE FOR $1085

"Buy It Because It's a Studebaker"

Frenier Auto Co.
100-102-104 CLEVELAND AVE. "RUTLAND'S LARGEST GARAGE."

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Rutland Daily Herald (Rutland, Vermont) · Wed, Jun 24, 1914 · Page 11

DR. MEAD TURNS SOD FOR 'MIDD'S' CHAPEL

(Continued From Page One.)

ourselves to safeguard to the limit of our capacity the gift and the ideals it is intended to perpetuate.

ASSOCIATED ALUMNI MEETING.

Former President Brainerd Delivers Annual Address.

The anniversary of the associated alumni was held in the Congregational church at 10.30 o'clock this morning. The large edifice was crowded when ex-Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland took his seat in the presiding chair. Ex-President Kirk Brainerd delivered the address of the occasion.

The subject of Dr. Brainerd's address was "Fifty Years of Middlebury College." He sketched the history of the institution from 1815 to 1865 with a brief reference to present conditions.

In speaking of college life during the Civil war he said in part:—

Patriotic College Men.

"The wave of patriotism that swept over the northern states, when our flag was first fired on at Fort Sumter was wonderful—difficult of comprehension by those who did not actually witness it. And nowhere was it more intense than among the students of Middlebury college. The spirit of adventure hardly at all entered into it.

"The first to obey was Henry W. Bennett of our class. Before his departure the class gave him a supper at the Addison house, to which we invited Tutor Kellogg. We intended it to be an occasion of good cheer, an enthusiastic send-off. Filled with hope for a successful mission and a happy return, but in spite of all our pluck and efforts, a serious mood pervaded the gathering, a sadness which we could hardly explain. When a few weeks later—on the 26th of June—we got the news of his death at Fortress Monroe, we thought we could interpret our sadness at parting gas a premonition that it was to be forever.

"Within two months three more of our class enlisted, Higley, Edgerton and Thomas. A year later eight more enlisted.—Clark, Homesway, Hitchcock, Lewis, Mead, Dwight, Smith, Wilber, Williamson. At the close of junior year Gates entered the army and Wood the navy. In all 14 of our class served in the Civil war—just half of the total enrollment.

Class of '64 in War.

"But other classes had men ready to serve their country, though none furnished so large a per cent as the class of '64, doubtless in part because the war was in progress during nearly the whole of our college course. From the class that entered in 1861 six enlisted, only one of whom returned for graduation. From the class that entered in 1863 Rev. E. J. Ramslow, recently deceased, served for a year in the navy, and at the close of the war was permitted to reenter his class and to graduate in 1866. From the class of 1865, immediately preceding ours, 11 enlisted out of a total enrollment of 38.

"To these we should add the name of Richard S. Tuthill, who enlisted right after graduation, and became a brilliant officer under Generals Sherman and Thomas. From the class of '62 three left college for the war and never graduated, and eight others enlisted soon after graduation, two of whom were killed in battle at Petersburg, Va., Lieut. Converse in July, 1864, and Lieut. Col. Eaton a month later.

"The circumstances attending the enlistment of Col. Alonzo F. Walker are memorable. He was the valedictorian of his class. A few days before graduation he joined the 11th Vermont regiment which was being organized at Shoreham. The regiment made a choice of officers on the forenoon of commencement day, and Walker was elected first lieutenant of company B. There was but scanty time afterward for him to borrow a uniform and ride to Middlebury for graduation."

Concerning his own administration and his hopes for the future of the college, he said:

"On accepting the presidency, I set before me four distinct objects to be accomplished for the uplift of the college.

College's Growth.

"First, the discipline of the college should become more efficient. The second aim was to improve in every way possible the efficiency of the instruction. My third aim was to increase the enrollment of students. The number that matriculated during the first 10 years of my administration was 352, of whom 161 were graduated, a yearly average of 16 1-10 as against a yearly average of nine under Hulbert and Hamlin.

From those who matriculated during the remaining 12 years of my administration 423 were graduated, a yearly average of 35 1-10.

"My fourth aim was to increase the financial resources. If we may consider the state scholarships amounting to $240% annually as equivalent to the income of $60,000, the benefactions to the college while I was president amounted to $540,000.

"And now in closing let me express the joy of my heart that under President Thomas, our beloved Alma Mater has made even more rapid strides in prosperity than ever before in her history. . . . We wanted for our president one of our own graduates and we got him, not only a graduate, but the son of an honored graduate—one who loves Vermont with a patriot's fervor, and is devoted heart and soul to the welfare of his Alma Mater. I say we got him, and he has made good."

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Exhibit 2 - 034

GROUND FOR CHAPEL BROKEN

GIFT OF EX-GOV. J. A. MEAD TO MIDDLEBURY.

Gov. Mead Also Makes Gift of Corner Stone—His Duty To Continue the Work Begun By His Ancestors.

The exercises of commencement week at Middlebury Tuesday centered largely in the ceremony of breaking ground for the Mead memorial chapel, the gift of Former Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland.

A scripture lesson, from the first copy of the Bible brought into the Otter Creek valley, was read. Former President Ezra Brainerd offered the prayer.

Ex-Gov. Mead broke ground for the new chapel and made the presentation of the corner stone. A copy of the Bible was placed in the stone by John Abner Mead Hinsman of Rutland, grandson of the donor.

In his address at the breaking of ground Gov. Mead said:

"These relations, with many others which I will not rehearse, make it specially my duty to continue the noble work which these ancestors inaugurated on the first evening of their arrival in this valley, and thus the thought of being able financially, and of being permitted physically, to erect this chapel has been the source of sincere pleasure to me for the last few months. As I strive to discern the future, I am strengthened, yes, assured, by the many promises of Holy Writ, that the acts of this day performed under such favorable auspices, will be a source of great pleasure to my family, to my friends, and to myself, and I trust it will be "the bread cast upon the waters" which will return to many thousands who will succeed us as members of this college, and through their influence and teaching will remain a blessing to many others living in distant lands and during generations yet to come,—and other thousands who will never know when or where the sacred seed was planted, which grew so abundantly and comforted them and theirs with sacred blessings, and which can only spring from one source."

Rev. James L. Barton, DD., LL. D., of Boston, also a graduate of the college and a member of the board of trustees, delivered an address in accepting the gift from former Gov. Mead. Prof. Charles B. Wright delivered the address in behalf of the student body. The exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Arthur H. Bradford of Rutland.

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Exhibit 2 - 035

Mead Memorial Chapel.

The festivities of commencement week centered largely in the ceremony of breaking ground for the Mead memorial chapel at 2:00 p. m., the gift of former Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland. The exercises of laying the corner stone were very impressive.

A scripture lesson, from the first copy of the Bible brought into the Otter Valley, was read. Former President Ezra Brainerd offered the prayer.

Ex-Gov. Mead then broke ground for the new chapel and made a presentation of the corner stone. A copy of the Bible was placed in the stone by John Abner Mead Hinsman of Rutland, grandson of the donor.

The acceptance of the gift in behalf of the trustees was by Rev. James L. Barton. Prof. Charles B. Wright delivered the address in behalf of the faculty. Homer J. Vail, '14, gave the address in behalf of the student body. The exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Arthur H. Bradford of Rutland.

At 4:00 o'clock came the ball game between the Chinese University of Hawaii and Middlebury, resulting in a score of 7 to 2 in favor of Middlebury.

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Rutland Daily Herald (Rutland, Vermont) · Mon, Jun 29, 1914 · Page 3

THREE-YEAR-OLD PARTICIPATES.

Ex-Gov. Mead's Grandson Helps to Break Ground for Mead Memorial.

An interesting episode in connection with the ceremonies of breaking ground for the Mead Memorial chapel at Middlebury last week was the placing in the corner stone of a copper box, hermetically sealed, by John Abner Mead Hinsman, three-year-old grandson of the donor. This box contained a copy of the Holy Bible, a national silk flag, copies of the Rutland Daily Herald of June 16, 1914, Rutland Evening News of June 25, 1914, and the Middlebury College Campus of June 20, 1914, containing descriptive articles upon the nature and offering of the gift, and also a program of the Middlebury college commencement exercises for 1914, the speech of former Gov. Mead upon the auspicious occasion and the cards of the family, Dr. and Mrs. John Abner Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Hinsman and John Abner Mead Hinsman.

In the ceremony of breaking the sod for the foundation of the edifice, ex-Gov. Mead, assisted by his grandson, who, with a spade the handle of which was decorated with blue and white ribbon, the colors of the college, worked with a will amid the applause of the audience.

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Exhibit 2 - 037

Ex-Gov. Mead's Grandson Participates.

Rutland—An interesting episode in connection with the ceremonies of breaking ground for the Mead Memorial chapel at Middlebury last week was the placing in the corner stone of a copper box, hermetically sealed, by John Abner Mead Hinsman, three-year-old grandson of the donor. This box contained a copy of the Holy Bible, a national silk flag, copies of the Rutland Daily Herald of June 16, 1914, Rutland Evening News of June 25, 1914, and the Middlebury College Campus of June 20, 1914, containing descriptive articles upon the nature and offering of the gift, and also a program of the Middlebury college commencement exercises for 1914, the speech of former Gov. Mead upon the auspicious occasion and the cards of the family, Dr. and Mrs. John Abner Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Hinsman and John Abner Mead Hinsman.

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., May 18, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

You said something about trouble in getting more than one architect to figure on the chapel. I confess what you said had startled me a little bit and I have taken a little pains to ascertain if there was anything specially unusual existing among architects, and this afternoon have learned that there is a perfect combination among many of the leading architects that if one has been called upon "to figure", that no other member of that society will make drawings or estimates without there is really a combination between them, and whatever the second man does is fully known to the first. You may be aware of this arrangement, but I must confess it was new to me, and I probably should not have learned of the same had it not been for the stray remark which you made. This then is the situation. I write to advise you of this condition and also to ask if you were advised of the same before?

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

[illegible]

May 28, 1914.

Doctor John A. Mead,

Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor Mead;

I have just received a very interesting letter from Professor Hamlin, head of the School of Architecture at Columbia University, who is a son of Doctor Cyrus Hamlin, former president of Middlebury. Personally I feel very grateful to Doctor Hamlin for the careful attention which he has given to our problem and I feel that his letter contains very wholesome advice and much useful information.

I should think now the best thing would be to wait for the revised sketches from Allen & Collens, which they promised us next week, and then have a meeting of the committee with the faculty advisory committee. I expect Professor Wright to be back not later than next Monday. I shall be glad of your judgment on this point or any other matters connected with Professor Hamlin's letter and the general subject.

Faithfully yours,

June 15, 1914.

Hon. John A. Mead,
Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor Mead;

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 13th and in accordance therewith I will take pleasure in inviting Judge Weeks to serve with us on the committee for the erection of the Mead Memorial Chapel.

I earnestly hope we shall be able to come to a clear judgment as to the kind of building we wish to erect during the commencement meetings, in order that we may proceed with the preparation of working plans and specifications and get the building well started during the summer. I am leaving for Worcester this noon and if possible will get to Boston and have another interview with Mr. Collens.

The more I think of the idea which I spoke to you about the other day with reference to President Brainerd, the more appropriate the suggestion seems to me and I think I shall confer with some of the other trustees.

Faithfully yours,

P.S. Will you arrange with Mr. Bradford to pronoune the benediction at the exercises on the afternoon of Tuesday June 23rd? If it would be inconvenient, of course we can easily get some one else, but I thought he might enjoy being here and it would be appropriate for him to have a place on the program.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., June 16, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

I have just received yours of the 15th and note that you would suggest of Judge Wicks accepting our invitation as a member of the building committee. I regret that I did not think of this before, but whenever I have been in Middlebury it has been a good deal of a hurry to return as quickly as possible, that business would not pile up on me here at the factory, and I have thought, as I stated in former letter, many a time of your suggestion as to Judge Wicks and I certainly thought it was advisable. I shall be delighted to have him with us.

As to the completing of the plans, I am just as anxious as you and would be more than pleased to have this building started at the earliest moment possible, though I do hope that we will not regret what we undertake, and when the plans are acceptable, then for us to find some contractor as quickly as possible.

As to Doctor Brainerd taking a part in the laying of the cornerstone, etc., it would be very pleasing to me.

I will endeavor to take up the subject of Mr. Bradford's being present.

I think I have not yet seen the announcement of the hour when the laying of the corner stone will be held. Several have asked me, but I could not tell them.

Thanking you for this information, I am,

Yours most respectfully,

John R. Howe

P. S. I have just had a talk with Mr. Bradford and he states

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY

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J.H. ESTEY, TREASURER.

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BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT, U.S.A., July 27, 1914

Mr Grimm - Rutland Staple Dugan Supplies

Mr Hankinson - Turnett Head Springfield Vt

Hon. John A. Mead

Rutland, Vt.

My Dear Governor:

I have your favor of the 24th inst. I believe that we are the largest manufacturers of organs in this country, or in fact, in any other country. I have, however, no absolute data as to what our competitors are doing, but from a general idea of the situation in this country, I believe my statement can be borne out.

Perhaps we do not make as many small inexpensive organs as some of our competitors, as our line is more particularly in the more expensive and better grade of instruments.

A very large portion of our product is now in pipe organs, and I think I am perfectly safe in saying, that we are the largest manufacturers of pipe organs in the country. We build pipe organs costing all the way from $1500 up to as high as any one ~~wants~~ wishes to go, and I believe our facilities for manufacturing are not excelled by any builder. in America.

We are hoping to receive an order to build a large organ for a church in Rutland. We had the pleasure some time ago of entertaining some of the interested parties here at our factory, and we have reason

to believe that they were pleased with what they saw.

We do not know whether it is this that you have in mind, but if so, we shall highly appreciate anything you may do in our behalf.

With warm personal regards, I am

Very respectfully,

Dict.JGE.K

Exhibit 3 - 007

NATHAN G. WILLIAMS,
PRESIDENT, TREASURER & MANAGER
J. ARTHUR PEARSON,
ASS'T MANAGER & SALES MANAGER

INCORPORATED 1873.

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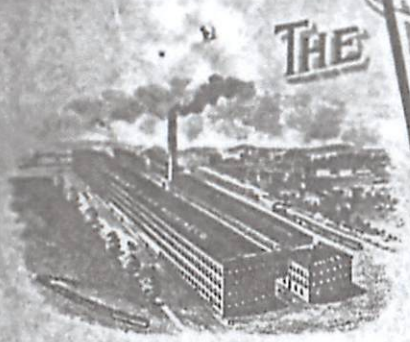

SALES OFFICES:
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PORTLAND, ORE., 474 GLISAN ST.
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., U.S.A.

Ans 7/28

July 27th, 1914.

Hon. John A. Mead,
Rutland, Vt.

Dear Governor:-

Yours of the 24th is received. In reply to your question, we are the largest manufacturers of full line of dairy apparatus including centrifugal cream separators, churns, butter workers, cream vats, etc., in New England at the present time or ever has been as far as my knowledge goes.

Our leading product at the present time as you are aware is the United States Cream Separator which holds the World's Record in efficiency in skimming milk. This record has been won in contests lasting for 30 days with the leading centrifugal separators of the world.

In the line of maple sap evaporators I think we are entitled to be classed the largest in that line in New England. We held the original patents of the tortuous channel, but since the patents have run out we have had a good many imnitations.

You ask if we are larger than D. H. Burrell & Co. Yes, I think we are certainly twice as large as they are in the creamery line. D. H. Burrell & Co. are the leading men in cheese apparatus in the country and so far as my knowledge goes, there is no other Company in the United States that can compare in that particular line. We do not make cheese apparatus.

If there is any particular point that you desire to know about if you will specify, I will be pleased to answer if I am able to.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon your gift to Middlebury College of the Mead Memorial Chapel. I think that was a grand thing for you to do and I am very glad that men of public spirit like yourself use their money for such purposes.

With kind regards to Mrs. Mead and yourself,

Very respectfully,

N. G. Williams

M. J. P.

President's Office,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 20, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

I have just received a package of blue prints from Allen & Collens and some specifications pertaining to the same. I have no doubt but what they have sent you duplicate copies of everything that was mailed to me. I have not had time to consider them even for a moment with our Mr. Lyman, but shall do so at my very first opportunity. We are sadly behind in our new building, which we hoped would be finished by Sept. 1st certainly, and now if it is finished by Dec. 1st I am sure we will be very fortunate. There have been so many delays that I have almost despaired of completing same before severe cold weather is upon us.

I wrote you some time since with reference to the by-laws governing the architects of this country and I believe I have not heard from you with reference to the same. I infer that you are having a pleasant outing on your island and that you and yours are enjoying life to the very limit.

With very kind regards to Mrs. Thomas and your family, and with best wishes to you all, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,

J. E. Howard

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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Rutland, Vt., Aug. 26, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

I have yours of the 25th referring particularly to the new drawings, etc. I surely wish that we could get this thing out of the way and fully started, if such a thing is possible under present conditions, though I have felt that we were so late that we should not be able to do very much this season. I have wondered why it was that the architects delayed so long in their plans. Surely we are losing all the best of the year. As you state, it is now nearly two months since the original plans were approved. Possibly we might get in the foundation this year and if we had a proper contract made and everything buttoned up, so to speak, we would have everything in shape to move off rapidly in the spring.

We have had here in our factory one misfortune after another following us until we are in all kinds of trouble just at present.

Shall be pleased to hear from you when it is convenient for you and President Brainerd to come down.

With very best wishes, I am,

Yours most respectfully,

John A. Howe

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Exhibit 3 - 010

A meeting of the trustees of Middlebury college was held Wednesday evening. The following were present: President John M. Thomas, Dr. Ezra Brainerd, ex-Gov. John A. Mead, Judge John E. Weeks, Frank E. Partridge and J. W. Abernethy. Architect Charles Collens of Boston was present in connection with matters concerning the new Mead memorial chapel.

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October 27, 1914.

Governor John A. Mead,
Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor;

I find your letter with Mr. Nelson's on my return to Middlebury. I hope we can use his slate when the time comes.

I have heard from Mr. Collens an reply to the letter which we sent the other day. They are anxious to have us go ahead and install the concrete foundations this fall, so that the detailed drawings may be prepared during the winter and also the material assembled, so that rapid progress can be made in the spring.

In answer to the question about supervision they say that that is one-sixth of the total fee, i.e. 1% of the total cost of the building. They argue strongly that we do not dispense with their supervision . Perhaps I had better quote you just what they say:-

"You ask about the architect supervision. The supervision of the building is about one-sixth the total fee. We are very sorry, however, that this question is brought up. Not from a financial standpoint but because this has been tried once or twice in our office and has never been successful. On such jobs there have always been any number of questions relating to detail, coloring, grading, finish, etc. which have always come up, and which resulted most unsatisfactorily because of the lack of direct supervision. In a monumental building of this character there is no question but what you will find it necessary to call upon usffor considerable personal supervision although the structural part can without doutt be taken care of by yourselves. We should be glad to make some arrangement with you by which we would charge independently for every trip that you might find it necessary for us to make, but we strongly

J.A.M. #2

advise that you reconsider this matter, and allow us to turn over to you a building of which we ourselves would feel in every respect satisfied."

I am inclined to think that Mr. Collens is right about this matter and that we would need him at certain times during the construction. I doubt if he would be obligedto make many trips, perhaps not as many as he has made already in working out the plans. It is true that we could get supervision cheaper as far as strength of construction is concerned, but this is a memorial building, and the beauty and artistic qualities are matters of the first importance. I am inclined to think Rogers would really need the help of the architect in putting through some of the work as it ought to be done. It is of course for you to decide, but I hope you will feel that we can save the money in other things.

I wish very much you would be willing to right away to authorize Rogers to proceed at least with the excavation and foundation. That would be the same whatever we decide on some of these questions, and I have no doubt Rogers would name a figure for that part of the work.

Faithfully yours,

President's Office,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

C-1

Rutland, Vt., Oct. 30, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

I received your favor of the 27th inst. and have read the same over several times and hardly know what response to make. I note that you have heard from Mr. Collens and he is anxious to proceed with the building. That is very natural. I rode in the seat with Mr. Rogers to Brandon the other night and had a long talk with him. He is anxious to take the contract, but I do feel that you could make a better one than he has named, although I asked him if he would be willing to go ahead with the foundation part this fall, and he said very plainly, no. He said that before we knew it we should have freezing weather and that would be worse when attempting a concrete foundation. I had been hoping that we might by some means get the foundation in this year and would be perfectly willing so to do at this very moment. I can but recall Mr. Collens' statement when he was with us at commencement - that he would have the plans all complete in from four to six weeks, and you realize the length of time which expired before we could get them. I do not like this feature of it for a moment. It seems as though he was holding us off.

As regards the architect's supervision, my special thought at present is to be able to have the building erected within the $60,000 limit, because, to be frank with you, I have felt that this was the very farthest that I could go. You will recall that when we spoke about this in New York, I said from $50,000 to $60,000. I was hoping,

(J. M. T. #2)

naturally, that we might limit it to the $50,000, but the size of the building, etc., very naturally has carried it beyond that point; but I do feel that I must draw the line on the $60,000 and leave the building all in first class shape. The moment you can make contracts which will cover this and cover the little details pertaining to the same, I shall be as much delighted as you will. It is with this end in view that we were trying to cut down some expenses.

You will remember that Mr. Rogers told me that he would send me the bill of the timber at once so that the same could be purchased. I have already virtually contracted for this lumber and have written Mr. Rogers already asking for the bill to which he referred, but have not heard from him. If you gentlemen in Middlebury feel that you have got this expense account down to that point where we surely can land within the $60,000, I am perfectly willing to step one side and have nothing further to do with it, it being understood that the general features of the building should remain about as has been already specified. I will not stand in the way in any respect for a moment. So do not say that what is or is not done is "for me to decide."

Referring again to Mr. Collens' general supervision, his statement that he could arrange to have a fixed sum which he would charge when he came for advice, I should think would be desirable.

In this connection, I would state that we are now in this political fight up to our eyes and I trust that you will appreciate that one thought I had in mind, was to have somebody in the Senate who would be friendly to our college, and Mr. Hinsman was the man. I have already had a long talk with Doctor Wright of Brandon, who will without doubt be elected to the senate, and he is entirely in sympathy with us. We are having quite a

C-3

(J. M. T. #3)

struggle here in Rutland as between the progressives and the democrats, but I feel that we are quite sure to win out, although the fight is desperate. It is for this reason that every single moment has been occupied and let the results be what they will, I shall be perfectly satisfied with the verdict of the people. Then I shall have more time to take up these other subjects.

I wish you and Messrs. Brainerd and Weeks would thoroughly consider this subject and I assure you I shall join you most heartily in anything which would hasten the construction of the chapel and leave the same within the limits we have mentioned.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

John O. Mead

Exhibit 3 - 016

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Ans 11/6

Ask Foster

November 5, 1914.

Hon. John A. Mead,
Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor Mead;

I have received your letter of March 4th and also the one of October 30th. I am obliged to go to Boston tonight or I would try to see you in Rutland, with Mr. Rogers tomorrow. I think we ought to get together next week and I will try to arrange it. In the meantime I will ask Mr. Rogers what is his figure for the excavation and foundations, and if we decide that is right, we can tell him to go ahead on that part, completing further arrangements later. I am sure we are agreed in our feeling that the building must be brought within $60,000, but we all want to get the most that we can within that figure. It may be necessary to leave off the marble in the rear wall, and I think I would rather do that than change the front. I will try to have some more information on the subject for our meeting next week.

Ans

I was very much pleased with Mr. Hinsman's election and by such a large vote. It must be very gratifying to you all that he ran so well ahead of the ticket. We elected Judge Weeks here by a handsome majority and I hope he will be successful in getting the speakership. It seems to me that the results of the elections are quite gratifying all the way around. Certainly you in Rutland County are to be congratulated.

Faithfully yours,

John M Thomas.

November 10, 1914.

Hon. John A. Mead,
Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor Mead;

I have not been altogether idle on the chapel matter although I have not been able to get to see you, as I had hoped to do. I had to be in Boston Saturday and had quite a talk with Mr. Collens. He finally agreed to take off $600 from his figure for the architects' commission, bringing that to $3200. This would include four trips to Middlebury during the erection of the building. If we did not need him to come that many times, we would save $50 on each trip. On the other hand if we needed him more, he would charge $50 per trip, which would include his expenses. I do not believe we would want him more than four times during the construction.

Mr. Rogers was here this morning and we went over possible savings with Judge Weeks. I think we can find a way to make some reductions. Mr. Rogers is to give us a figure for dark marble in place of white from the ground to the top of the base course. I think this would look just as well and would save us some money.

He will also give us a figure for omitting some of the excavation which he thinks unnecessary.

We asked him also to find how much less it would cost if we used rough random ashlar instead of finished marble. I should rather hate to do this but there may be no other way to get the building down to where we want it.

Rogers also offers to do the job at the cost of materials and labor plus five percent, with a guarantee that the cost will not exceed the sum named, $54,806. I think it would be wise, when we

J.A.M. #2

get around to make the contract, to do it in this way. We cannot lose anything and might save quite a little.

As soon as I hear about some of these things I will try to let you know and shall be glad to get the matter settled.

Faithfully yours,

President's Office,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., Nov. 25, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

Yours of the 24th I find on my return to town and I am delighted to learn that there is a prospect of saving quite a snug sum on our contracts and I felt very sure that we could do so. If we jump at a man's first figures, we generally find ourselves left before we get through dealing with him.

I sincerely wish that Mr. Partridge could see his way clear to meet the price of stone which is made by the western people, and when we realize the difference in freight rate, it does seem as though they could do so.

I shall hope to see you on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning of next week without fail. I am pleased to learn that you are to be with us and shall surely endeavor to be present if I am in town.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours most respectfully,

E. W. Howe

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Exhibit 3 - 020

Rutland Daily Herald (Rutland, Vermont) · Wed, Dec 9, 1914 · Page 10

Former Gov. John A. Mead was in Middlebury yesterday to meet the committee in charge of the Mead memorial chapel donated by the Rutland man to Middlebury college.

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A12

C O P Y

Mrs. Mead and myself agree to have the windows in the chapel (two on either side) and to have the ten pilasters (five on either side), same to be built in accordance with the original plans shown in photo number 1 as to bases and caps and width, and we are to pay $1031 for the same in addition to the original gift of $60,000. The trustees agree to finish the chapel as agreed and to instal a pipe organ to cost at least $5000.

(Signed) John A. Mead

2/27/15

Rutland, Vt.

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Exhibit 3 - 022

Boston Evening Transcript (Boston, Massachusetts) · Thu, Apr 8, 1915 · Page 16

MIDDLEBURY'S 100 YEARS

OLD TRADITIONS PRESERVED IN NEW CHAPEL

A Building of the New England Meeting-House Type to Adorn the Campus—Construction Work Has Already Begun—The College and Its Century of Ups and Downs

BY JOHN M. THOMAS
President of Middlebury College

IN a quiet, old-fashioned town on the Champlain side of the Green Mountain State, just half-way between the Massachusetts line and Canada, is a New England college with a unique history, which has preserved for over a century a consistent loyalty to the old New England type of college architecture. Founded in 1800, as the first institution to begin college instruction in Vermont, a popular, democratic community enterprise, entirely non-sectarian, Middlebury College took possession of its first permanent building just a century ago. It was a plain, but graceful and dignified, college hall, strictly Colonial in type, not unlike Hollis and Stoughton in the Harvard yard, but with an added beauty from the gray limestone of which it was constructed. It still stands on the campus, flanked and shaded by stately elms and maples. During its hundred years of service—it has never been closed, and is still an important element in the college plant—it has furnished students' rooms, halls for recitation, administration offices, and under the vigorous administration of Cyrus Hamlin it even housed the library and provided a gymnasium.

Middlebury has had a checkered history, with more ups and downs than most New England institutions. During the first forty years it was easily the leading college in Vermont, and in that period graduated nearly twice the number of its neighbor, the University of Vermont at Burlington. One year its senior class exceeded that of Harvard, and in 1817 Middlebury's president, Henry Davis, declined a call to Yale because of the larger opportunity he believed the Vermont institution afforded him. Just before the turn of the half-century fortune was not so kindly, and the college was just beginning to recover when the Civil War nearly emptied both its halls and its treasury.

New buildings were few and far between, but the "chapel," chiefly a recitation hall, completed in 1836, ranks well with the earlier structure as one of the best examples of Colonial architecture in New England. Starr Hall, erected in 1861, is a bit more crude, but harmonizes well with the other structures and completes a college "row," which is still the fairest part of the campus.

Perhaps it was fortunate that Middlebury had no building fund in the 70s and '80s, the barbaric period in American college architecture. The next building did not come until 1900, a library of classic outline, built of clear white marble from the famous quarries of the vicinity. The same style and material were followed in the Warner Science Hall in 1902. Middlebury has had a building revival since 1908, and four large buildings have followed each other in rapid succession, all in Colonial architecture.

The Chapel a Problem

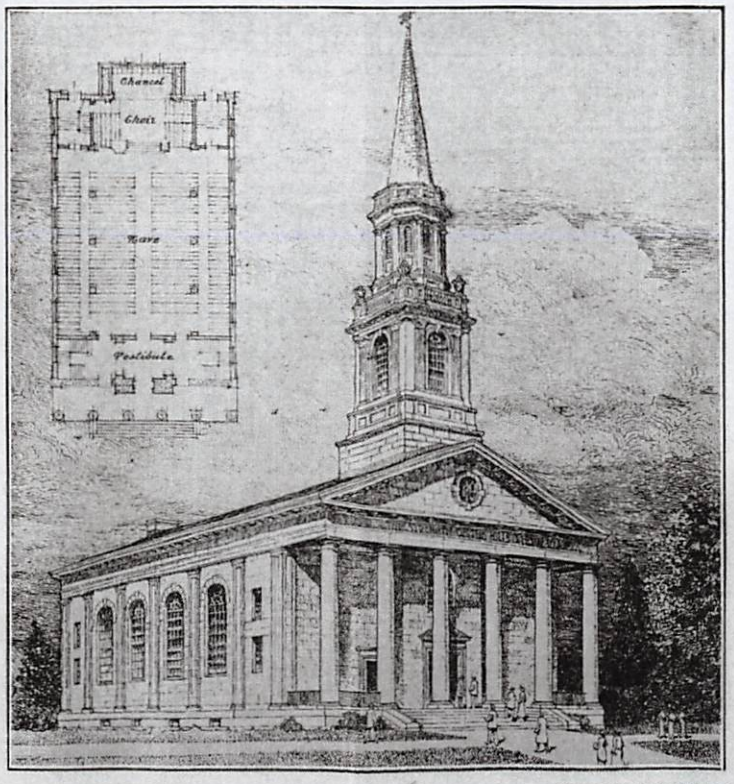
The proposal of ex-Governor John A. Mead to erect a chapel for Middlebury in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation presented a difficult problem to the college. Local influences called for "something different," Gothic, or at least Romanesque. The impossibility of a "beautiful service" in a structure of New England type was urged strongly. Photographs of many an imitation cathedral on American campuses were pressed for consideration.

On the other hand, in his letter of gift ex-Governor Mead had said, "I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished." He asked that the chapel to bear his name might "rise from the highest point of the campus, as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth."

The problem was submitted to Allen & Collens, the architects, and they advised strongly that ex-Governor Mead's suggestion of "harmony with the other buildings of the college" be strictly followed. They have designed a chapel of the New England meeting-house type on the exterior, all in white marble, but with a wooden spire. The interior, however, in order to recall the more ecclesiastical effect of the Gothic type will follow the colonial only in detail. The woodwork of the chancel, ceiling and pews will all be birch, stained a dark color. By this means the objection to the colonial has been successfully met. The chapel will occupy a commanding location on the grounds on the highest crest of the campus, from which point there is a wide panorama of the Green Mountains and the valley of Otter Creek. On the architrave over the colonnade will be appropriately inscribed "The Strength of the Hills is His Also."

Work has been begun on the building and it is hoped that by Commencement time enough of the structure will be completed to enable the alumni to judge of its final possibilities.

A "Meeting-House" for Middlebury



(Allen & Collens, Boston, Architects)

Return to Early New England Architecture in College's New Chapel, the Gift of Ex-Governor Mead of Vermont.

TUFTS JUNIOR DAY MAY 13

The Usual Social and Athletic Programme Being Arranged—Western Trip for Musical Clubs

The class of 1916 at Tufts will celebrate Junior Day, Thursday, May 13. College exercises will be suspended on that date and the whole day will be given over to the programme, for which elaborate preparations are being made. The first event will be the flag raising, followed by the parade of the "Horribles, which consists of members of the two lower classes, dressed in varied fantastic and grotesque costumes. Then will come a tennis match between the varsity team and Bowdoin and possibly some exhibition singles matches. Between the tennis matches and the Bowdoin-Tufts baseball game in the afternoon all the fraternities will entertain at luncheon in the different chapter houses. After the game a "sing" will be held either in the Gymnasium or on the "Rez." At six the Junior Day spread will be served, during which there will be music and dancing. "The Money Question," a comedy by Alexander Dumas, Fils, will be given in the evening in Jackson Gymnasium under the auspices of the Three P's Dramatic Society.

Long Trip for Musical Clubs

The schedule of nine concerts for the Western trip of the Musical Clubs has just been announced by Manager Melvin J. Messer, '15. The clubs will go as far west as Detroit, giving concerts in New York, Brooklyn, Schenectady, Buffalo, Detroit and Pittsburgh. At a recent meeting of the clubs, N. W. Morrison, '16, was elected assistant manager and Henry Priest, '15, was chosen secretary for the remainder of the year.

The last of the series of College teas will be held tomorrow from four until six. Professor and Mrs. Charles E. Faw will receive. These teas have proved very popular through the season and a large attendance is expected. Students from both Tufts and Jackson are invited.

The Sigma Tau Alpha fraternity are giving a house party this evening at the chapter house on College avenue. The entertainment will be music, games and whist. The guests are Professor and Mrs. George F. Ashley and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bacon of Malden. The committee in charge is Harold S Hamilton, '16, Lewis A. Tentler, '17, Raymond C. Taylor, '16, and Edward Burns, '18.

OTTOMAN TERRITORY

The Ottoman Empire is made up of Turkey in Europe—the strip of territory stretching across from the Black Sea to the Adriatic—and Turkey in Asia, which includes Arabia, Syria and Palestine, and provinces in the isles of Samos and Cyprus are also under the sultan's rule. [New York Tribune

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Exhibit 3 - 023

THE MEAD MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

THE NEW CHAPEL

Colonial Architecture to be Followed. Impressive Interior Planned. Description from the Boston Transcript.

Through the courtesy of the Boston Transcript the Register is able to reproduce a picture of the Mead Memorial chapel and the following descriptive article by President Thomas, which appeared in the Transcript April 6:

In a quiet, old-fashioned town on the Champlain side of the Green Mountain State, just half-way between the Massachusetts line and Canada, is a New England college with a unique history, which has preserved for over a century a consistent loyalty to the old New England type of college architecture. Founded in 1800, as the first institution to begin college instruction in Vermont, a popular, democratic community enterprise, entirely non-sectarian, Middlebury College took possession of its first permanent building just a century ago. It was a plain, but graceful and dignified, college hall, strictly Colonial in type, not unlike Hollis and Stoughton in the Harvard yard, but with an added beauty from the gray limestone of which it was constructed. It still stands on the campus, flanked and shaded by stately elms and maples. During its hundred years of service it has never been closed, and is still an important element in the college plant—it has furnished students' rooms, halls for recitation, administrative offices, and under the vigorous administration of Cyrus Hamlin it even housed the library and provided a gymnasium.

Middlebury has had a checkered history, with more ups and downs than most New England institutions. During the first forty years it was easily the leading college in Vermont, and in that period graduated nearly twice the number of its neighbor, the University of Vermont at Burlington. One year its senior class exceeded that of Harvard, and in 1817 Middlebury's president, Henry Davis, declined a call to Yale because of the larger opportunity he believed the Vermont institution afforded him. Just before the turn of the half-century fortune was not so kindly, and the college was just beginning to recover when the Civil War nearly emptied both its halls and its treasury.

New buildings were few and far between, but the "chapel," chiefly a recitation hall, completed in 1836, ranks well with the earlier structure as one of the best examples of Colonial architecture in New England. Starr Hall, erected in 1861, is a bit more crude, but harmonizes well with the other structures and completes a college "row," which is still the fairest part of the campus.

Perhaps it was fortunate that Middlebury had no building fund in the '70s and '80s, the barbaric period in American college architecture. The next building did not come until 1900, a library of classic outline, built of clear white marble from the famous quarries of the vicinity. The same style and material were followed in the Warner Science Hall in 1902. Middlebury has had a building revival since 1906, and four large buildings have followed each other in rapid succession, all in Colonial architecture.

The proposal of ex-Governor John A. Mead to erect a chapel for Middlebury in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation presented a difficult problem to the college. Local influences called for "something different," Gothic, or at least Romanesque. The impossibility of a "beautiful service" in a structure of New England type was urged strongly. Photographs of many an imitation cathedral on American campuses were pressed for consideration.

On the other hand, in his letter of gift, ex-Governor Mead had said, "I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished." He asked that the chapel to bear his name might "rise from the highest point of the campus, as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth."

The problem was submitted to Allen & Collens, the architects, and they advised strongly that ex-Governor Mead's suggestion of "harmony with the other buildings of the college" be strictly followed. They have designed a chapel of the New England meeting-house type on the exterior, all in white marble, but with a wooden spire. The interior, however, in order to recall the more ecclesiastical effect of the Gothic type will follow the colonial only in detail. The wood work of the chancel, ceiling and pews will all be birch, stained a dark color. By this means the objection to the colonial has been successfully met. The chapel will occupy a commanding location on the grounds on the highest crest of the campus, from which point there is a wide panorama of the Green Mountains and the valley of Otter creek. On the architrave over the colonnade will be properly inscribed "The Strength of the Hills is His Also."

Work has been begun on the building and it is hoped that by Commencement time enough of the structure will be completed to enable the alumni to judge of its final possibilities.

The publication of the sketch of the new Chapel has called attention to Middlebury College, and the decision to make use of the old New England Meeting House as a model has brought forth some very favorable notices. The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., suggests that the Middlebury chapel may "mark a renaissance in church architecture." The editorial is as follows:—

RENAISSANCE OF THE MEETING HOUSE.

A tribute to the architecture of a hundred or more years ago in New England is paid by the decision that the Governor John A. Mead chapel at Middlebury College, Vermont, shall be after the style of the early New England meeting house. This decision may mark a New England renaissance in church architecture. There is nothing more clearly characteristic of time and place than the type of church which it is proposed to reproduce in Middlebury. We have latterly learned to appreciate for its true worth the colonial style of dwellings; one ought to honor the equally distinctive old-fashioned church, many fine specimens of which remain all through New England. The style reproduced in Middlebury has the broad flight of steps, the classical columns, wide, high porch and low gable of a Greek temple, and also a steeple of the Christopher Wren order.

Without the steeple the building would be classed with the excellent examples of the columnar which has been copied in many American public buildings of educational use, but it would lose the meeting house character. The building is to be of marble and the steeple of wood. Whether or not this diversity of material will appear as well in being as on the drawing board will have to be determined.

Not all of the old meeting houses in New England are fair to look upon. Some achieve a maximum of ugliness, but there are still hundreds of specimens which suggest the style adopted for the Mead Chapel.

The college group at Middlebury is already characterized by purity of architectural style, and the donor of the chapel in making the gift of the funds expressed the wish that the new building should harmonize with the older structures. President Thomas of the college has remarked that the institution was so fortunate as to have had no funds for building in the seventies and eighties, when American architecture was in its barbaric stage, and therefore escaped certain penalties of collegiate affluence. Those entrusted with the chapel fund have found an architect sympathizing with Governor Mead's liking for a harmonious group, with the result of the definite adoption of the colonial meeting house type.

The Register, a daily paper of New Haven, Conn., also commends ex-Governor Mead's judgment and congratulates the graduates of Middlebury on the architecture of the college buildings. Its comments on the new Chapel are as follows:

A COLLEGE "MEETING-HOUSE."

The future historian of New England architecture will, if he is just, go out of his way to pay a tribute to the judgment of ex-Governor John A. Mead of Vermont in suggesting positively that the new chapel for Middlebury college, which is to memorialize the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, be "in harmony with the other buildings of the college." This meant, if literally followed, a church edifice of strictly colonial type, hence a typical New England "meeting-house." This has not been accomplished, it may be said, without opposition. There were many graduates who wanted "something different." Even the trustees were uncertain. Gratitude is due to the firm of Boston architects to whom the matter was submitted for advising that Governor Mead's suggestion be followed.

Middlebury, comparatively little known outside its State, is a typical, sterling New England institution. For 115 years it has done excellent work and prospered. It has had a building revival since the beginning of this century, and has consistently followed the colonial type of architecture. This new chapel, built of Vermont marble on the lines of the best colonial meeting-houses, will stand as one of the best examples of that sort of building in the country. The graduates of that college will increasingly appreciate their noble buildings, and this in particular. In these days when it is considered inappropriate to build churches of this type, unless possibly in the country, this college sets an excellent example. Church architecture of this sort will be praised by some discerning generation long after it has utterly tired of the sort of buildings which are now being erected in the striving to achieve "something different."

SUDBURY

Members of Sudbury Grange will give the play, "The Village School Ma'am," Bridgett hall, [illegible], Saturday evening, April 24.

The Missionary meeting was held Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Horton Farnham.

Dr. F. D. Colty is in Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Damon and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bostwick of East Middlebury spent Sunday at William Damon's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hyde are at Hyde Manor making preparations for the summer season.

A game of ball was played Saturday between the North and South Sudbury teams. The score was 20 to 17 in favor of North Sudbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sullivan were Rutland visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. William Damon is visiting her brother, Elmer Cook, and family in Proctor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beach of Whiting and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foster went to Burlington Monday. Mrs. Beach underwent an operation at Mary Fletcher hospital Wednesday.

The regular meeting of Sudbury Grange was held Thursday evening, April 22.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.—adv.

STARKSBORO.

Mrs. C. F. Clifford, who was recently operated on at the Mary Fletcher hospital, is getting along finely.

Edward Hanson, who has been ill with pneumonia, is better.

Mrs. B. M. Stokes is better.

Verne Stokes has returned home from a three weeks' stay with his brother in Hinesburg.

The sugar makers are gathering their tools.

O. S. Stokes and son, Harold, of Hinesburg, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stokes, Mrs. [illegible] Downing and daughters, Elena B. and Zenna Bose, Mrs. Belle Hallock and sister, Miss Nina Stokes and Verne Stokes visited recently at James Stokes's.

Mrs. Michael Crowley is seriously ill.

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

Diseases treated by a specialist.

Glasses furnished when required, for cash or installments. Lenses replaced and repaired same day as received in our factory, send broken pieces by mail. Electricity: all chronic diseases treated, latest form of electric apparatus used.

Charges reasonable.

VERMONT OPTICAL & ELECTRICAL CO.

27 Church St. 22tf

Burlington, Vt.

ALUMNI, ALUMNAE and friends of Middlebury. With the 1916 volume

The Kaleidoscope

Appears for the first time as a college, rather than a class annual. In it's new form it has assumed new proportions and the college is about to send out the largest, finest, and most representative book in its history. A volume of approximately 280 pages, illustrated with 325 different half-tone views and line engravings. A circulation of more than double that of any previous book. **The 1916 Kaleidoscope** will mark an epoch in the development of Middlebury annuals. Send in your subscription of .... **$1 50** at once and receive postpaid the best souvenir of the college obtainable.

J. A. WILSON, Business Mgr. Middlebury, Vermont

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Exhibit 3 - 024

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VOL. XI. THE

CELEBRATES MIDD.'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Cup Presented to Judge Weeks by Students at Big Gathering. Many Guests Present.

Undergraduates, faculty, alumni, member of the State legislature and friends of Middlebury College filled McCullough gymnasium on the evening of Friday, April 9th, the occasion of Middlebury's celebration of the termination of the two years period of uncertainty and anxiety through which the college has successfully passed. The determination of the Educational Commission that all three Vermont colleges were on a par and equally entitled to State support; the endorsment, by the State, of Middlebury's educational

JUDGE JOHN E. WEEKS.

policy; the generous appropriation of $28,800, annually, for carrying on her work were matters which inspired the gathering. As President Thomas expressed it, the friends of Middlebury had assembled for two purposes: first to "celebrate" and second to say "thank you."

President Thomas opened the exercises with a very masterly address in which he skillfully outlined the struggle through which the college had passed; the perils with which the position of the college was beset; the policy of the college throughout the period and particularly during the legislative battle recently concluded. Doctor Thomas gave a clean cut exposition of how Middlebury had met the situation, and how she had not only won, but has, in addition, made many warm friends throughout the commonwealth. In the course of his remarks Doctor Thomas stated that the action of the legislature marked the close of an epoch in the history of Middlebury; that the college had passed through a period in which its institutional life and its relation to the State and other institutions had been in jeopardy, but were now safe and secure. He pointed out the importance of the decision of Judge Watson that all three colleges were "private institutions on a par" and he carefully traced the steps

[Continued on Page 4].

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Exhibit 3 - 025

CELEBRATES GOOD FORTUNE.

[Continued from Page 1.]

in the struggle which were fraught with danger of cutting off one third of Middlebury's total income. Dr. Thomas in conclusion stated that the close of an epoch found the three Vermont colleges "sisters on absolute equality" and that the historic educational policy of the State had been vindicated.

President Thomas was greeted with such applause that it was some moments before he could make his voice heard to introduce the next speaker, George W. Stone, '99, member of the legislature from Vergennes. Representative Stone paid a warm tribute to President Thomas and attributed the remarkable success of Middlebury in the State legislature to the personalities and influence of the two men—President Thomas and Judge Weeks. He congratulated the college on her success and expressed his pleasure, as one of her sons, of having had the privilege of assisting his alma mater.

Judge Foote, member of the legislature from Cornwall, was the next speaker, "than whom" said Doctor Thomas, "Middlebury had no more loyal or firmer friend." Judge Foote was in a happy frame of mind and attested his great pleasure in the success of Middlebury, and the generous feeling toward her throughout the State.

President Thomas then called upon Senator Hinsman, of Rutland, who arose in acknowledgmhnt, as did Coach Murch who was next called upon.

In a few appropriate words, President Thomas then addressed Judge Weeks, presenting him with a beautiful loving cup, the gift of the students of Middlebury College in appreciation of his efforts in their behalf during the recent session of the State legislature. Doctor Thomas said that he would let the cup convey what he himself was unable to express.

Judge Weeks expressed his gratitude to the student body and accepted the gift in the spirit with which it was tendered. He attested to his profound interest in the students and the college itself. Judge Weeks thought that Middlebury had seen her darkest days; referred to her as now being one of the brightest lights within the State, and was pleased that thirty-four of her present senior class planned to serve the State in an educational capacity. He retold, from a different angle, what the college had successfully passed through and stated that Middlebury College was in the forefront in the legislature of 1916.

Judge Weeks then presented President Thomas with the pen with which Governor Gates had signed the bill appropriating $28,800 annually to the college.

Governor Mead was the final speaker and in very happy fashion recounted the progress on the new chapel; expressed his extreme joy in the latest success of the college and worked in a very fitting tribute to the skill and leadership of both President Thomas and Judge Weeks. Governor Mead kept the audience in good humor with his usual witty stories, and in conclusion predicted greater influence and usefulness for the college in the years to come.

President Thomas then took occasion to express his gratitude to the faculty, students and members of the legislature after which all partook of refreshments served by a committee from the women's college. The college band rendered selections and a social time was enjoyed.

MEAD MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Colonial Architecture to be Followed. Impressive Interior Planned. Description from the Boston Transcript.

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The Hartford Conference.

The eleventh annual conference of Eastern college men was held under the auspices of Andover, Hartford and Union Theological Seminaries March 19-21. There were about one hundred and fifty delegates present among which were seven from Dartmouth, one from Vermont and two from Middlebury. Among the speakers for the occasion were Dean Jacobs of Hartford; Dr. Fitch, President of Andover Academy; Rev. H. S. Coffin of New York city; Rev. R. E. Speer; Dr. S. Parker Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Dr. Powell, president of Hobart college. Dr. John R. Mott L. LD., General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation was also present and told of many of his interesting experiences while traveling in Europe during the war period.

Signs of Spring.

March 15. Various beautiful signs appear on the campus.

March 20. Barker dares to brave the winter air without his sweater.

March 28. The first spring hats.

April 2. Dan Mason is seen exploring the campus vegetation on his knees.

Don't forget the Middlebury College Commencement dates, June 21, 22 and 23.

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Exhibit 3 - 026

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FEB 1 1921

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

TREASURER'S REPORT

MAY 31, 1915

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Administrative Library
JUL 23 1919

Exhibit 3 - 027

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Exhibit 3 - 028

JUNE 10, 1915.

To the President and Fellows of Middlebury College:

The Treasurer begs to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1915.

In current income and disbursement there appears a surplus of $1,224.09. On account of the unusual conditions and the uncertain outlook at the beginning of the year, it was deemed wise to pursue a conservative course with the aforesaid result. The increase in semester bills, the cessation of the Battell annuity and other causes have made it possible.

The Capital Investment account, page 9, shows a net loss of $25,126.03. This is accounted for by the disbursement for the Chemical Building and the new conduit from the heating plant to Battell Cottage. The appropriation was made for the Chemical Building in the preceding year, but owing to delay in its completion the charge to the Corporation Funds was made the past year.

The conduit cost $9,833.31, of which current disbursement bore $5,638.88, as indicated. The balance was met from Corporation Funds.

On the profit side the value of the lot, on which House No. 6 stands, is added,—to place it upon the same basis with the other houses, which include the land value; and the Music Studio, which since its overhauling has been listed at the too low figure of $1,075.00, has been given a fairer valuation of $2,000.00.

A comparison of the funds and plant in the years 1905 and 1915 is given on page 10.

The Womens' College sinking fund, now standing at $8,194.47, will be increased by the result of the year's operations, probably to over $11,000, which is to apply on losses to the Corporation Funds incurred for the benefit of the Women's College.

Dr. Mead has obligated himself to the College for the construction of the Mead Memorial Chapel to the extent of $61,031, remittances for which are made to the Treasurer as required.

In the assets of the balance sheet, page 14, the valuation of the securities has not been changed from the figure at which secured, although in some issues the quotations show a considerable shrinkage at the present time.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. FLETCHER, Treasurer.

Exhibit 3 - 030

Income and Disbursement for the Fiscal Year, Ending May 31, 1915.

INCOME.

Corporation Funds' income		$ 4,278 85
Trust Funds' income (see in detail)		22,786 12
State appropriation for scholarships		4,800 00
State appropriation, other		24,000 00
Students' semester bills	$40,074 15	
less scholarships	8,760 00	31,314 15
Graduate students		145 00
Alumni Fund income		1,191 50
Gifts for current use		520 00
Boardman Fund income		1,646 88
*Farm, net		508 54
Miscellaneous		189 33
		$91,380 37

DISBURSEMENT.

Advertising		$ 125 50
Birds'-eye-view photos		320 16
Boardman annuity	$1,500 00	
suspense	146 88	1,646 88
Bulletins, including annual catalog		2,209 80
Campus		661 50
Commencement		459 97
Construction, Painter Hall	$784 80	
other	150 47	935 27

*Farm inventory shows an increase.

Exhibit 3 - 031

STATE OF VERMONT }
COUNTY OF ADDISON, } SS.

I, John A. Fletcher, Treasurer of Middlebury College, do solemnly swear that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge, and belief.

JOHN A FLETCHER, TREASURER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ninth day of June, A. D. 1915.

ROBERT F. PINNEY,
Notary Public.

Exhibit 3 - 032

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To The President and Fellows of Middlebury College:

GENTLEMEN:

This is to certify that I have examined the securities listed in the foregoing report of the Treasurer as follows:

Real Estate mortgages	$403,700 00
Stock and Bonds	85 533 75

(except stocks and bonds listed at book value at $38,183.75 in Safe Deposit vault in New York City and vouched for by George M. Wright, Esq.)

That I have vertified the bank balances:

at Columbia Trust Co.	$5,082 77
at National Bank of Middlebury . . .	6,824 90

And that I have also examined the vouchers for the cash disbursements of the fiscal year, all of which are found correct.

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. WELLS, Auditor.

Exhibit 3 - 033
3 0112 105847724

Rutland, Vt., June 21, 1915.

Pres. John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vermont.

My dear Friend;

There is one matter in connection with the new chapel which has not yet been determined, that of a bell. I have been considering this subject carefully for some time and I feel it would be very appropriate to have a chime of bells, distinctive from anything in the village and of sufficient compass to sound out over the campus and village the beautiful hymns associated with Christian worship. I feel that such a chime would convey a helpful message to a great many who would never come within the walls of the chapel, as well as to successive generations of students, and become in time one of the most hallowed memories of Middlebury College. If acceptable to the members of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Mead and I would be pleased to add a chime of bells to our gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel.

Yours most respectfully,

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Exhibit 3 - 035

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915.

SUCCESSFUL COMMENCEMENT.

Large Attendance and Enthusiastic Gatherings. Sixty-nine Members in Graduating Class. Ex-Governor Mead Presents a Chime of Bells.

LARGEST CLASS GRADUATED

Professor Wright Honored for 30 Years of Service. Darwin P. Kingsley and Rev. John W. Chapman, '79, Among the Recipients.

The old Congregational church was taxed to its capacity Wednesday morning for the culminating exercises of the 115th Commencement of Middlebury College. Trustees, Faculty, and candidates for honorary degrees made a body of about fifty on the platform. The procession from the campus was the longest since the centennial of 1900 and nearly the entire body of the church had to be reserved for alumni and members of the graduating class.

The day was cool and the exercises were most enjoyable. The program was excellent, the subjects of the speakers being interesting to all.

The bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Letters upon Professor Charles B. Wright, who completes this year thirty years of service as a teacher of English Literature at Middlebury, was a surprise to him and to nearly every one present. In conferring the degree President Thomas spoke as follows:

"Thirty years ago by invitation of President Hamlin you left the company of the first students of Johns Hopkins University to begin your work as a teacher at Middlebury College. A large fraction of our living graduates have been your pupils. They have learned from you to think clearly, to express

CHIME OF BELLS

An Additional Gift from the Donor of the Mead Memorial Chapel.

A pleasant surprise of Alumni Day was the announcement of the gift of ex-Governor and Mrs. John A. Mead of a chime of bells for the new Mead Memorial chapel. The letter in which he made the gift was read at Bread Loaf Tuesday and was greeted with prolonged applause. Dr. Mead testified to his great satisfaction in making the gift and urged others to do what they could for the college during their lifetime. His letter was as follows:—

"There is one matter in connection with the new chapel which has not yet been determined, that of a bell. I have been considering this subject carefully for some time and I feel it would be very appropriate to have a chime of bells, distinctive from anything in the village and of sufficient compass to sound out over the campus and village the beautiful hymns associated with Christian worship. I feel that such a chime would convey a helpful message to a great many who would never come within the walls of the chapel, as well as to successive generations of students, and become in time one of the most hallowed memories of Middlebury College. If acceptable to the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Mead and I would be pleased to add a chime of bells to our gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel."

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Exhibit 3 - 036

Middlebury College has just had a great Commencement. Not since the centennial of 1900 have so many alumni returned and not even then was there such enthusiasm. The extensive building operations in progress on the hill, the realization of the extent of the Battell bequest from the trip to Bread Loaf, the graduation of the largest class in the history of the college, the gift of a chime of bells for the Mead Memorial chapel and of a tablet in memory of Silas Wright, the appropriate honorary degrees all combined to make the occasion a notable one. Middlebury's star is certainly in the ascendant and never before did the future look so bright.

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Exhibit 3 - 037

Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn and Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, of New York, were at Judge Weeks' during Commencement. Mr. Hepburn was accompanied by Irving H. Batcheller, the novelist, and Mr. Harry A. Cushing, Secretary of the New England Society of New York city.

Frank L. Bell and Mrs. Bell of Glens Falls were here for Commencement.

Ex-Governor John A. Mead was accompanied to Middlebury by Mrs. Mead and Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Hinsman and the grandson, John Abner Mead Hinsman, who deposited the box in the corner stone of the Mead Memorial chapel last year.

The Misses Sarah and Florence Gilmor of Stony Point, N. Y., were Commencement guests of Prof. and Mrs. Wright.

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Exhibit 3 - 038

Middlebury College has just had a great Commencement. Not since the centennial of 1900 have so many alumni returned and not even then was there such enthusiasm. The extensive building operations in progress on the hill, the realization of the extent of the Battell bequest from the trip to Bread Loaf, the graduation of the largest class in the history of the college, the gift of a chime of bells for the Mead Memorial chapel and of a tablet in memory of Silas Wright, the appropriate honorary degrees all combined to make the occasion a notable one. Middlebury's star is certainly in the ascendant and never before did the future look so bright.

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Exhibit 3 - 039

The Barre Daily Times (Barre, Vermont) · Fri, Jul 9, 1915 · Page 7

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Mead have announced their intention of giving a chime of bells to the Mead memorial chapel now under construction at Middlebury.

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Exhibit 3 - 040

FINE ORGAN ORDERED

For New Mead Memorial Chapel at Middlebury College.

Middlebury, Aug. 14.—Contracts were signed to-day for the erection of the organ for the Mead Memorial chapel which ex-Gov. John A. Mead has presented to Middlebury college. The commission for the organ has been given to the Estey Organ Co. of Brattleboro. The organ will be of two manuals with electro-pneumatic action. The console will be located in the chancel opposite the organ. The organ will have a total of 24 speaking stops and 1,438 pipes.

The great organ will include two diapason stops, gemshorn, dulciana, gross flute, octave, flute harmonic and tuba stops. The swell organ will contain the following stops: Bourdon, open diapason, salicional, aeoline, voix celeste, quintadena, stopped diapason, fluto traverso, solo flute mixture, cornopean, oboe and vox humana. The pedal organ will consist of four stops: Open diapason, bourdon, bass flute and Lieblich Gedeckt.

The organ will contain a total of nine couplers, balanced crescendo pedal, sforzando pedal, and nine combination pistons. There will be no capped or mitred bases in any pipes in this organ of normally open tone. The blowing plant will be operated by a five-horsepower electric motor located in the basement directly under the organ.

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Exhibit 3 - 041

CHIME OF BELLS PURCHASED.

Ex-Governor John A. Mead of Rutland has signed a contract for the construction of a chime of bells to be placed in the tower of the Mead Memorial chapel. The chimes will be cast by Meneely & Co. of Watervliet, N. Y., a firm of many years successful experience. There will be eleven bells, the largest weighing 2500 pounds and the smallest 275 pounds. Any ordinary church tune or secular air can be played on the chime. Each bell will have an inscription of presentation by Governer and Mrs. Mead, with a stanza of Tennyson,—

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

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Exhibit 3 - 042

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, F

BELLS DELIGHT MANY.

Ex-Governor Mead Hears Concert-Mrs. Mead Listens in Rutland-Chime Very Successful.

Middlebury residents who watched the old year out heard a few tunes from the new chime of bells in the tower of the Mead Memorial Chapel, but the real inauguration of the chime came on Tuesday, when Ex-Governor John A. Mead came up from Rutland to hear them for the first time and to decide as to their acceptance.

First in company with his class-mate, Ex-President Brainerd, he visited the tower and noted the arrangement for playing the bells. The workmanship about the console and everything about the installation was pronounced excellent and perfectly satisfactory. The bells themselves had been seen in Troy and found to be beautiful specimens of foundry casting.

For the concert the visitors went to the old chapel, which is just the right distance for the best effect. Promptly at four o'clock the chime rang out, and the first strains were sufficient to convince the listeners that the makers had been unusually successful in the Mead chimes. The tones are rich and full and the bells are remarkably harmonious and even in quality. The lower tones are especially admirable. The donor had no hesitation in accepting the chime.

Through the enterprise of the Rutland Herald a very pleasant feature had been arranged. That paper had engaged the telephone company to install a special instrument on the college campus and at the proper time connection was made with the Mead home in Rutland, where Mrs. Mead, who was unable to be in Middlebury, had the pleasure of listening to the entire concert. It was at the Herald's suggestion that the recital included "God be with you till we meet again," the familiar hymn composed by Rev. Dr. Jeremiah E. Rankin, a graduate of the college.

The bells were rung by E. A. Meneely of the firm of Meneeley & Co., of Watervliet, N. Y., and the program was arranged by the chimer especially for the approval of Dr. Mead. The program was as follows: "Trinity Chimes," "Doxology," "Lead Kindly Light," "Sicilian Mariners," "Abide With Me," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," "The King of Love," "Joy to the World," "Columbia," "Old Kentucky Home," "Marching Through Georgia," "The Holy City," "God Be With You," and "Auld Lang Syne."

The chime of 11 bells, the largest weighing 2444 pounds and the smallest 279 pounds, total in weight 10,531 pounds, the tones are F and F sharp, G sharp, A and A sharp, B, C sharp, D and D sharp, E and F sharp. The bells are composed of 78 parts pure copper and 32 parts imported block tin.

Each bell bears the inscription:

"Presented to Middlebury college by John Abner and Mary Sherman Mead."

"Ring in the valiant men and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

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Exhibit 3 - 043

Ex-Governor John A. Mead has placed the town of Middlebury and this whole country-side deeply in his debt by his gift of the beautiful chime of bells which have been sounding so sweetly over the village the past few days. Their music delights the workers in shops and stores, the laborers in the fields, the travellers over the hills and valleys, the sick in the wakeful hours, not less and perhaps even more than the Professors and students on the hill. Henceforth one of the pleasant memories of Middlebury will be the bells which make sweet music from the high chapel tower. Many a man will be led to pure thoughts and gentle feelings by their solemn tones. The bell in the old chapel tower—has it been a bit jealous these days?—has been a familiar daily sound in Middlebury for eighty years and is still clear and musical. If the chime, which was cast in the same Meneely foundry lasts as long, who can number the hearts that will be cheered and softened by its music?

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Exhibit 3 - 044

MD

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

TREASURER'S REPORT

MAY 31, 1916

Exhibit 3 - 045

tal Investment Account.

FIT.

. . . . .	$ 46 67
nds	1,500 00
	1,546 67

SS.

. . . . .	3,140 82
. . . . .	1,594 15

Mrs. Boardman the Boardman Fund
ds to the Trust Funds.

nd Plant in the Years
d 1916.

1905	1916
$185,230 71	$ 91,841 07
228,990 29	455,548 43
414,221 00	547,389 50
233,500 00	703,040 30
$647,721 00	$1,250,429 80

Gifts.

From Hon. A. B. Hepburn, '71, Hepburn Hall and Commons	
From Hon. John A. Mead, '64, the Mead Memorial Chapel	
From a friend for the development of Porter Field	$2,500 00
From Mrs. Chas. M. Mead for standard books for the library	25 00
From Dr. M. Allen Starr, for equipment for the library	205 20
From a friend for a permanent library fund, the income to be used for the purchase of non-fiction books .	1,500 00
From Dr. John M. Thomas, '90, for the Horace W. Bailey collection of Vermont pamphlets . . .	25 00
From James M. Gifford, Esq., '77, for the same .	100 00
From George M. Wright, Esq., '76, for the same .	100 00
From the Carnegie Foundation for a retiring allowance	1,750 00
From the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for a summer course	150 00
From a friend in Middlebury, Vt., for a scholarship	100 00
From friends in Wallingford, Conn., for a scholarship	100 00
From alumni and friends for the Hudson Professorship Fund	1,858 00
From alumni and friends for the Alumni Income Fund	459 00
From alumni and friends for the G. E. B. Fund .	55 00
From alumni and friends for the Gymnasium Fund	68 00
From a friend for a prize for the best note book in zoology	5 00
From a friend for the Student Loan Fund . .	15 00
Exclusive of buildings	$9,015 20

Exhibit 3 - 046

Plant—Schedule A.

Men's Campus.

LAND.

Campus	$5,000 00	
Porter Athletic Field with Grand Stand	5,000 00	
		$10,000 00

BUILDINGS.

Chapel	25,000 00	
Starr Hall	15,000 00	
Painter Hall	18,000 00	
Starr Library	50,000 00	
Warner Science Hall	70,000 00	
Gymnasium	52,034 77	
Chemical Building	60,056 15	
Heating Plant with conduits . .	37,441 55	
Mead Memorial Chapel, not complete .	60,000 00	
Hepburn Hall and Commons, not complete	110,000 00	
		497,532 47

EQUIPMENT.

Library of Books, number 45,000		33,000 00	
Apparatus :—			
Biology . .	$ 2,400 00		
Chemistry . .	5,000 00		
Physics . .	4,000 00		
Home Economics .	700 00		
Draw'g and Survey'g	300 00		
Music . . .	1,000 00		
		13,400 00	
Museum		5,000 00	

Exhibit 3 - 047

Insurance on Plant.

BUILDINGS.

Chapel, flat	$17,000 00	
Starr Hall, flat	10,000 00	
Painter Hall, flat	10,000 00	
Starr Library, flat	10,000 00	
Warner Science Hall	55,000 00	
Gymnasium, flat	10,000 00	
Chemical Building, flat	20,000 00	
Heating Plant	2,500 00	
Mead Memorial Chapel, flat	20,000 00	
		$154,500 00
Battell Cottage	16,000 00	
Pearsons Hall, flat	31,000 00	
Hillside Cottage	3,000 00	
		50,000 00

EQUIPMENT.

Chapel Contents	2,000 00	
Books in library	15,000 00	
Warner Hall Equipment	5,000 00	
Museum	5,000 00	
Chemical Building Equipment	8,000 00	
Heating Plant Boiler (Indemnity)	10,000 00	
Chime of Bells	5,000 00	
		50,000 00
Battell Cottage Contents	2,000 00	
Pearsons Hall "	4,000 00	
Hillside Cottage "	500 00	
		6,500 00
		$261,000 00

S

From the Director
From the Carnegie Enc
national Pe

Advertising
Bulletins
Postage
Printing and Stationery
Salaries
Sundry Service
Supplies
Telephone
Miscellaneous

Deficit

NOTE:—To offset thi
Halls in the boarding dep

Brandon, Vt. Sept. 11th., 1916.

John A. Fletcher,

Middlebury, Vt.

Dear Sir:-

As requested I am sending you an approximate statement of the Mead Chapel Acct. There is a little more extra work to add to this account which I have not yet completed aside from that I think it is O.K.

Contract dated Jan. 11th 1915.		$51,945.00
Extra work		
Marble Pilasters &c as per letter of Feb. 27th., 1915		1,031.00
Rock Excavations April 17th., 1915.		382,50
Change in Tower as per letter Aug. 11th., 1915.		407.00
Change in Roofing of Spire as per letter Oct. 12, '15.		184.00
Change in the Bell Deck for Bells as per letter Oct. 12th., 1915.		309.00
Chancel Windows Backed with glass, Order of Arcitects.		52.50
Basement Drain Ordered by John Weeks.		98.61
CREDIT		
By check on Acct.	$45,000.00	
By Chapman Lumber, 89,336 Feet @ 25.	2,233.40	
By Water Proofing Back of Marble Omitted.	100.00	
	$47,333.40	$54,409.61

Very truly yours,

Thomas W. Rogers

Copy./H.

Mead Memorial Chapel. Sept. 12, 1916.

College account to date.

Received from Dr. Mead		$53,897.16

(An amount of $1,742.05 paid by Dr. Mead direct to Mr. Chapman for lumber for account of Rogers makes the total amount paid by Dr. Mead to date $55,639.21.)

Disbursement.

Calhoun & Son	$2,729.90	
Architects	3,249.92	
Heating engineers	150.	
T. W. Rogers (Not including a credit on this account of $2,233.40 by lumber from Chapman)	45,000.	
Pews	1,559.39	
Duncan, electrical work	574.77	
Elec. switch	25.12	
Elec. fixtures	503.15	
Cess-pool	26.19	
Gravel	15.	
Lightning rods	100.	
Mats	38.25	
Linoleum	55.02	
Organ	5,000.	
Miscellaneous	28.37	59,055.08
Balance		$5,157.92

John A. Fletcher, Treasurer.

Mead Memorial Chapel, Sept. 12, 1916.

Statement according to data at this time.

Amount to be given by Dr. Mead		$61,031.
Paid by him thru College Treasurer	$53,897.16	
Paid direct (Chapman)	1,742.05	
		55,639.21
Balance		$5,391.79

Rogers Contract.

As per his statement herewith		$54,409.61
Paid him by college	$45,000.	
Credit on Chapman lumber deal	2,233.40	
Other credit	100.	47,333.40
Balance		$7,076.21

(A small amount additional to this, Mr. R. says.)

Calhoun Contract.

Contract	$3,200.
Paid	2,700.
Balance	$500.
Other payment to him	29.90

Tentative Resume.

Paid on account of Chapel	$59,055.08
Add lumber payment to Chapman	1,742.05
Due Rogers (plus ?)	7,076.21
Due Calhoun	500.
Due other ?	?
Chimes (given by Dr. Mead)	7,000.
	$75,373.34

John A. Fletcher, Treasurer.

Exhibit 3 - 051

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOL. XI NO. 3

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

Middlebury College

Middlebury, Vermont
November
1916

Published by the College September, October, November, December, January, February, April, and July. Entered as second class matter at the postoffice, Middlebury, Vermont, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894

Exhibit 3 - 052

ınd the income of funds for that pur-
ıas collected its bills better. A sys-
ıt of college charges was inaugurated
has worked well. The income from
ı $1,080 in 1908 to $24,664 in 1915,
ed $26,000. The total receipts from
cluding charges for room and board
vere $56,976.61, which will be further
room rents from Hepburn Hall.

be raised whether our charges should
ıe charge for tuition at Middlebury,
n comparison with many colleges, as
e following list:

140	*Norwich	165
75	Smith	150
100	University of Vermont	110
105	Wellesley	200
50	Wesleyan	140
140	Williams	175
150		

ınd it is difficult for a large number
mising students to meet the present
of economy has attached to Middle-
tury. It is not associated with one
y Lyon at Mount Holyoke, but it has
policy of the college from the begin-
umni can remember when tuition was
the large number of Vermont students
tuition should not be raised until it is

t.

We are under no obligation, however, to provide living expenses at less than cost. Because of the increase of prices, the charge for board at Hepburn Commons will be advanced to $4, and for room and board at the women's halls to $230 a year. The rates for some of the rooms at Hepburn Hall will also be advanced.

Additions to Plant

The grounds and buildings of the college have been increased in recent years as shown in the following table:

Year	Addition	Value	Source
1909	Battell Campus, 35 acres	$5,000.00	Gift
1909	Battell Cottage	23,363.28	General funds
1910	Music Studio	2,000.00	General funds
1910	Pearsons Hall	66,494.55	Gift
1912	Gymnasium	52,034.77	Gift and Subscription
1912	Heating Plant	37,441.55	General funds
1912	Porter Field, 79 acres	14,095.00	Gift
1913	Chemistry Building	60,056.15	Subscription
1913	Hillside Cottage	3,961.92	General funds
1916	Mead Memorial Chapel	75,000.00	Gift
1916	Hepburn Hall	116,000.00	Gift
1916	Fertig Property, 100 acres	8,100.00	Gift
		$463,547.22	

In ten years we have enlarged our campus from 30 acres to grounds of 244 acres and added nine buildings costing $436,352.22.

Exhibit 3 - 053

The two buildings completed this year are proving exceedingly helpful. When the colonial style of architecture was adopted for the Mead Memorial Chapel and the drawings showed a structure of the New England meeting-house type, many feared that the chapel we had so long desired would turn out to be a bare, forbidding church, with nothing to inspire feelings of reverence or to stimulate worship. The result, however, especially the treatment of the interior, proves that the classic New England style of church building may be made to express modern feeling for beauty and dignity in worship. The stately, graceful arches, the deep chancel, and the dark, rich coloring unite to convey the impression of solemn reverence the moment one enters the door. The effect of the daily services in the new chapel upon the entire student body has been marked. The refining influence, and I think also the moral and spiritual influence, has been noticeable. The attitude of the students in reverence during the services and in hearty participation leaves little to be desired.

The daily chapel is now held at 10 A. M., two recitations preceding it, and two following before luncheon. The change from the early hour following a hurried breakfast has been a great improvement. A vesper service, attendance at which is required of all unless excused for valid cause, is held each Sunday at 5 P. M. These services are conducted ordinarily by Professor Harrington or myself. A few friends have provided the means for several distinguished preachers during the year. It would be very helpful if the college had a permanent fund, the income of which would provide for a Board of Preachers, as well as for the other expenses connected with the chapel, which now amount to about $1,700 a year.

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Exhibit 4 - 001

TO DEDICATE CHAPEL ON SUNDAY, JUNE 18

Dr. John A. Mead's Gift to Middlebury College Will Play Conspicuous Part in College Commencement Exercises.

The Mead memorial chapel, the gift of Dr. J. A. Mead of Washington street, will play an important part in the commencement exercises at Middlebury college this year. The first use of the building will be on Saturday, June 17, when a recital will be given on the chapel organ.

Sunday morning, June 18, the baccalaureate service will be held in the chapel and Sunday afttrnoon at 4 o'clock the regular dedicatory services will take place. One of the impressive scenes in this service will be when Ex-Governor Mead will give over to the authorities of the college the keys to the building. Dr. and Mrs. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Hinsman and John A. Mead Hinsman will be in attendance at the service.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock a concert will be given by the chapel chimes.

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Exhibit 4 - 002

DEDICATE MEAD CHAPEL JUNE 18

Middlebury, June 11.—The centennial of the birth of John Godfrey Saxe, one of the greatest poets in the list of Middlebury college graduates, will be observed at commencement, June 18-21. Saxe was born in Highgate June 2, 1816. An address on his life will be delivered at the commencement dinner by his grandson, John G. Saxe of New York. Chairman Howard, Elliott of the New Haven railroad will also speak at the commencement dinner.

The opening of the Mead Memorial chapel will take place June 18. An address will be made by Rev. Charles H. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity school and a former moderator of the National Congregational Council Bishop A. C. A. Hall and other clergymen will take part in the exercises. Hepburn Hall will be dedicated at the same time.

Opportunity to hear the new chapel organ will be given at the recital next Saturday evening. Ernest A. Meneely will give recitals on the chimes during commencement. The program for the week is as follows: June 17, 3 p. m., baseball, St. Michael's against Middlebury; 8 p. m., organ recital, Mead Memorial chapel. June 18, 10.45 a. m., baccalaureate service; 4 p. m., dedication of Mead Memorial chapel. June 19, 9.15 a. m., meeting Phi Beta Kappa society; 10.30 a. m., class day exercises; 3 p. m., baseball, U. V. M., against Middlebury; 8 p. m., prize speaking, Parker and Merrill contests. June 20, 10 a. m., chimes concert; 12 to 1.30, alumni luncheon, Hepburn hall; 1.30 p. m., meeting of association alumni; 3 p. m., "As You Like It," Ben Greet Players; 8 p. m., "Taming of the Shrew," Ben Greet Players. June 21, 10 a. m., commencement exercises; 1 p. m., corporation dinner; 7.30, president's reception; 9 p. m., senior ball.

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Exhibit 4 - 003

Presentation of the keys

1

The one I read 6/18/16

Doctor Thomas, Classmates, Past and Present Members of our College, and Friends:

It is with solemn and pathetic recollection that we turn again in our life's pilgrimage to this spot, fragrant with memories of two years ago, when we laid the foundation of this structure. Like the devotee of the Orient, we have returned to this shrine of our hearts' desire to pledge again our allegiance, to the God who gave us our being in a happy land, patriotic, yet ever tender of her own.

If we are permitted to reach the Promised Land, it will be by successive efforts as we would accomplish an earthly journey, one step following another, till perseverance finally brings us to our journey's end, ~~and~~ as two years ago, we first assembled on this sightly hill, so to-day we come to the spot now so sacred to us, with thanksgiving and praise to a Kind Providence for this Holy Temple, pointing the way to the higher and the better life.

These two years have passed only too rapidly,

and I might say pleasantly, since the soil was first removed and the corner stone of this memorial chapel was placed on this, the highest portion of our campus, which made sacred our academic home. It was then determined, that from this hallowed ground should arise this temple, and it was then presented to our President Thomas, for whom my respect and appreciation is ever increasing, to my beloved classmates, and especially to my lifelong friend and classmate, Doctor Brainerd, for whom my love and admiration is growing stronger with every passing year, and to all others associated with our Alma Mater. On this occasion a common prayer was offered, that it should be a sacred duty devolving upon every person associated with our beloved college, to make this Temple an instrument of great good to those of this generation and to those of the distant future.

It was "the casting of the bread upon the waters" which should return to bless the many thousands who will succeed us, and through their influence and teaching should remain a blessing

Exhibit 4 - 005

to others, even in distant lands, who could never know when or where the sacred seed was planted.

As has been said, two years have been given to the planning and building of this chapel,- the growth has been slow, ~~but~~ as it has been the earnest desire of your committee, to make the same complete in every detail, and specially worthy of the great and holy purpose, which it should serve, specially with the students of this college and all others associated with our Alma Mater.

A generation is but an incident in the great march of events, and, yet all-powerful for good or evil in individual lives or national welfare; ~~and~~ and as the sunset hour approaches, and we shall soon wend our way down to the Valley, let us cast one more lingering glance back toward this Memorial ~~Chapel~~, enshrined high upon its throne, as the "Day God departs amid garments of royalty and beautiful jewels of horizon splendor".

"Let us seal our hearts anew with the inspiration that surrounds this Temple", centered as it is among the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks.

IV

Truly we voluntarily exclaim, "The Strength of the Hills is His also".

May the solid masonry on which it is built speak to us of the firm foundation of our religious faith.

Its rising spire should remind us of the streets of the New Jerusalem, which, as we are told, are paved with gold. The chimes and the organ recall to us the Heavenly Hosts with their hymns of praise and devotion around that throne whose builder and maker is God.

Let these thoughts linger, reminding us that not simply for the present, but for all future ages, we have this day dedicated this Temple to the glory of our God and as a blessing to all eternity.

On this occasion and in behalf of your committee, I wish to express our high appreciation of the skill and untiring efforts of Messrs. Allen and Collins, your architects, in designing a structure so thoroughly in keeping with the style of architecture of the buildings upon your campus, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of your

committee, and to Mr. Rogers, I ~~wish to~~ would convey the thanks of your committee for his continued and untiring efforts to follow in every detail the designs submitted, often assisting with valuable suggestions,- the results of a lifelong experience; and to your committee in behalf of our Board of Trustees, as we are so soon to complete our task and to transfer the results of our endeavors to the proper college officials, I wish to state that no gentlemen could have been more earnest or more faithful in their efforts to accomplish the very best results with the means at their command, than have President Thomas, Doctor Brainerd and Judge Weeks, and I personally wish to assure them of my sincere appreciation for their patience and great kindness during certain periods of unreasonable anxiety on my part to make this Memorial Chapel in every way worthy of the noble and inspiring purpose which prompted its erection.

With our labor of love and devotion all complete, it is with great pleasure and an honor that I, through him who assisted me some two years since

"in removing the soil" for the "setting of the corner stone", and who placed under the same his token of love - his Bible and a short history of his relation to those who made this Temple possible; as I stated, it is with pleasure, that through him, I may present to you, Doctor Brainerd, former President of this College, the keys to the Mead Memorial Chapel; and may the Kind Providence who governs all our efforts for the greatest good and happiness of his children, give you all strength and wisdom, that your and our fondest and most extravagant anticipations of this day may be more than realized, in the years that are to come.

Exhibit 4 - 009

Doctor Read:-

I esteem it a great privilege to appear in behalf of the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, at the hand of your grandson, these keys representing and accept publicly this day your gift of this beautiful sanctuary, that we have met to dedicate to the service of Almighty God. For many years, especially since the old chapel proved too small to hold even the half of our students, it has been the fond hope and the earnest prayer of the friends of the College, that in God's providence there might appear a man of the religious fervor and the financial ability requisite to meet this urgent need for a larger and more suitable edifice. To-day our ardent hopes are realized; our prayers are graciously answered. And to me it is especially gratifying that our benefactor is my beloved classmate, one to whom I am bound, now for fifty six years, by ties of the warmest friendship.

During these many years (which have passed with us so swiftly) the Heavenly Father has been pleased to grant you strength of mind and body, and varied opportunities for doing great service to your fellowmen. How well I recall the patriotic zeal with which, while yet a student in college, you enlisted in the war to maintain the union of these United States. Later, as a well-trained physician, you served in another war---against the diseases that distress mankind; and by sound judgment and kindly sympathy achieved an enviable reputation in this beneficent calling. Still later your executive talent enabled you to build up a great industry, whose products are now used in every civilized portion of the world. More recently you served the Commonwealth of Vermont, in the highest public office, with business sagacity, with fidelity, and with honor. But the noblest deed of all---the one for which future generations will hold you most in grateful remembrance---is the erection of this spacious and attractive Chapel, where the religious life of the College may find fitting expression and the stimulus of hallowed associations.

With grateful hearts, dear brother, we accept your generous gift; and we assure you of our earnest purpose so to utilize its opportunities for religious culture, as to promote the growth of earnest Christian character in the students of Middlebury College.---Here for generations yet to come the melodious bells of this Chapel shall sound out over the Campus and the Town the strains of Christian music, that from childhood have awakened in our souls the sentiments of faith and courage and earnest living. Through the coming years at morning prayer here shall

"the pealing organ blow
To the full voic'd quire below,
In service high, and anthems clear."

Here from Sabbath to Sabbath shall be proclaimed the blessed truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, opening the eyes of the earnest student to behold the glorious things of the Kingdom of God---awakening the spirit of reverence, of self-sacrifice, of brotherly love---inciting to noble endeavor in the service of God and of man.

The Lord reward you, dear friend, for all that you have done, or may yet do, for the good of others; and may the years of earthly life that still remain be your best years, filled with blessed memories and abiding peace.

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Exhibit 4 - 011

DR. MEAD MEMORIAL CHAPEL IS DEDICATED

Ex-Governor Delivers Address as He Presents Keys of New Building.

MEAD'S GRANDSON HANDS CHAPEL KEYS TO BRAINERD

Middlebury, June 18.—During the final memorial chapel dedication ceremonies here today, the keys of the chapel, tied with blue and white ribbon—the college colors—were handed by ex-Gov. Mead to his little grandson, John Abner Mead Hitchcock, who carried them to former President Brainerd, who accepted them in behalf of Middlebury college.

(Special to The Herald.)

Middlebury, June 18.—The Mead Memorial chapel, the gift of ex-Gov. John A. Mead, to Middlebury college, was dedicated here this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale Divinity school, and the dedicatory prayer was by Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall of Vermont. A large student choir sang a "Te Deum" and "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates."

Dr. Mead's Address.

In presenting the keys of the building, Dr. Mead said:—

"Dr. Brainerd, classmates and friends, it is with solemn and pathetic realization that we turn again in our life's pilgrimage to this spot, fragrant with memories of two years ago, when we laid the foundation of this sacred pile. These two years have passed only too rapidly, and I might say pleasantly, since the soil was first removed and the corner stone of this memorial chapel was placed on this, the highest portion of our campus.

Mead Pays Compliments.

"On this occasion and in behalf of your committee, I wish to express our high appreciation of the skill and untiring efforts of Messrs. Allen and Collins, your architects, in designing a structure so thoroughly in keeping with the style of architecture of the buildings upon your campus, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of your committee; and to Mr. Rogers, I wish to convey the thanks of your committee for his continued and untiring efforts to follow in every detail the designs submitted, often assisting with valuable suggestions, the result of a lifelong experience; and to your committee in behalf of our board of trustees, as we are so soon to complete our task and to transfer the results of our endeavors to the proper college officials. I wish to state that no problems could have been more earnest or faithful in their efforts to accomplish the very best results with the means at their command, than have President Thomas, Dr. Brainerd and Judge Weeks, and I personally wish to extend them all my sincere appreciation for their patience and great kindness during certain periods of considerable anxiety on my part to make this memorial chapel in every way worthy of the noble and inspiring purpose which prompted its erection."

Ex-President Brainerd Speaks.

In accepting the chapel in behalf of the trustees, ex-President Brainerd said:—

"Dr. Mead: I esteem it a great privilege to appear in behalf of The President and Fellows of Middlebury College and accept publicly your gift of this beautiful sanctuary, that we have this day met to dedicate to the worship of the Almighty God. For many years, especially since the old chapel proved too small to hold even the half of our students, it has been the fond hope and earnest prayer of the friends of the college, that in God's providence there might appear a man of the religious fervor and the financial ability requisite to meet the urgent need for a larger and more suitable edifice. Today our ardent hopes are realized; our prayers are graciously answered. And to me it is especially gratifying that our benefactor is our beloved classmate, one to whom I am bound, now for 56 years, by ties of the warmest friendships.

"With grateful hearts, dear brother, we accept your generous gift; and we return you of our earnest purpose so to utilize its opportunities for religious culture, as to promote the growth of earnest Christian character in the students of Middlebury college. Here for generations yet to come the multitudes of the chapel shall sound out over the campus and the news the voices of Christian music, that from childhood have awakened in our souls the sentiments of faith and courage and earnest living."

Opening of the Chapel.

The new Mead Memorial chapel was opened with an organ recital last evening. The program was by Ernest L. Mallalieu, assisted by Miss Fanny [illegible], soprano.

Charles Collins of Allen & Collins, architects, spoke briefly concerning the architecture of the chapel. He said in part:—

"Middlebury college, founded in 1800, began its life during the heyday of colonial architecture, and was fortunate in possessing a college "row" like the old brick row at New Haven, dates in the quiet, dignified style of the period. Luckily Middlebury escaped the scourge of bizarre Victorian architectural styles which has almost ruined some of our larger colleges, and should count it an interesting of Providence, that no generous benefactor appeared during the latter half of the 19th century. When the question of style for the new chapel came up, there was but one solution for the exterior of this building. Anything other than the purely colonial would have been cruelly out of place in a country where the white spire of a meeting house could where the [illegible] green trees in every town and hamlet.

"We hope that the impression that we have attempted to produce on the students of Middlebury through the medium of architectural form may have some effect upon their character—that the stern, simple outward lines of the building may always be typical of the sturdy stock who peopled this country, and the austerity of their faith, that the tapering spire may stand taller to you as it did in past generations—aspiration—the finger of God pointing upward, and that the interior may remind to you the softer, more sentient character of our modern religious thought."

MIDDLEBURY.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Frost moved Saturday from the Phillips house on Washington street to Bristol where Mr. Frost has a position.

Miss Catherine Lafleur, waitress of the Hartford hospital in Hartford, Ct., is visiting through commencement week with Mr. and Mrs. James Dumas.

Miss Bertha Mooney of Hancock, N. H., is visiting for a few days with her sister, Mrs. Philip H. Crane.

Miss Helene Lafleur has gone to Barre for a few days' visit with her sister, Mrs. L. J. Stoya and family.

Word has been received here of the marriage at Fort Orchard, Wash., June 7, of Herbert Smith, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith of this village to Miss Isabold Hills of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Smith is on the United States ammunition Sensation, and is stationed at Bremerton, Wash.

Miss Theodora Crane a teacher in the public schools of Painesville, O., is in town on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crane.

Mrs. John Russell of Bridport, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. James Dumas for the past few days, has returned home.

The Middlebury college ball team won easily from St. Michael's college on Porter's field Saturday afternoon by a score of 16 to 6. The game was loose and uninteresting. The features of the game were the pitching and batting of Crippen and the batting of Capt. Robinson and Bartlett for Middlebury. Clark, the pitcher for the visitors, was roughed up so badly in the seventh inning that the game was called off.

Middlebury high school defeated Bellows Falls Free academy by a score of 8 to 4 Saturday afternoon, the game was played in Burlington for the state championship and by defeating B. F. A., Middlebury claims the state championship. If there are any teams wishing to contest for the honors the manager of the Middlebury team would like to hear from them at once. Middlebury will play only on neutral ground. The features of Saturday's game were the batting of Benedict and the pitching of Spotts the portsider twirler for Middlebury.

Middlebury college ball team closes the season with a game with U. V. M. Monday afternoon.

Joseph Ball, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Gideon E. Abbey for several days, has returned to North Pembroke.

F. Fletcher Chapman, who has been at Lake Dunmore for several days, has gone to Camp Kill Kare at Thompson's Point.

Women of this country are bound together as are the women of no other country, for no other country has federated women's clubs or, indeed, any women's clubs of the same kind as ours.

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More new patron
of June is almost as m
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It is proof that qu
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Summer V
60-INCH PRINTED VOILES—in
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SPORT STRIPES are here—the
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Exhibit 4 - 012

DEDICATE MEAD MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT MIDDLEBURY

Donor Presents Keys and ex-Pres. Brainerd Accepts Gift —Baccalaureate by President Thomas.

(Special to the Free Press.)

Middlebury, June 18.—Commencement exercises at Middlebury College began to-day. President Thomas' baccalaureate sermon was delivered this morning, his subject being "Final Preparedness."

This afternoon the Mead Memorial chapel, the gift of ex-Governor John A. Mead of Rutland, to Middlebury College, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Dean Charles R. Brown, of the Yale Divinity school, and the dedicatory prayer was by Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall of Vermont. A large student choir sang "Te Deum" and "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates."

In presenting the keys of the building ex-Governor Mead said: It is with solemn and pathetic satisfaction that we now seek to use life's pilgrimage to the spot, fragrant with memories of two years ago, when we laid the foundation of this structure. On this occasion and in behalf of your committee, I wish to express our high appreciation of the able and untiring efforts of Messrs. Allen and Chilson, your architects, in designing a structure so thoroughly in keeping with the style of architecture of the buildings upon your campus, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of your committee, and to Mr. Rogers, I wish to convey the thanks of your committee for his continued and untiring efforts. I wish to state that no gentlemen could have been more earnest or faithful in their efforts to accomplish the very best results with the means at their command. then have President Thomas, Dr. Brainerd and Judge Weeks.

With our labor of love and devotion all complete, it is with great pleasure and an honor that I, through him who assisted me some two years since "in removing the soil" for the "setting of the corner stone," and who placed under the same his token of love—his Bible—and a short history of the relation to those who made this temple possible, as I stated, it is with pleasure that through him I may present to you, Dr. Brainerd, representing the trustees of this college, the keys of the Mead Memorial chapel, and may the kind Providence who governs all our efforts for the greatest good and happiness of its children, give you strength and wisdom, that you and our fondest and most ex-triumphant anticipations of this day may be more than realized.

In accepting the chapel in behalf of the trustees, ex-President Brainerd said: "Doctor Mead: I esteem it a great privilege to answer in behalf of the president and fellows of Middlebury College and accept publicly your gift of this beautiful sanctuary. For many years it has been the fond hope and earnest prayer of the friends of the college, that in God's providence there might appear a man of the religious fervor and the financial ability requisite to meet the urgent need for a larger and more suitable edifice. To-day our ardent hopes are realized, our prayers are graciously answered. And to me it is especially gratifying that our benefactor is my beloved class-mate, one to whom I am bound, now for 56 years, by ties of the warmest friendship.

"During these many years which have passed with no so earthly ties heavenly Father has been pleased to grant you strength of mind and body, and varied opportunity for doing great service to your fellowmen. How well I recall the pathetic zeal, with which, while yet a student in college, you offered in the fight to prevent the dismemberment of these United States. Later as a well trained physician, you served in another war—against the diseases that discomfort mankind; and by sound judgment and kindly sympathy achieved an enviable reputation in this honorable calling. Still later, your executive talent enabled you to build up a great industry, whose products are now used in every civilized portion of the world. More recently you served the commonwealth of Vermont in her highest public office, with business capacity, with fidelity, and with honor. But the noblest deed of all, the one for which future generations will hold you in most grateful remembrance, is the erection of this spacious and attractive chapel, where the religious life of the college may find fitting expression and the months of hallowed associations.

"With grateful hearts, dear brother, we accept your generous gift. Here for generations yet to come the melodious tones of this chapel shall ascend out over the campus and the river, the strains of Christian music, that from childhood have awakened in our souls the sentiments of faith and courage and earnest living. The Lord reward you, dear friend, for all that you have done, or may yet do, for the good of others, and may the years of earthly life that still remain be your best years, filled with blessed memories and abiding peace."

THE BACCALAUREATE.

In his baccalaureate this morning President Thomas said in part:

"The film has been torn from our eyes and many of us are seeing for the first time the conditions under which we live. Treaties are mere 'scraps of paper,' when those with whom we make them regard them as such.

"If our eyes are really open, we shall be stirred to something far more serious, far more radical than a form of moral and military preparedness. There is a superficiality in the present preparedness movement that is all too characteristically American. If we are threatened by one or more of the world powers of the world, we shall not meet the situation by the military training of a few thousands more and the building of a few dreadnoughts.

"It is a time for deep searching of heart as to the national character, and which alone eventually the national preparedness must depend. We can no longer plunder our way to prosperity; we must earn and deserve it. The spirit of the future years will not be towards the wealth of the nations practiced and the treasures of the golden idols, but if we do it, it will be done through steady pulses of personal awakening and decadence. We must practice by intention and toward the character we need to hold our own against the outlook of the world.

"We are rising to a new era in the world's history. We may not be able to define it, but we are all dimly conscious that in the great events of these years a new age is opening to the world. The society is called on to meet duties and responsibilities. Delegate as we for them and do our duty dollar against the seven more and every is accomplished we had always forgotten. Not so, will the pressures of the future do? No sir! The reformation must go deeper, to the very labor and soul of our manhood. Whether in instants of war or of peace, it will be the outlook of the citizen upon that death-free sphere and security."

CHOAN EXCITED.

The chapel was crowed with an overflow audience last evening. The program was by Ernest L. Metcalfe, assisted by Miss Vinnie Lott, organist. Charles Chilson of Allen & Chilson, architects, spoke briefly concerning the architecture of the chapel. He said in part: "Middlebury College, founded by Jed, began its life during the last period of colonial architecture, and was fortunate in possessing a college now like the old being now at New Haven, done in the most dignified style of the period. Lately Middlebury acquired the necessity of extraordinary architectural style which has almost ruined some of our larger colleges, and should none it an heterogeneous, of Providence, that no memorial handsome appeared during the latter half of the 19th century. When the question of style for the new chapel came up, there was but one solution for the exterior of this building. And other than the purely colonial would have been sadly out of place in a country where the white sides of the meeting house then alone the green trees in every town and hamlet."

LOVING CUP FOR PEAKS.

Business Men Honor Retiring Head of Johnson Normal School.

(Special to the Free Press.)

Johnson, June 18.—One of the most interest features of the commencement program at Johnson normal was the banquet given by the alumni of the school in the vestry of the Congregational Church. The class of '16, numbering 36, sat together, while another table was reserved for the faculty of the school and some of the intimate friends of Dr. Peaks. About 200 were

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Exhibit 4 - 013

NEW CHAPEL DEDICATED

Mead Memorial at Middlebury College Opened to the Public

BUILDING GIFT OF EX-GOV. J. A. MEAD

President Thomas Preached Baccalaureate Sermon Yesterday

Middlebury, June 18.—The Mead Memorial chapel, the gift of ex-Governor John A. Mead to Middlebury college, was dedicated here this afternoon with impressive ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale divinity school, and the dedicatory prayer was by Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall of Vermont. A large student choir sang a to-death and "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates."

In presenting the keys of the building, Governor Mead said: "Doctor President, classmates and friends: It is with solemn and pathetic recollection that we turn again in our little pilgrimage to this spot, fragrant with memories of two score ago, when we laid the foundation of this structure. These two years have passed only too rapidly, and I might add pleasantly, since the soil was first disturbed and the corner stone of this memorial chapel was placed on this, the highest portion of our campus.

"On this occasion and in behalf of your committee, I wish to express our high appreciation of the skill and untiring efforts of Messrs. Allen and Collens, your architects, in designing a structure so thoroughly in keeping with the style of architecture of the buildings upon your campus, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of your committee, and to Mr. Rogers, I wish to convey the thanks of your committee for his continued and untiring efforts to follow in every detail the designs submitted, often assisting with valuable suggestions, the result of a lifelong experience, and to your committee in behalf of our board of trustees, as we are so soon to complete our task and to transfer the results of our endeavors to the proper college officials. I wish to state that no gentlemen could have been more earnest or faithful in their efforts to accomplish the very best results with the means at their command. Also, Dear President Thomas, Doctor Brainerd and Judge Fowler, and I personally wish to assure them of our sincere appreciation for their patience and great kindness during certain periods of uncomfortable anxiety on my part in make this memorial chapel in every way worthy of the noble and inspiring purpose which prompted its erection.

"With my index of love and devotion all complete, it is with great pleasure and an honor that I, through him who assisted me some two years ago 'to do unto the will' by the 'testing of the service than,' and who placed under the same his token of love—Mr. Ellis and a short history of his relation to them who made this temple possible—as I stated, it is with pleasure that through him I may present to you, Doctor President, representing the trustees of this college, the keys to the Mead Memorial chapel, and may the Lord Providence who governs all our efforts for the greatest good and happiness of His children, give you strength and wisdom, that you and our teacher and staff, entrusted to us in relations of this day may be more than realized."

In accepting the chapel in behalf of the trustees, ex-President Brainerd said: "Doctor Mead: I esteem it a great pleasure to express in behalf of the president and fellows of Middlebury college and to accept publicly your gift of this beautiful sanctuary, that we have this day set for devotion to the worship of the almighty God. For many years, especially since the old chapel proved too small to hold even the half of our students, it has been the fond hope and earnest prayer of the friends of the college, that in God's providence there might appear a man of the religious fervor and the financial ability requisite to meet this urgent need by a larger and more suitable edifice. To day our utmost hopes are realized; our prayers are graciously answered. And to me it is especially gratifying that our benefactor is my honored classmate, one for whom I am bound now for 50 years, by ties of the warmest friendship.

"During these many years (which have passed with us so swiftly) the heavenly Father has been pleased in great variety of mind and body, and varied opportunities for doing great service to your fellow men. Now will I speak the periodic zeal with which, while yet a student in college, you enlisted in the fight to prevent the dismemberment of dear United States. Later, as a well-trained physician, you hurled in another way against the diseases that darken mankind, and by sound judgment and kindly sympathy achieved an enviable reputation in this beneficent calling. Still later your executive talents enabled you to build up a great industry, whose products are now used in every civilized portion of the world. Most recently you served the commonwealth of Vermont in her highest public office, with business sagacity, with fidelity, and with honor. But the noblest deed of all—the one for which future generations will hold you in most grateful remembrance—is the erection of this exclusive and attractive chapel, where the religious life of the college may find fitting expression and the stimulus of hallowed associations.

"With greatest hearts, dear brother, we accept your generous gift, and we honor you of our highest purpose as to utilize its opportunities for religious culture, as to promote the growth of our most Christian character in the students of Middlebury college. Here the generations not to come its melodious bells of this chapel shall sound out over the campus and the town, the choirs of Christian music, that from childhood have awakened in our souls the sweet sounds of faith and courage and earnest living. Through the swaying pines at morning prayer too shall

"the morning signal blow
To the full and's quite below.
In service high and anthems clear"

Here from Sabbath to Sabbath shall be proclaimed the blessed truths of the gospel of Jesus Christ, opening the eyes of the earnest student to behold the glorious things of the kingdom of God—awakening the spirit of reverence, of self-sacrifice, of brotherly love—inciting to noble endeavor in the service of God and of man.

"The Lord reward you, dear friend, for all that you have done or may yet do, for the good of others, and may the years of earthly life that still remain be crown with years, filled with blessed memories and abiding peace."

The new chapel was opened with an organ recital this evening. The program was by Edward L. Schaffer, assisted by Miss Fanny Loth, soprano. Charles Collins of Allen & Collens, architects, spoke briefly concerning the architecture of the chapel.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

President Thomas delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the Middlebury college graduating class yesterday, taking "Pilgrimages" as his theme. Addressing himself to the class, the speaker said: "Members of the graduating class: To day you enter a goodly fellowship, that of the alumni of Middlebury college. Most of them have had to fight their way from the start, with little help from others. See that you succeed not less honorably. Think mentally, strive physically; work hard. The old world will fight you till you die, and you must learn to enjoy the struggle. Do not waste your strength in remaining at or below the line high. You should have caught from my good little college the spirit and the habit of achievement. Do not fear. I ask of you not be afraid to apply it to anything that is right. You can have what you will, you can be what you want to be. You will never fail to attainment until you fail first in faith. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find. And may the good God grant to you a place of hard battle and of glorious victory."

Old Lady—Here's a penny, my poor man. You see, how did you become so crippled?

Beggar—I was always the poor, man, sir, giving away cast some to the poor ye!—Paris and Tourine.

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CIGARETTES

Alfred W. McCann writes able articles in the New York Globe, exposing filth in foods and factories. He calls a spade a spade.

He examined the plant where STRAIGHTS are made and these are a few of the spades he called:

"Cigarette maker puts food makers to shame"

"I urge all to visit this factory where cleanliness is little short of godliness"

"The Tobacco was laid away as carefully as the old fashioned house-wife stores away her spare linen"

"A poem of sanitation"

STRAIGHTS are surpassingly good and pure. One box tells the story.

10¢ Ten in a Box

REMEMBER, there is a standing invitation to inspect the STRAIGHTS factory open to anyone visiting New York City. Your name and address on a postal to 337-339 West 27th Street, New York City, will bring the card of invitation promptly.

EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES
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The Food-Drink for all Ages
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Promotion, upbuilding, the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More sustaining than tea, coffee, etc.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

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Exhibit 4 - 014

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

COMMENCEMENT

College Closes 116th Year with Notable Gathering.—Enthusiasm Over New Buildings.

The opening of two large and beautiful new buildings and the centennial of the birth of John G. Saxe made the recent commencement one of the most notable in the history of Middlebury College. The town was filled with guests, including the largest number of Alumni since 1906. The delight of the visitors over the magnificent additions to the college equipment stirred a spirit of enthusiasm which everyone could feel. The high merit of the various addresses, the impressive dignity of the chapel dedication, and the presence of many distinguished guests combined to raise the occasion to a level not often attained in academic gatherings. "The best commencement I ever attended" was the word of many an alumnus.

It is impossible to say which of the many features was the most important or excited the greatest interest. Any one of half a dozen features would have been sufficient to make the commencement notable. The address of Mr. Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven railroad, was a remarkable utterance, which would have distinguished any gathering. The Saxe centennial was worthily observed and the remarks of his namesake were very greatly enjoyed by an audience which filled the McCullough gymnasium. It is safe to say that the chapel dedication was one of the most impressive functions ever held in the State of Vermont. No one who saw the little grandson of Governor Mead take the keys of the chapel across the chancel to Governor Mead, or who heard the student choir sing "Lift up your Heads, O ye Gates," will ever forget it. Hepburn Hall, opened on Tuesday, was the admiration of every visitor, as it was realized how complete the new dormitory is in all its features and how it would surely increase the popularity of the college.

JOHN G. SAXE

The Register has not space for a complete story of this great commencement. No attempt is made to narrate the events in the order of their importance or their happening, and even a complete report could not convey the spirit of rejoicing and enthusiasm which characterized the various gatherings.

THE COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

Every place was taken at the dinner following the graduation exercises and many could not secure admission. President Thomas presided and spoke of his joy in the prosperity of the college and his strong hope for the future. Aside from the address of Hon. John G. Saxe, reported in another column, Rev. Arthur H. Bradford of Rutland, who had received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, spoke of the strong position of Middlebury in Vermont and paid a tribute to Governor Mead. He was followed by Mr. Howard Elliott, who said in part:

"I wish to express my profound thanks to the Trustees of Middlebury College for the honor conferred on me today by this, the oldest college in the beautiful Green Mountain State.

"Founded in 1800, Middlebury is not so old, nor so large, as that college which, until today, was the only one to claim my loyal allegiance,—Harvard. I am a great believer in the usefulness of the smaller colleges located at a distance from congested centers of population, and near to Mother Earth. We all remember the story of Antaeus, who was so strong that he conquered all who came against him,—how his strength came from Mother Earth, and how Hercules finally overcame him when he lifted him from off the earth and thus prevented him from renewing his strength, and so it is important to get back to Nature if we are to keep up the virility of the American people.

"Middlebury's catalogue for the year just ending shows 32 names in the teaching and administrative staffs, 345 undergraduates from 12 States, and foreign countries, and 149 attending the summer school,—a total of 494. Middlebury is showing a rational growth.

"The high character of Middlebury graduates is shown by the fact that in its first 100 years among its graduates were 12 college Presidents, and 9 Governors of States.

"To accomplish the results of the last fifty years tireless energy and prodigious work were necessary,—work to plan, work to execute. Because of the apparently unlimited natural resources of our country and the great immigration, we have not thought sufficiently of conditions that will confront us when we are compelled to husband our resources in order to compete with other nations. These conditions now face us. We surely can help ourselves if we try to practice the old-fashioned characteristics that many are pleased to call New England habits. These characteristics and habits are not as prevalent as in the old days,—traits that built up the country from the Revolution to the Civil War, and which I am glad to know Middlebury College encourages.

"As your catalogue points out, the location of the college favors economy,—a sterling habit that seems to be lost sight of in this period of extravagance, due, doubtless, to the great increase in wealth. We are extravagant as individuals, and our Government,—Federal, State, municipal, and county,—reflects that spirit. As a result, we are piling up debts that will be a burden upon many a county and town, and the State and nation for years to come.

"The college in the country has a direct influence for sane and economical living which is an offset to the extravagance of the great cities.

"There is another habit that is not so prevalent as formerly—the habit of work. Those who made the American nation what it is today worked long and hard. The spirit of hard work now seems to be lacking and we hear constantly that eight hours or less work a day is all that a strong, healthy man

(Continued on Page 5.)

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Exhibit 4 - 015

COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

should do. Where would the United States now be if our forefathers had been content with eight hours' work a day? Where will the United States be in the race for future commercial supremacy among the nations if this spirit continues? We have ships to build, railroads to develop, an army and navy to be manned, and countless tasks to perform. Every patriotic man should give the best that is in him, not the least, if we are to avoid serious difficulties at home and abroad.

"Then there was the old-fashioned habit of prompt obedience to lawful authority. Some of the commercial, financial and industrial difficulties of recent years can be traced to the fact that during and ambitious men did not pay attention to the laws, man-made, and nature-made. We cry out against industrial accidents and blame the corporations, and yet a large proportion of all accidents are traceable directly to failure to obey lawful authority.

"The great growth of the nation, the increased wealth, the luxury and extravagance, the ease of living, and the desire for amusement have made some of the old-fashioned, sterling characteristics and habits seem less necessary

DR. HOWARD ELLIOTT.

and desirable to the present generation. Yet, if we are to prepare properly for the future, we must pay attention to these simple, homely qualities and train young men and women to believe in them.

"Without character, high sense of duty and willingness to work long and hard, all the "Preparedness" parades and meetings will be of little avail.

"I sincerely believe that in a serious crisis the American people would, in time, rise to any emergency, but it would be far better if the daily lives, the manners and customs of the people were so adjusted that a serious crisis should not be necessary to arouse the people to their full duty to the country, individually, socially and politically.

"Wealth has accumulated in the United States to a marvelous extent. It has brought much good and some harm to those who have not the moral fibre to differentiate between good and evil. And there has been too great drift away from the country to the city.

"The college in the country is furnishing each year graduates, both men and women, who go out into our national life trained in some of these good, old-fashioned doctrines of self-denial, economy, thrift, willingness to work and obedience to lawful authority and a high sense of duty. Such men and women help to correct slothful and selfish tendencies.

"And so, while I believe in and appreciate very much the splendid work that has been done and is being done, and the great opportunities offered by the larger universities, I also feel that in our national life there is abundant opportunity for the so-called smaller colleges to create strong characters, men and women, who will be most important factors in the very difficult work this country must perform in the next twenty-five years under the new and changed economic conditions which confront all the world."

Sunday, June 18th, 1916, at 4 p. m., the new chapel was dedicated, marking the completion of two years' work and its entrance into the history of Middlebury as a meeting place for religious worship by faculty and students.

The dedication ceremonies were simple but impressive. The presentation of the keys was made by the donor, Hon. John Abner Mead, LL. D., '64 and the acceptance in behalf of the President and Fellows by Ex-President Ezra Brainerd, LL. D., Sc. D., '64. Prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. Arthur A. C. Hall, S. T. D., Bishop of Vermont. Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, D. D., Dean of the Divinity School, Yale University, delivered the dedication sermon on "The True Measure of Life."

In presenting the keys of the Chapel to the trustees of the college, Governor Mead said in part:

Doctor Brainerd, Classmates and Friends:

"It is with solemn and pathetic recollection that we turn again in one life's pilgrimage to this spot, fragrant with memories of two years ago, when we laid the foundation of this structure, and, like the devotee of the Orient, we have returned to this shrine of our hearts' desire to pledge again our allegiance to the God who gave us our being in a happy land, patriotic, yet ever tender of her own.

If we are permitted to reach the Promised Land, it will be by successive efforts as we would accomplish an earthly journey, one step following another till perseverance finally brings to our journey's end, and so two years ago we first visited this historic place, so sacred to us to-day, we now return with thanksgiving and praise to a kind Providence for this Holy Temple, pointing the way to the higher and the better life. These have passed only too rapidly, and I might say pleasantly, since the soil was first removed and the corner stone of this memorial chapel was placed on this, the highest portion of our campus which made sacred our academic home. It was then ordained that from this hallowed ground should arise this temple, and it was then presented to our President Thomas, for whom my respect and appreciation is ever increasing, to my beloved classmates and specially lifelong friend and classmate, Doctor Brainerd, for whom my love and admiration is growing stronger with every passing year, and to all others associated with our Alma Mater. On this occasion a common prayer was offered, that it should be a sacred duty which should devolve upon every person associated with our beloved college, to make this Temple an instrument of great good to those of this generation and to those of the distant future.

It was "the casting of the bread upon the waters" which should return to bless the many thousands who will succeed us, and through their influence and teaching should remain a blessing to others, even in distant lands, who could never know when or where the sacred seed was planted.

As has been said, two years have been given to the planning and building of this chapel, the growth has been slow, but it has been the earnest desire of your committee to make the same complete in every detail, and specially worthy of the great and holy purpose which it should serve, specially with the students of this college and all others associated with our Alma Mater.

A generation is but an incident in the great march of events and yet all-powerful for good or evil in individual lives or national welfare, and as the sunset hour approaches and we shall soon wend our way down to the Valley, let us cast one more lingering glance back toward this Memorial Chapel, enshrined high upon its throne, as the "Day God departs amid garments of royalty and beautiful jewels of horizon splendor."

"Let us seal our hearts anew with the inspiration that surrounds this Temple" centered as it is among the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks.

Freely we should voluntarily exclaim, "The Strength of the Hills is His also."

May the solid masonry of which it is built speak to us of the firm foundation of our religious faith.

Its shining dome should remind us of the streets of the New Jerusalem, the chimes and the organ remind us of the Heavenly Hosts with their hymns of praise and devotion around that throne whose builder and maker is God.

HON. JOHN A. MEAD.

Let these thoughts linger, reminding us that not simply for the present but for eternity we have this day dedicated this Temple to the glory of our God and as a blessing to all eternity.

On this occasion and in behalf of your committee, I wish to express our high appreciation of the skill and untiring efforts of Messrs. Allen & Collens, your architects, in designing a structure so thoroughly in keeping with the style of architecture of the buildings upon your campus, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of your committee, and to Mr. Rogers, I wish to convey the thanks of your committee for his continued and untiring efforts to follow in every detail the designs submitted, often assisting with valuable suggestions, the result of a lifelong experience, and to your committee in behalf of our Board of Trustees, as we are so soon to complete our task and to transfer the results of our endeavors to the proper college officials, I wish to state that no gentlemen could have been more earnest or more faithful in their efforts to accomplish the very best results with the means at their command, than have President Thomas, Doctor Brainerd and Judge Weeks, and I personally wish to assure them of my sincere appreciation for their patience and great kindness during certain periods of unreasonable anxiety on my part to make this Memorial Chapel in every way worthy of the noble and inspiring purpose which prompted its erection. With our labor of love and devotion all complete, it is with great pleasure and honor that I, through him who assisted me some two years since "in removing the soil" for the "setting of the corner stone," and who placed under the same his token of love—his Bible and a short history of his relation to those who made this Temple possible; as I stated, it is with pleasure that through Him I may present to you, Doctor Brainerd, representing the trustees of this College, the keys to the Mead Memorial Chapel, and may the Kind Providence who governs all our efforts for the greatest good and happiness of his children, give you strength and wisdom, that your and our fondest and most extravagant anticipations of this day may be more than realized."

In accepting the keys in behalf of the Trustees of Middlebury College, Dr. Brainerd said:

"I esteem it a great privilege to appear in behalf of the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, and accept publicly at the hand of your grandson, these keys representing your gift of this beautiful sanctuary, that we have this day met to dedicate to the worship of Almighty God. For many years, especially since the old chapel proved too small to hold even the half of our students, it has been the fond hope and the earnest prayer of the friends of the College, that in God's providence there might appear a man of the religious fervor and the financial ability requisite to meet this urgent need for a larger and more suitable edifice. To-day our ardent hopes are realized; our prayers are graciously answered. And to me it is especially gratifying that our benefactor is my beloved classmate, one to whom I am bound, now for fifty-six years, by ties of the warmest friendship.

During these many years (which have passed with us so swiftly) the Heavenly Father has been pleased to grant you strength of mind and body, and varied opportunities for doing great service to your fellowmen. How well I recall the patriotic zeal with which, while yet a student in college, you enlisted in the fight to prevent the dismemberment of these United States. Later, as a well-trained physician, you served in another war—against the diseases that distress mankind; and by sound judgement and kindly sympathy achieved an enviable reputation in this beneficent profession. Still later your executive talent enabled you to build up a great industry, whose products are now used in every civilized portion of the world. More recently you served the Commonwealth of Vermont, in her highest public office, with business sagacity, with fidelity, and with honor. But the noblest deed of all—the one for which future generations will hold you in most grateful remembrance—is the erection of this spacious and attractive Chapel, where the religious life of College may find fitting expression and the stimulus of hallowed associations.

With grateful hearts, dear brother, we accept your generous gift; and we assure you of our earnest purpose so to utilize its opportunities for religious culture, as to promote the growth of earnest Christian character in the students of Middlebury College—Here for generations yet to come the melodious bells of this Chapel shall sound out over the Campus and the Town the strains of Christian music, that from childhood have awakened in our souls the sentiments of faith and courage and earnest living. Through the coming years at morning prayer here shall

"The pealing organ blow
To the full voic'd choir below,
In service high, and anthems clear."

Here from Sabbath to Sabbath shall be proclaimed the blessed truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, opening the eyes of the earnest student to behold the glorious things of the Kingdom of God—awakening the spirit of reverence, of self-sacrifice, of brotherly love—inciting to noble endeavor in the service of God and of man.

The Lord reward you, dear friend, for all that you have done, or may yet do, for the good of others; and may the years of earthly life that still remain be your best years, filled with blessed memories and abiding peace."

The seating capacity of the new chapel which will accommodate the student body for some time to come, was taxed to its limit by the friends, students, and alumni of Middlebury, who attended the dedication exercises. The words over the marble columns in the front of the Mead Memorial Chapel; "The Strength of the Hills is His also," are expressive indeed of the desire of the donor for a dignified and substantial structure, and denoting the simplicity and strength of character of the people of Vermont.

ORGAN RECITAL.

One of the most pleasing events in connection with the 116th Commencement exercises of Middlebury College, was the Organ Recital by Mr. Ernest L. Mehaffey, assisted by Miss Fannie Lott, soprano, in the new Mead Memorial chapel, Saturday evening, June 17. The interior of the new chapel, which appears at its best in the soft glow of the electric lights, was crowded with an appreciative audience of students, alumni and friends of Middlebury. An excellent program was rendered.

Among the selections of Miss Lott, the Prayer from Tosca and Jerusalem deserve special notice, while Mr. Mehaffey's Cantilene Nuptiale, and At Twilight appealed strongly to the audience, and his wonderful rendering of the Pilgrim's Chorus from Tannhauser was a fitting conclusion to the recital.

A very instructive address on church architecture as illustrated by the chapel was delivered by Mr. Charles Collens, the architect, in an intermission of the recital program. Mr. Collens said in part:

Middlebury college, founded in 1800, began its life during the best period of colonial architecture, and was fortunate in possessing a College "row" like the "old brick row" at New Haven, done in the quiet, dignified style of the period. Luckily Middlebury escaped the scourge of heterogeneous architectural styles which has almost ruined some of our larger Colleges, and should count it an intervention of Providence, that no generous benefactor appeared during the latter half of the 19th century. When the question of style for the new chapel came up, there was but one solution for the exterior of this building. Any other type than the pure colonial would have been sadly out of place in a country where the white spire of the meeting house rises above the green trees in every town and hamlet.

When it came to the inside however, I think we all felt that the bare white walls and barn-like interior of the average country church is hardly symbolical of our present religious ideas. We happen to have built the Union and the Andover Theological Seminaries. The trustees of both of those institutions felt in building their new chapels, that a more beautiful and dignified form of service should be adopted, and that the well-known platform and central pulpit should give way to the more ecclesiastical chancel form. The pulpit on one side and the reading desk on the other admits of a vista into the chancel culminating in the communion table raised to its proper and dignified level. The permanent stalls at the back of the chancel are so much more ecclesiastical than the plush bottomed articles of furniture that usually adorn the platform. The choir arranged in stalls, the console in the chancel, and the flanking organ all tend to a concentration of the services in that part of the building which is essentially consecrated for that purpose. With dark pews and panelling, dark ceiling and the arched colonnades, a certain feeling of restfulness is introduced, which in this case, in a small way tends to make a church what it should be, and that is, a house of worship at all times.

While we have been able to combine the Gothic and colonial feeling in this interior, there are certain limitations in carrying the Gothic too far. A colonial church has never, to my knowledge, been successfully treated with stained glass,—a distinctive Gothic feature. Stained glass properly belongs in traceried windows, and should be mediaeval in character. Any attempt to introduce modern picture windows in classical frames always meets with failure. We earnestly hope that this chapel may always be free from any attempt to fill its window openings with anything but the simple clear glass. A fitting subject for memorials could always be found in tablets, pedimented canopies, or other architectural detail placed on the walls between the windows, following the best precedents in the old colonial churches.

Our New England church builders of the past made the mistake of creating meeting houses for congregations. They did not create a place for quiet contemplation for the lone worshiper. My test of whether a church is good or bad is always based on whether I can go into it, sit down, and feel any religious inspiration. If the architecture is bad, if the windows are atrocious, or if there are any jarring notes, in color scheme or lighting, my capacity for worshiping is curtailed. I am sure that we are all affected to a greater or lesser degree by these factors, although we may not know it or may consider it heretical to our religious intellect to feel that any regard should be paid to the senses. My feeling is that the highest form of religion is a combination of the sense of thought, sight, and sound, and that it is no downward trend in the character of our belief to ac-

(Continued on Page 8)

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are the admiration of the men of today who pride themselves on their clothes appearance. These suits are national in character—the very identical suits that we show you are shown in the large style centers for men's clothes all over the country. We've brought right here to Middlebury all the advantages of style and quality that the big city stores possess. These high grade suits are moderately priced, too,
at - - $20 00, $22 50 and $25 00.

Some people of limited means may think that these prices are too large to "put into" a suit and for this class of trade we have the Peavy Bros. line of serviceable clothes, which we are glad to recommend for style, worth and service. At $12 50 and up with specially good values
at - - - - $15 00 and $18 00

We solicit the privilege of showing you men and boys of Addison county our goods before you buy. Just give us an opportunity to show you what we can offer.

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Middlebury, Vermont.

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Exhibit 4 - 016

The Vermont Advance (Burlington, Vermont) · Sat, Jun 24, 1916 · Page 8

Middlebury Commencement

Commencement exercises at Middlebury College began Sunday. President Thomas baccalaureate sermon was delivered Sunday morning, his subject being "Real Preparedness."

This afternoon the Mead Memorial chapel, the gift of ex-Governor John A. Mead of Rutland, to Middlebury College, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale Divinity school, and the dedicatory prayer was by Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall of Vermont. A large student choir sang "Te Deum" and "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates."

In presenting the keys of the building ex-Governor Mead said: It is with solemn and pathetic recollection that we turn again in our life's pilgrimage to this spot, fragrant with memories of two years ago, when we laid the foundation of this structure. On this occasion and in behalf of your committee, I wish to express our high appreciation of the skill and untiring efforts of Messrs. Allen and Collens, your architects, in designing a structure so thoroughly in keeping with

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Exhibit 4 - 017

the style of architecture of the buildings upon your campus, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of your committee, and to Mr. Rogers, I wish to convey the thanks of your committee for his continued and untiring efforts. I wish to state that no gentlemen could have been more earnest or faithful in their efforts to accomplish the very best results with the means at their command, then have President Thomas, Dr. Brainerd and Judge Weeks.

With our labor of love and devotion all complete, it is with great pleasure and an honor that I, through him who assisted me some two years since "in removing the soil" for the "setting of the corner stone," and who placed under the same his token of love—his Bible—and a short history of his relation to those who made this temple possible; as I stated, it is with pleasure that through him I may present to you, Dr. Brainerd, representing the trustees of this college, the keys of the Mead Memorial chapel, and may the kind Providence who governs all our efforts for the greatest good and happiness of his children, give you strength and wisdom, that you and our fondest and most extravagant anticipations of this day may be more than realized.

In accepting the chapel in behalf of the trustees, ex-President Brainerd said: "Doctor Mead: I esteem it a great privilege to appear in behalf of the president and fellows of Middlebury College and accept publicly your gift of this beautiful sanctuary. For many years it has been the fond hope and earnest prayer of the friends of the college, that in God's providence there might appear a man of the religious fervor and the financial ability requisite to meet the urgent need for a larger and more suitable edifice. To-day our ardent hopes are realized, our prayers are graciously answered. And to me it is especially gratifying that our benefactor is my beloved class-mate, one to whom I am bound, now for 52 years, by ties of the warmest friendship.

"During these many years (which have passed with us so swiftly) the Heavenly Father has been pleased to grant you strength of mind and body, and varied opportunity for doing great service to your fellowmen. How well I recall the patriotic zeal with which, while yet a student in college, you enlisted in the fight to prevent the dismemberment of these United States. Later as a well trained physician, you served in another war—against the diseases that distress mankind; and by sound judgment and kindly sympathy achieved an enviable reputation in this beneficent calling. Still later, your executive talent enabled you to build up a great industry, whose products are now used in every civilized portion of the world. More recently you served the commonwealth of Vermont in her highest public office, with business sagacity, with fidelity, and with honor. But the noblest deed of all, the one for which future generations will hold you in most grateful remembrance, is the erection of this spacious and attractive chapel, where the religious life of the college may find fitting expression and the stimulus of hallowed associations.

"With grateful hearts, dear brother, we accept your generous gift. Here for generations yet to come the melodious bells of this chapel shall sound out over the campus and the town the strains of Christian music, that from childhood have awakened in our souls the sentiments of faith and courage and earnest living. The Lord reward you, dear friend, for all that you have done, or may yet do, for the good of others; and may the years of earthly life that still remain be your best years, filled with blessed memories and abiding peace."

Sixty-four Middlebury Graduates

Middlebury, June 21.—The 118th commencement exercises of Middlebury College were held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Congregational Church, where for more than 50 years the commencement exercises have been held. A class of 64 was graduated, one of the largest in the history of the college. The procession composed of the graduating class, faculty, and honorary guests was formed on the campus near the old chapel and headed by the college band and Col. Thad M. Chapman, marshal marched from the campus through the Main street around the park to the church

The program of the commencement exercises, opened by music by the college orchestra and followed by prayer by President Thomas, was as follows: Salutatory address, Ada Barnes; "Happiness as the Aim of Life," John Prescott Hoyt; "Recent Educational Progress in Vermont," Winona Shattuck; "Geography and History," Carroll Goulding Ross; "The Joy of Living," Vera Emma Arnold; "The Internal Combustion Engine," Harold Eugene Adafs; "Woman and the Study of Economics," Marjorie Ruth Lee; valedictory address, Alban James Parker.

After the usual conferring of degrees to the graduating class the following received degrees of A. M.: Carroll W. Dodge, class of '15, Middlebury, of Pawlet; Professor W. E. Davison, '12, instructor in the department of German in the Middlebury College; Miss Catherine Hunt of Middlebury, Mrs. McGilton, wife of Professor McGilton of the chemistry department of Middlebury College; Stevens S. Cushing of St. Albans, Miss Carrie Ormsbee of Rutland and John A. Viola of Springfield, Mass.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon the Rev. Thomas G. Thompson, graduate of Williams College and pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Schenectady, N. Y., and formerly a preacher in Middlebury, who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Rev. A. H. Bradford, pastor of the Congregational Church at Rutland, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Rev. Mr. Bradford was presented by ex-Governor Mead, the donor of the new Mead chapel, who received loud applause. The congregation of Dr. Bradford's Church is to present him later with a special cape symbolic of his degree. Albert D. Mead of the class of '91, professor of biology at Brown University, was given a degree of Doctor of Science. President Howard L. Elliott of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, graduate of Harvard University, received the degree of Doctor of Law. President Elliott was presented for his degree by Dr. A. Barton Hepburn, donor of the new Hepburn hall dormitory, who was received with loud cheering by the graduating class, as was also President Elliott.

Attorney John G. Saxe of New York city, grandson of Saxe, the poet, a graduate of Middlebury in the class of 1839, and whose anniversary is now being commemorated, received the degree of Doctor of Law.

The Congregational Church was filled by the graduating class, the faculty of the college, fellows of the college, honorary guests and friends and relatives of the graduating class.

This noon the annual commencement dinner was held in the McCullough gymnasium. The speakers of the occasion were the Hon. John G. Saxe of New York city, President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and the Rev. Mr. Bradford.

The annual reunions of the fraternities and classes were held this evening, the class of 1911 having the largest number of representatives back for commencement, more than half of them being here. The class of 1881, of which President John M. Thomas and Professor Harrington of the faculty are members was well represented.

The president's reception was held this evening from 7:30 to nine o'clock at his residence on College street. President and Mrs. Thomas, Howard Elliott, John G. Saxe, Mrs. Eleanor S. Rose, dean of the woman's college, and Professor and Mrs. E. C. Bryant received. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and the lawn in front was handsomely illuminated.

The senior hop was held at the gymnasium at nine o'clock, about 75 couples attending. Prof. and Mrs. P. N. Swett, Prof.

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Exhibit 4 - 018

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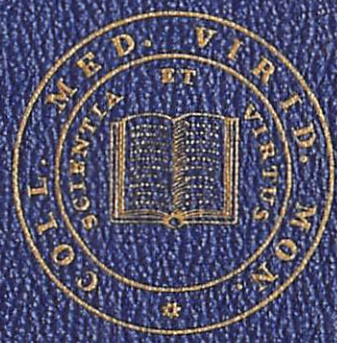


Exhibit 4 - 019

1916 Kaleidoscope

Middlebury College Annual

Vol. XXI

Edited by the Class of 1916

Middlebury, Vermont
1915

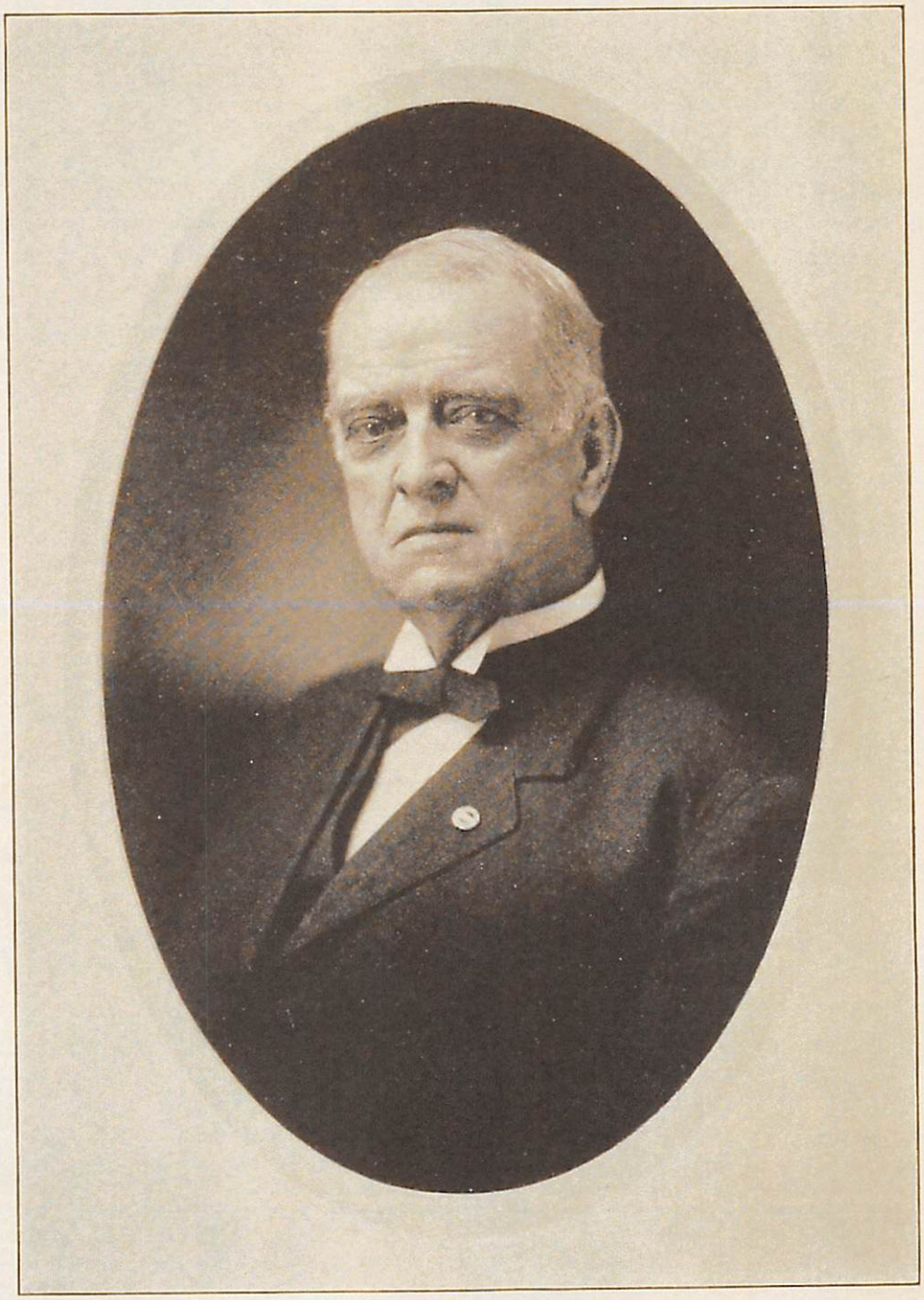


Exhibit 4 - 021

To

Hon. John Abner Mead, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

of the Class of 1864, who, as Alumnus and Trustee, has served his Alma Mater faithfully and well, and as donor of the Mead Memorial Chapel has proven one of her most munificent benefactors, this volume of the

Kaleidoscope

is respectfully dedicated.

Exhibit 4 - 022

President's Office.
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., Dec. 11, 1914.

J. James Floyd, Editor,
Middlebury College,
Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Sir:-

Your esteemed favor of the 2nd inst. received this A. M. and I hasten to respond to the very kind and appreciative thought expressed in said letter. It will be my pleasure to mail you the photograph desired, as per your suggestion, and through the Kaleidoscope to express to the members of the Junior Class, to the Faculty, the Alumnae and Alumni of our beloved college, my high appreciation of the many kind words spoken and for the innumerable letters received commending this gift to our Alma Mater. I have realized for many years that the only enduring source of happiness springs not from selfish acts, but is only attained by doing for others where no return can be expected, and the greater is the pleasure when you so govern your acts, that mankind may rise to a higher lever - that other lives may be happier and more useful because you have lived and have seen and realized an opportunity. It was this thought which inspired my desire to assist the students of Middlebury college in having a place of worship where they could all assemble in one auditorium for this inspiration, that the duties of each day might begin with a religious thought, which we all realize is the foundation of all true knowledge.

Assuring you of my very high regards, I remain,

Most respectfully,

John A. Mead

The President and Fellows of Middlebury College

Rev. John M. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., *President*	Middlebury
Hon. John W. Stewart, LL.D.	Middlebury
*Hon. Joseph Battell, A.M.	Middlebury
Brainerd Kellogg, LL.D.	Morristown, N. J.
Ezra Brainerd, D.D., LL.D.	Middlebury
Hon. David K. Simonds, A.B.	Manchester
Erastus H. Phelps, A.M.	Fair Haven
Hon. John A. Mead, A.M., M.D., LL.D.	Rutland
Henry H. Vail, LL.D.	New York, N. Y.
George M. Wright, LL.D.	New York, N. Y.
Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., LL.D.	Boston, Mass.
M. Allen Starr, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.	New York, N. Y.
James M. Gifford, LL.D.	New York, N. Y.
Hon. John G. McCullough, LL.D.	Bennington
Julian W. Abernethy, Ph.D.	Burlington
John A. Fletcher, A.B.	Middlebury
Rev. Rufus C. Flagg, D.D.	Burlington
Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, LL.D., D.C.L.	New York, N. Y.
Hon. John E. Weeks, A.M.	Middlebury
Hon. Frank C. Partridge, LL.D.	Proctor
William H. Porter, LL.D.	New York, N. Y.
Hon. Bert L. Stafford, A.B.	Rutland

John A. Fletcher
Secretary and Treasurer

Charles E. Pinney
Auditor

*Deceased.

Exhibit 4 - 024

Editor's Foreword

In view of the rapid expansion and development of Middlebury College within the past few years, particularly since the entry of the class of nineteen sixteen, we feel that no apology is necessary, in presenting to the student body, faculty, alumni and alumnae, the first edition of the KALEIDOSCOPE as a distinctly college, rather than class annual. It is fitting that the evolution of the annual should keep pace with the growth of our institution. With this object in view, the class of nineteen sixteen has waived its claim to the time-honored tradition of publishing a class annual, and has endeavored to make the present volume more representative of the college as a whole.

It has been the ambition of the board to produce a book that would reflect credit upon our class, as well as measure up to the ever-rising standards of alma mater. We trust that our efforts will mean more than a mere record of college activities; that this volume will enable us, at some future time, to recall with pleasure and to live anew the spirit of undergraduate days.

Our task is finished, and to the members of the board it has been a source of genuine pleasure. For the benefit of the class we may add that the fellow who wrote the grinds was no respecter of persons. And though he committed nothing with malice aforethought, he has followed the impulse of his better judgment and taken up a temporary, but safer abode elsewhere. Conscious of its many imperfections, but realizing that we must inflict it upon you, the board presents herewith the twenty-first volume of THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

Exhibit 4 - 025

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
MIDDLEBURY, VT

January 22, 1915.

To the Editors of the Kaleidoscope,

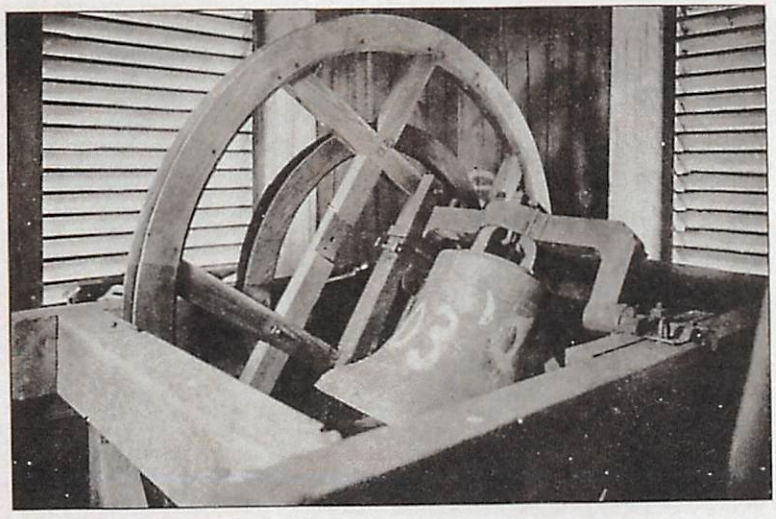
Middlebury College, Class of 1916.

The years in which you have been students of Middlebury have been a period of progress, almost unexampled in the history of the college, of much encouragement, hard work, serious responsibility, and no small anxiety. You entered the largest class but one received in Middlebury - to this date. We had just completed the General Education Board Fund of $200,000. The McCullough Gymnasium was just ready for use and we had acquired the Porter Field, which you have seen transformed to a real athletic field. You watched the Chemistry building grow and have had the first two years' use of its advantages. The Music building has been opened and the girls have overflowed into Hillside Cottage. Before you graduate we shall doubtless be using the new Mead Memorial Chapel, making the college plant almost a third larger than in your freshman year.

It is not only larger, but certainly also better - very much better. Some of the teachers who have helped you most have come to us during your course. It is harder to get into Middlebury and it takes more work to stay. There are more courses and better ones - and they are very much better arranged in the new group system. We have been investigated and pronounced a good small college - which is all we want to be. We are sure of the loyalty of our alumni and of the people of Vermont, and have more friends than ever before. Success to the future Middlebury and to all her friends and children, and may none be more loyal than the Class of 1916!

John M. Thomas

Exhibit 4 - 026



The Chapel Bell

Near or afar off, still to me,
Enwrapt on Memory's hazy shore,
In half-sad thoughts of other days,
I hear the toll once more.

A thread that binds me to the past,
A link with magic spell,
Thou lead'st me back in pleasant dreams
To scenes I loved so well.

Old scenes, old faces, rise again.
Time's curtain backward rolls.
Old victories pass by, one by one,
Led by thy clamorous tolls.

Ring out forever, Chapel Bell,
O'er valley, hill, and lea.
Ring out thy call to toil and sport,
True worth and victory.

—*J. C. Voss, '14.*

Exhibit 4 - 027

September 19, 1916.

Hon. John A. Mead,

Rutland, Vermont.

My dear Governor Mead;

We have our opening Thursday morning of this week at nine o'clock. All the faculty and students will be together in the new chapel and I am expected to make an opening address. I am sure it would add much to this first assembly of students in the Mead Memorial Chapel if you and Mrs. Mead could be present, especially if you could bring little John and his father and mother. I know you are very busy, and of course I would not impose it as a duty, but if you can run up we will all be very glad to see you.

I had fully expected to get down to Rutland before college opened and tell you about some of my experiences in Texas, but I have been so busy I could not find the time. I hope I can see you some time and have a good talk.

Faithfully yours,

Exhibit 4 - 028

The inner life of a college; an address at the opening of the one hundred and seventeenth year of Middlebury College, by President John M. Thomas.

Thomas, John Martin, 1869-1952.
Middlebury, Vt., 1916.

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MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOL. XI NO. 2

The Inner Life of a College

By

PRESIDENT JOHN M. THOMAS

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MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT
OCTOBER
1916

Published by the College September, October, November, December, January, February, April, and July. Entered as second class matter at the postoffice, Middlebury, Vermont, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

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Exhibit 4 - 030

The Inner Life of a College

AN ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE ONE
HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH YEAR
OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

By President John M. Thomas

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT

1916

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Exhibit 4 - 032

THE INNER LIFE OF A COLLEGE.

At the opening of the 117th year of Middlebury College and at this first student assembly in this stately and beautiful chapel, whose dignity and impressiveness must move us all to serious and earnest thought, I wish to sound a note of progress in the things which make up the inner life of a college. What shall it profit us if we gain magnificent buildings and rich endowments, and boast a wide domain of primeval forest, if we lose that spirit of high ambition and academic earnestness which has been all our glory in the great days of the past? Silas Wright and Solomon Foote, Edward J. Phelps and John G. Saxe, Henry Norman Hudson and Albert Hurd, and Stewart and Kellogg and Brainerd and Mead and Hepburn came not from marble halls and from dormitories with rooms with bath, but from great teachers, like Nathaniel Chipman and John Hough and Solomon Stoddard and Charles B. Adams and George N. Boardman, and from a resolute purpose on their own part to master Greek tragedy, and to know Shakespeare, and to grip the problems of Calculus.

Since the centennial of our college in 1900 the institution has gone forward in all material ways by leaps and bounds. At that time there was only the old stone row, dignified, well-proportioned, wrapt in

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Exhibit 4 - 033

time's incomparable beauty, but plain in all their appointments and limited in their facilities both for student life and academic pursuits. In that centennial year the old college was flanked by the Egbert Starr Library, still the gem of all our college structures, and year after year hall and residence and laboratory have been added until few of us could tell offhand how many college buildings we have. It depends upon where in our spacious campuses you stop and what kind of buildings you include. Including residences we have 22 college buildings, and the newest of them exceeds both in cost and capacity all three of the old buildings which were the only home the college acquired for itself in the first 100 years of its history.

In 1900 Middlebury College had 123 students. This year with the summer session our catalogue will show well over 500. Then our faculty numbered 10: now we have 32 instructors. Then our endowments were $400,000. We have today half again as much. Then we offered 106 term courses: now we are giving 217 semester courses. Then the college was spending less than $25,000 annually for its students: the last Treasurer's report shows an expenditure of $91,500.

We have a right to pride in this record and it is proper we should put the facts forcibly before the public. The people of Vermont do not yet realize the advance that has been made by Middlebury College in the first sixteen years of its second century. They do not yet appreciate the advantages we offer:

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Exhibit 4 - 034

for example, that we have one of the best series of chemical laboratories to be found in America, with more courses than are given in many institutions which bestow ambitious degrees in chemical engineering; nor that our Department of Pedagogy is in some respects the best practical normal school for high school teachers to be found in New England. Surprise as well as admiration is expressed by every visitor to this Mead Memorial Chapel and by every one who examines the facilities and equipment of Hepburn Hall and looks off on the mountains from its windows. They had not imagined that such structures had been erected for any college in Vermont.

I trust we have not finished our material expansion. We sadly need an infirmary and an endowment to sustain it, so that students becoming ill may be cared for without danger or inconvenience to others. A college of 350 students, 30 miles from a hospital, with no provision for caring for the sick, is certainly not suitably equipped. I hope some day we may have a college boat-house, with concrete foundations sufficient to withstand the spring freshets, so that we may take advantage of our beautiful river, which is as well adapted to boating as the Thames at Oxford. Much more serious is the need of proper provision for administrative offices. One office has been added to another wherever room at the time was available until they are now scattered in three different buildings and on six different floors, at great inconvenience to both officers and students. We could

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Exhibit 4 - 035

work at a far greater efficiency if we could bring these offices together on one or two floors. The old chapel ought always to be the administrative center of the college. There would be room there for sufficient offices if we could have either a building devoted to History, Economics and Political Science, or a hall for the ancient and modern languages—departments which are already too crowded in the old chapel building—allowing the use of present recitation rooms there for administrative purposes. Since the library was erected, this chapel is the only structure which has been given to us which stands for the human or spiritual side of college work. We have built new homes for the sciences, for Biology and Chemistry and Physics, and three or four student residences, and a gymnasium and a heating plant and a grand-stand, but we teach Homer and Horace, History and Government in the same rooms in which my father learned them over fifty years ago. It is time we built a little for the humanities, for which we profess especially to stand.

But I propose that we hope for these needed additions on the principle stated in the text, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." If we are worthy of them, from the high quality and serious earnestness of our work as an institution for education, they will come to us. If we are not worthy of them, because of the laxity of our student work, we ought not to expect them. At any rate I am persuaded the time has come for us in Middlebury College to stress internal improvement

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President's Office,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., June 10, 1914.

Doctor John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

I have just returned from New York and find yours of the 8th, and wish to thank you for the information. I will endeavor to get in touch with our friend as to the dormitory for the boys and I will urge that to the very limit, and I shall ask him to allow me to advise you of the information he gave me, as I am so sure you will handle this subject far better than I. He seemed quite a little touched and apparently disappointed in our talk, as he said he had been thinking for quite a while of the pleasure he would obtain in giving the chapel. I expect to see you on Friday evening next, as I note there is to be a meeting of the alumni and alumnae of Middlebury here on Friday evening.

With best wishes to all and specially to your family, I am,

Yours most respectfully,

J. E. Howard

Newspapers by Ancestry
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Exhibit 5 - 002

Boston Evening Transcript (Boston, Massachusetts) · Thu, Apr 8, 1915 · Page 16

MIDDLEBURY'S 100 YEARS

OLD TRADITIONS PRESERVED IN NEW CHAPEL

A Building of the New England Meeting-House Type to Adorn the Campus—Construction Work Has Already Begun—The College and Its Century of Ups and Downs

BY JOHN M. THOMAS
President of Middlebury College

IN a quiet, old-fashioned town on the Champlain side of the Green Mountain State, just half-way between the Massachusetts line and Canada, is a New England college with a unique history, which has preserved for over a century a consistent loyalty to the old New England type of college architecture. Founded in 1800, as the first institution to begin college instruction in Vermont, a popular, democratic community enterprise, entirely non-sectarian, Middlebury College took possession of its first permanent building just a century ago. It was a plain, but graceful and dignified, college hall, strictly Colonial in type, not unlike Hollis and Stoughton in the Harvard yard, but with an added beauty from the gray limestone of which it was constructed. It still stands on the campus, flanked and shaded by stately elms and maples. During its hundred years of service—it has never been closed, and is still an important element in the college plant—it has furnished students' rooms, halls for recitation, administration offices, and under the vigorous administration of Cyrus Hamlin it even housed the library and provided a gymnasium.

Middlebury has had a checkered history, with more ups and downs than most New England institutions. During the first forty years it was easily the leading college in Vermont, and in that period graduated nearly twice the number of its neighbor, the University of Vermont at Burlington. One year its senior class exceeded that of Harvard, and in 1817 Middlebury's president, Henry Davis, declined a call to Yale because of the larger opportunity he believed the Vermont institution afforded him. Just before the turn of the half-century fortune was not so kindly, and the college was just beginning to recover when the Civil War nearly emptied both its halls and its treasury.

New buildings were few and far between, but the "chapel," chiefly a recitation hall, completed in 1836, ranks well with the earlier structure as one of the best examples of Colonial architecture in New England. Starr Hall, erected in 1861, is a bit more crude, but harmonizes well with the other structures and completes a college "row," which is still the fairest part of the campus.

Perhaps it was fortunate that Middlebury had no building fund in the '70s and '80s, the barbaric period in American college architecture. The next building did not come until 1900, a library of classic outline, built of clear white marble from the famous quarries of the vicinity. The same style and material were followed in the Warner Science Hall in 1902. Middlebury has had a building revival since 1908, and four large buildings have followed each other in rapid succession, all in Colonial architecture.

The Chapel a Problem

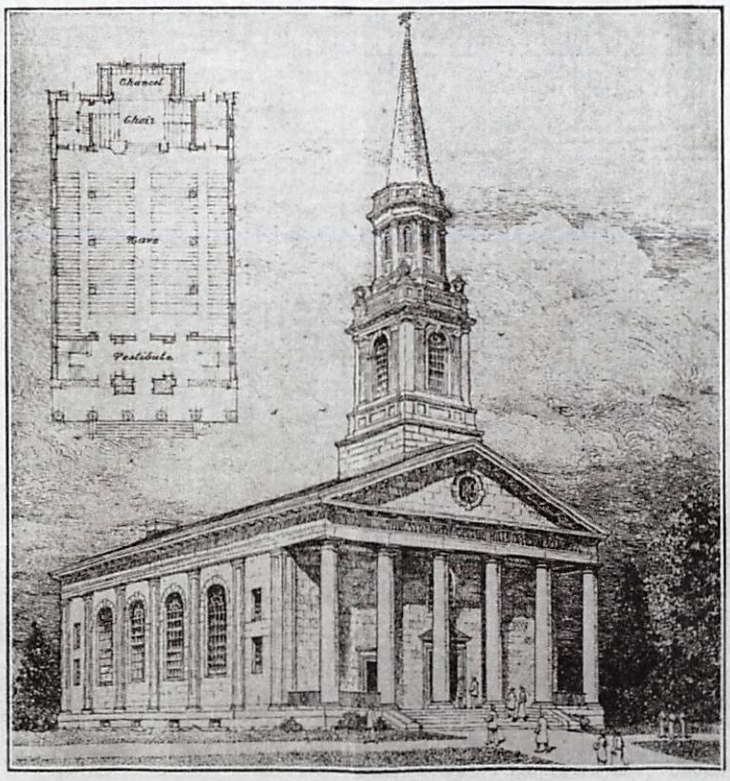
The proposal of ex-Governor John A. Mead to erect a chapel for Middlebury in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation presented a difficult problem to the college. Local influences called for "something different," Gothic, or at least Romanesque. The impossibility of a "beautiful service" in a structure of New England type was urged strongly. Photographs of many an imitation cathedral on American campuses were pressed for consideration.

On the other hand, in his letter of gift ex-Governor Mead had said, "I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished." He asked that the chapel to bear his name might "rise from the highest point of the campus, as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth."

The problem was submitted to Allen & Collens, the architects, and they advised strongly that ex-Governor Mead's suggestion of "harmony with the other buildings of the college" be strictly followed. They have designed a chapel of the New England meeting-house type on the exterior, all in white marble, but with a wooden spire. The interior, however, in order to recall the more ecclesiastical effect of the Gothic type will follow the colonial only in detail. The woodwork of the chancel, ceiling and pews will all be birch, stained a dark color. By this means the objection to the colonial has been successfully met. The chapel will occupy a commanding location on the grounds on the highest crest of the campus, from which point there is a wide panorama of the Green Mountains and the valley of Otter Creek. On the architrave over the colonnade will be appropriately inscribed "The Strength of the Hills is His Also."

Work has been begun on the building and it is hoped that by Commencement time enough of the structure will be completed to enable the alumni to judge of its final possibilities.

A "Meeting-House" for Middlebury



(Allen & Collens, Boston, Architects)

Return to Early New England Architecture in College's New Chapel, the Gift of Ex-Governor Mead of Vermont.

TUFTS JUNIOR DAY MAY 13

The Usual Social and Athletic Programme Being Arranged—Western Trip for Musical Clubs

The class of 1916 at Tufts will celebrate Junior Day, Thursday, May 13. College exercises will be suspended on that date and the whole day will be given over to the programme, for which elaborate preparations are being made. The first event will be the flag raising, followed by the parade of the "Horribles, which consists of members of the two lower classes, dressed in varied fantastic and grotesque costumes. Then will come a tennis match between the varsity team and Bowdoin and possibly some exhibition singles matches. Between the tennis matches and the Bowdoin-Tufts baseball game in the afternoon all the fraternities will entertain at luncheon in the different chapter houses. After the game a "sing" will be held either in the Gymnasium or on the "Rez." At six the Junior Day spread will be served, during which there will be music and dancing. "The Money Question," a comedy by Alexander Dumas, Fils, will be given in the evening in Jackson Gymnasium under the auspices of the Three P's Dramatic Society.

Long Trip for Musical Clubs

The schedule of nine concerts for the Western trip of the Musical Clubs has just been announced by Manager Melvin J. Messer, '15. The clubs will go as far west as Detroit, giving concerts in New York, Brooklyn, Schenectady, Buffalo, Detroit and Pittsburgh. At a recent meeting of the clubs, N. W. Morrison, '16, was elected assistant manager and Henry Priest, '15, was chosen secretary for the remainder of the year.

The last of the series of College teas will be held tomorrow from four until six. Professor and Mrs. Charles E. Fay will receive. These teas have proved very popular through the season and a large attendance is expected. Students from both Tufts and Jackson are invited.

The Sigma Tau Alpha fraternity are giving a house party this evening at the chapter house on College avenue. The entertainment will be music, games and whist. The guests are Professor and Mrs. George F. Ashley and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bacon of Malden. The committee in charge is Harold S. Hamilton, '16, Lewis A. Tentler, '17, Raymond C. Taylor, '16, and Edward Burns, '18.

OTTOMAN TERRITORY

The Ottoman Empire is made up of Turkey in Europe—the strip of territory stretching across from the Black Sea to the Adriatic—and Turkey in Asia, which includes Arabia, Syria and Palestine, and provinces in the Isles of Samos and Cyprus are also under the sultan's rule. (New York Tribune

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

November 14, 1916.

Dr. John M. Thomas,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

I felt there was something I wanted to speak to you about when you were in Rutland yesterday, but I could not just recall what it was. This morning it came to me when I saw the large envelope of papers, letters, etc., etc. which I have been accumulating during the construction of the Chapel, and I was wondering if you would think it advisable to get some party who was specially adapted to this sort of work and have him take this accumulation which I have and perhaps develop a little booklet from the same, giving the history, etc. of the above. I sometimes think it would be desirable and then again, I hesitate for fear people will look upon it as a purely personal matter and one in which the public in general would not have special interest.

Trusting you arrived home safely and feeling that you will rejoice that you started before this horrid storm overtook you, I am, with kindest regards to Mrs. Thomas,

Yours most respectfully,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

November 16, 1916.

Dr. John M. Thomas,
Middlebury College,
Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

I have just received your very kind letter of the 15th inst., and have read the same with special interest and am pleased that the suggestion I made you meets with your approval. I confess that I was hoping that with something of this kind being done, it might stimulate some of our friends to pattern after Mr. Hepburn's example and give you an elegant dormatory for the girls or possibly something else which you might more desire at this time.

I shall be delighted to see a copy of the manuscript to which you refer and if I knew where it was to be printed, I might have, perhaps, a few copies struck off for my personal use. I almost feared you would think my writing you was a suggestion that you might use the material I have accumulated for the purpose which I suggested and for this reason I hesitated about writing you. But when you suggested Prof. Wright's assisting you, possibly it would not be so great a burden to yourself, as I feel strongly there is no one who could undertake this with such assured success as would you and Prof. Wright. Should any new plates or suchlike be desired to make the same more pleasing, I trust you will advise me and I will be more than willing to furnish the same. I do not know whether Tuttle Co. could do this job possibly as well as some others, and yet they might. If we undertake it, I should hope we might get the

Dr. J. M. T. #2.

very best. I have a few papers which I have accumulated in a large envelope and if you desire, I shall be very willing to send you the same any time you may suggest.

With very kindest remembrance to Mrs. Thomas and family, also to Prof. Wright and family, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Rutland, Vt., Nov. 18, 1916.

Dr. John M. Thomas,

President, Middlebury College,

Middlebury, Vt.

My Dear Friend:-

This A. M. i received your long letter of the 17th and have read it for the second time with special interest, and have just spent half an hour or so gathering a mass of material pertaining to the chapel, which has been accumulated during the last two years or more and which possibly you may find, some of it at least, of use in the compiling of "the little book" to which you refer. I have not been over the same at all carefully, so without question you will find quite a few duplicates and a large mass of material which you cannot use in any way. I would simply suggest that you and Professor Wright use your own good judgment in every instance. I have sent you many letters, clippings from different papers, etc., etc., all in a mass without any arrangement as to dates or in any otherwise has it been arranged to be convenient for you.

You state that you think during "the Christmas vacation" you might have time to "whip this all into shape." I surely hope you will not burden yourself with this matter, as there is no very great haste. I should much prefer to have you take plenty of time and thus have the same entirely to your satisfaction when it is complete. I have said nothing to Mrs. Mead yet about "the little book" to which you refer, which is to be in the form of a manuscript - still I know that she will be greatly pleased with the same.

As to illustrations, I hope you will just arrange for as many as

(J. M. T. #2)

you think will add in any way to the interest of this subject. To be frank with you, I have special hopes that it may be productive of great good to our college, as I do feel that others can be made specially interested in our Alma Mater, and that the full history and description of the chapel should induce others to lend a helping hand. We will have it published in the very best shape possible and I should be more than willing to distribute it very thoroughly among those, at least, whom I could expect would be interested. As you state, the chances for a dormitory for the girls I think would be very much increased with some such little advertisement as we could give to the college along these lines.

You refer to the other buildings which no doubt you should have and I am sure they will come in due time.

Referring to the meeting in New York on Jan. 26th; if you could advise me of your plans so that we could all work in harmony, I am sure much better results might be obtained. If a large board like that of your trustees gathers without any special previous information as to what the necessities are, it does not appeal to me that they can do nearly as good work. I shall endeavor to be present and trust that I may see you previous to that meeting and to learn what your wishes are and to be enabled to be of some assistance.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Thomas and your family, also to Professor Wright and family, and President Brainerd and family, believe me,

Yours most sincerely,

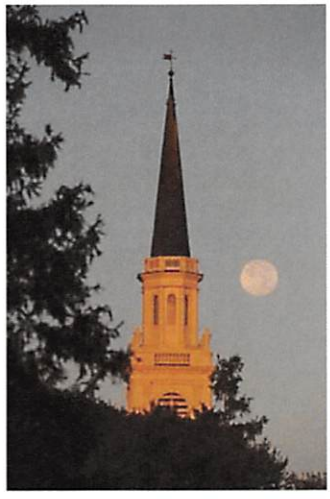
[illegible]

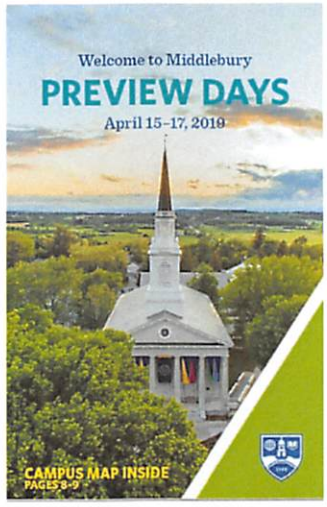
P. S. I will endeavor to send this material either by express or parcel post and get it to you by Monday or Tuesday of next week.

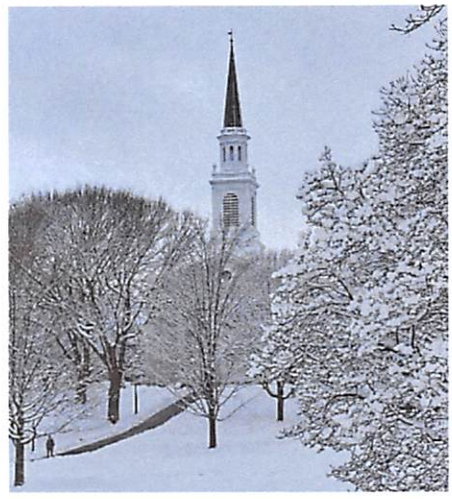
Ex. __ vintage postcard:
"When Chapel is Over"
Midd. College, Middlebury Vt."

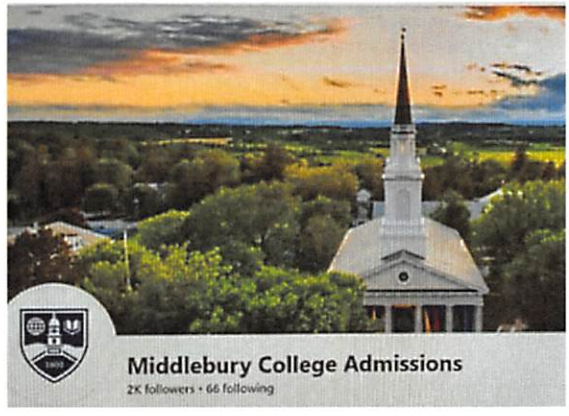
https://archive.org/details/a12pf_Chapel-is-over-postcard_193x-xx-xx_

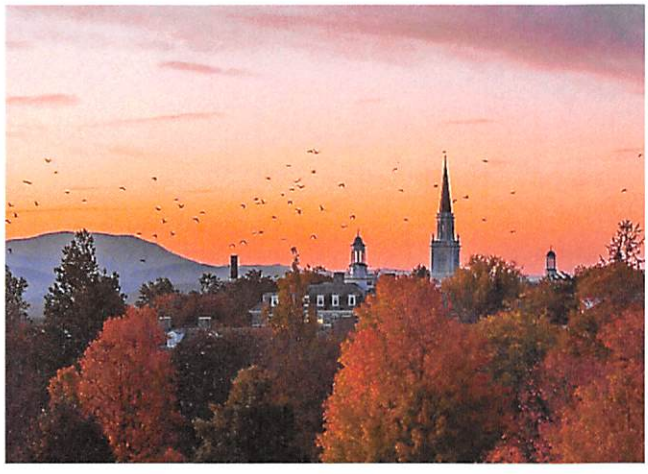
Middlebury College Facebook marketing of Mead Memorial Chapel:

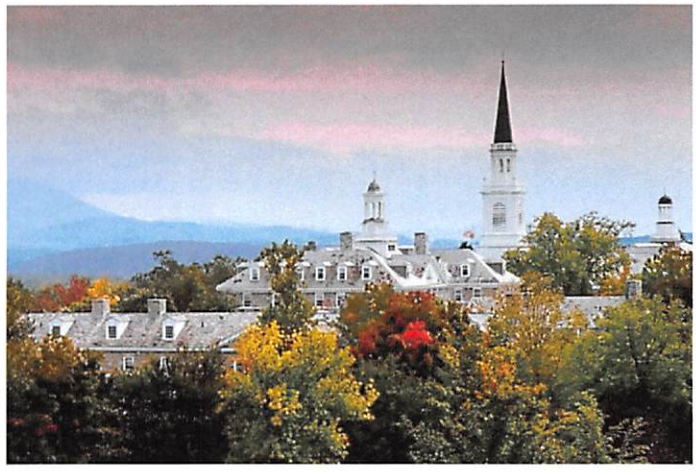












https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10150747883262629&type=3

Exhibit 6 - 001

Charles P. Scott Center for Spiritual and Religious Life

History of Middlebury Chapel

This beautiful white marble structure rises on the highest point of the campus, its spire symbolizing the aspirations of the College.

A note about the chapel name*(#the-chapel-name)*.

The light which shines here nightly is seen in the entire valley. Over the portal are carved the words from Psalm 95:4, “The Strength of the Hills is His Also.”

When John Thomas became president in 1908, the chapel room in Old Chapel had become inadequate and unattractive. Other needs had to come first, but in 1914 Thomas persuaded Dr. John A. Mead ‘64, to contribute up to $60,000 for a new chapel. Mead was a Rutland, Vermont physician and industrialist, a former Governor of Vermont, and College Trustee. When his gift proved to be insufficient for a marble structure, Mead and his wife later contributed another $15,000, which also covered the cost of a chime of eleven bells in the tower. Even then, the rear or west end of the chapel had to be constructed of wood. As Mead requested, the chapel was located on the high point of land, and became the center of the west side of the new campus quadrangle.

Architecture

The style of architecture was a matter of controversy, which ended in compromise. The floor plan follows the New England meeting-house style, with the door at the front end. The façade is a Greek Revival temple colonnade of marble; the doors and the windows in the marble sides are Georgian; the spire is Federal. The interior is a tasteful Georgian- inspired paneled sanctuary in stained wood.

Exhibit 6 - 003

Services

The chapel services were then an essential part of the students' day. They were held at 10:00 a.m., Monday through Saturday, and served as a general College meeting. Attendance was taken by monitors, with penalties for more than three absences per semester. Men sat on one side of the aisle, women on the other, no mixing. Official and student notices for the day were read by the senior class president. President Moody or some senior faculty member presided. The service consisted of two hymns, scripture reading, prayer, and a five-minute talk. Sunday Vespers were held at 5:00 p.m., attendance also required unless excused to attend church in the village. A visiting clergyman usually preached. During the 1920's and 1930's, the chapel added greatly to the cohesiveness of the College as "I'll meet you on chapel steps" served as a way of confirming an engagement.

Changes Over Time

As the College grew, changes were inevitable. The balconies were added in 1938, increasing the seating capacity to 715. The war years and the presence of the Navy V-12 Unit changed the schedules. By 1950, with the student population approaching 1200, attendance was required of only half the College one day a week on an alternating basis. Occasional "Assemblies" on academic business required attendance on Friday or Saturday. All requirements have now been dropped.

An altar replaced the original armchairs at the back of the chancel in 1952. The little Sunderland Chapel was created at the right, and is used for small prayer meetings. The original organ was replaced in 1971 by the large Gress-Miles organ. The tower now holds a wonderful 48-bell carillon, gift in 1986 of Allen Dragone '50 and his wife Jane, cast and tuned in France from the original bells and other sets. It is played regularly in the late afternoon.

Exhibit 6 - 004

Beginning in 1937, a Chaplain was appointed to lead the chapel services, organize the Sunday Vespers with their visiting clergymen, and encourage the religious life of the College. The Rev. Charles Scott served with distinction from 1951 to 1986. The current chaplain is Mark Orten*(https://www.middlebury.edu/office/charles-p-scott-center-spiritual-and-religious-life/mark-orten)*. Rabbi Danielle Stillman*(https://www.middlebury.edu/office/charles-p-scott-center-spiritual-and-religious-life/danielle-stillman)* serves as associate chaplain, and Saifa Hussain*(https://www.middlebury.edu/office/charles-p-scott-center-spiritual-and-religious-life/saifa-hussain)* is associate chaplain and Muslim advisor.

The Chapel Name

Middlebury removed the name "Mead" from its chapel in 2021 because of Governor John A. Mead's role in advancing eugenics policy in the early 20th century. The building is now referred to as Middlebury Chapel. The decision was made by Middlebury leadership following a recommendation by a working group of faculty, staff, students, and alums. The working group carefully considered the issue and the complexities involved: the immorality of eugenics practices, the historical context and conventions of the time, and the awareness that the chapel—and the ceremonies and events that have taken place within it—has deep personal, spiritual, and cultural meaning for generations of Middlebury people. More context can be found here*(http://www.middlebury.edu/newsroom/archive/2021-news/node/659912)*.

The Chapel Today

Middlebury Chapel is still the center of great activity. The academic year is framed by Convocation in September and Baccalaureate in May. Though its origins lay in the Protestant tradition, the College now welcomes students of all religious

Exhibit 6 - 005

faiths and from all parts of the globe. The Chaplain's Office sponsors worship services, dinners, lectures and other events. Newman, InterVarsity Christian Fellowship, Hillel, the Islamic Society are among the many student religious organizations that are active on campus. The College Choir and the Chamber Choir present a broad repertory of sacred and secular music throughout the year. The Chapel also hosts lectures, concerts, and other major public events. It continues to serve, despite changing times, as the place where the College community comes together on occasions of significance.

Charles P. Scott Center for Spiritual and Religious Life
46 South Street
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Exhibit 6 - 006

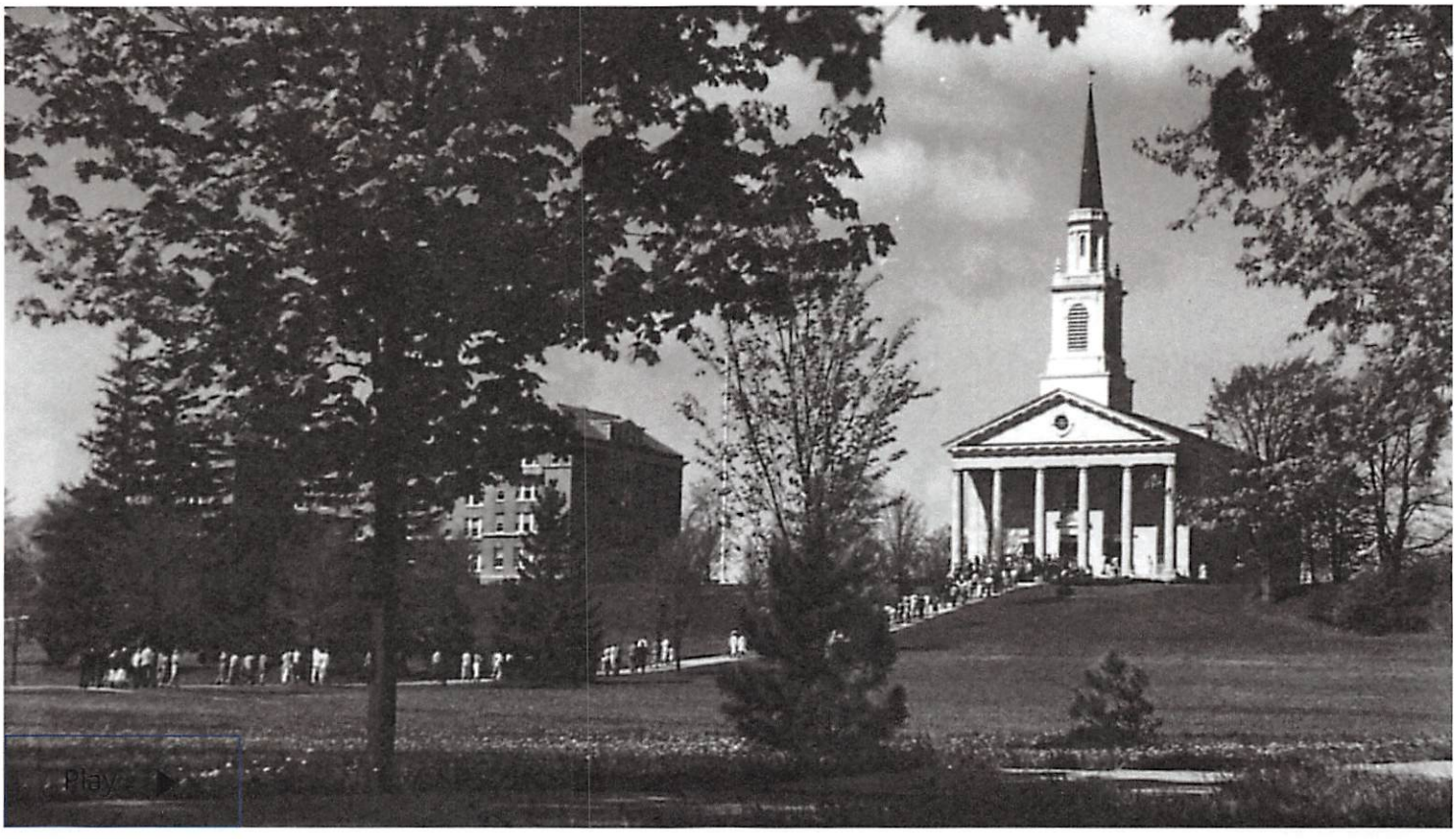
Video: Mead Chapel Turns 100

Search

June 15, 2016

NEWS

Editor's Note: On September 27, 2021, Middlebury *announced that it would remove the Mead name from the chapel, citing John Mead's role in eugenics policy in the early 20th century. Read the full announcement(http://www.middlebury.edu/newsroom/archive/2021-news/node/659912).*



MIDDLEBURY, Vt. — Mead Chapel, perhaps the most iconic building on the Middlebury College campus, turns 100 this year. Built with the help of a $60,000 donation from former governor Dr. John Mead to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Middlebury in 1864, Mead Chapel was

Exhibit 6 - 007

dedicated on June 18, 1916, and marked "the completion of two years' work and its entrance into the history of Middlebury as a meeting place for religious worship by faculty and students."

Mead Chapel has been part of every student's experience for the past century, providing a community gathering place for convocations, lectures, concerts, baccalaureates, and countless other events.

In a new video featuring vintage photos and film clips from the College's Special Collections and Archives, Professor Emeritus of History of Art and Architecture Glenn Andres tells the story of the beautiful building occupying the highest spot on campus.

For more information about the history of Mead Chapel, visit Special Collections' blog posts, "Mead Chapel Centenary: Then and Now," Part One*(http://sites.middlebury.edu/specialcollections/2016/04/29/mead-chapel-centenary-then-now/)* and Part Two*(http://sites.middlebury.edu/specialcollections/2016/05/25/mead-chapel-centenary-then-now-pt-ii/)*.

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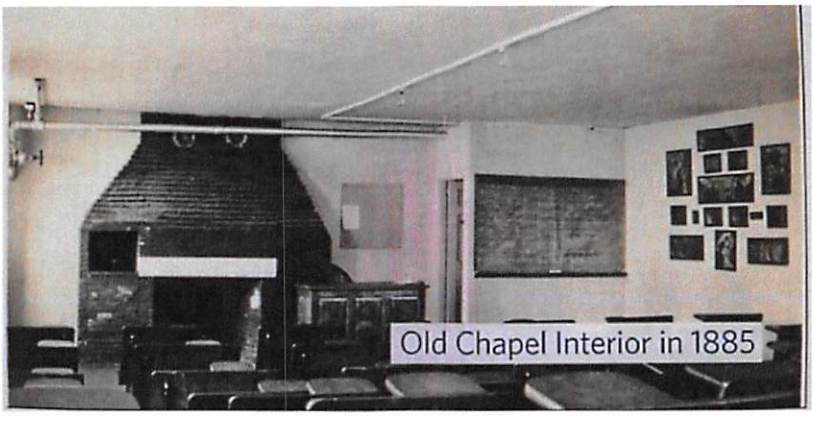
Painter House
2 Court Street
Middlebury, VT 05753

Media Contacts
Contact Us

Middlebury College video production "Mead Chapel Turns 100," featuring Middlebury College's Glenn Andres, Professor Emeritus, History of Art and Architecture (portion of which follows.) https://www.middlebury.edu/announcements/news/2016/06/video-mead-chapel-turns-100 :

"We are here to celebrate Mead Chapel, which is marking its centennial year."

"This beautiful building was a key part of President Thomas' vision for Middlebury College. President Thomas noted that the Chapel room, when he became president, was merely a room and it only accommodated about ½ of the student body which at the time was 222 students."



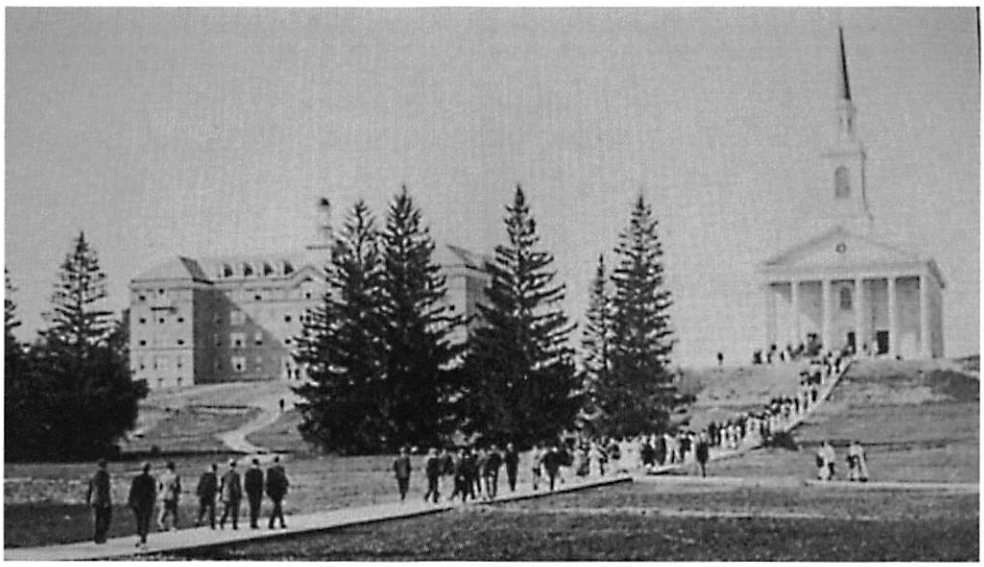
"But then in May 1914, ex-Governor John Mead of Rutland pledged $60k to the college to construct a chapel."

"He expressed a desire that this Chapel be built on the highest point on the campus to catch the first rays of morning light and the last glow of the evening sun. He wanted it to be executed in Vermont marble. He wanted it also to 'be expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the state of Vermont have always be distinguished.'"

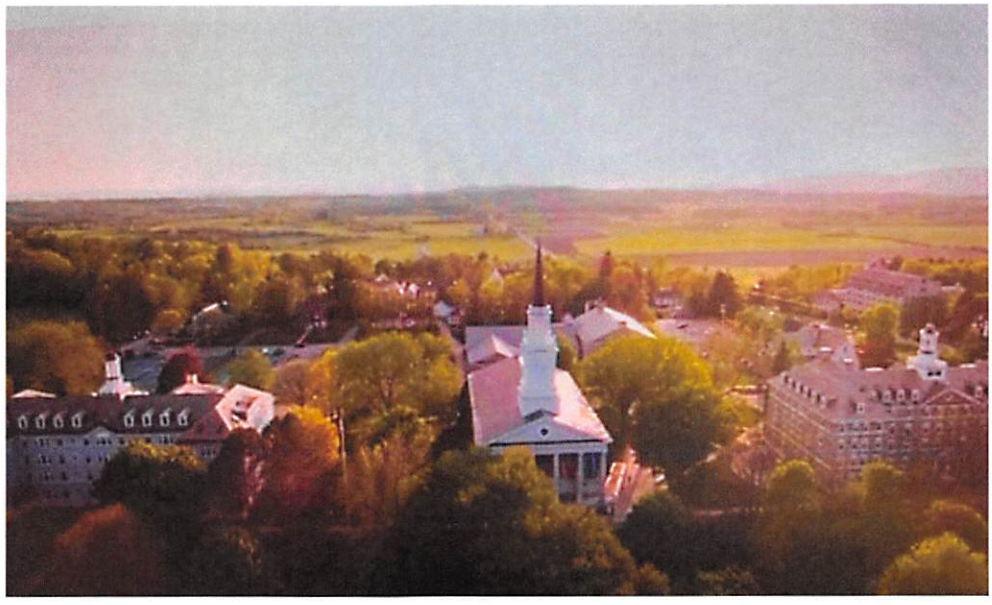
"These references to strength and to place are probably the source of the quotation that we find on the portico on the Chapel, 'The strength of the hills is His also.' This is Psalm 95."

"The building was initiated in 1916 with a seating capacity of 674 at a time that the college had 222 students. The building was primarily used for daily Chapel services, it was a time for announcements, for hymns, for reading scriptures, and a five minute talk. This was delivered by visiting clergy and sometimes by faculty members."

"By 1950, with a student population of 1200, Chapel was required only every other day because they couldn't accommodate the whole campus. And then in the 1960's, compulsory Chapel ceased."



"But the Chapel has continued to function in accord with President Thomas' larger vision of it as the college's meeting house. Of course it remained a place for Sunday services, for weddings, but also for college ceremonies, convocation, baccalaureate and until the completion of the Center for the Arts, it was also the main venue for the college concert series."



"The monumental centerpiece and aesthetic keystone for the college for 100 years, Mead Chapel has remained an important symbolic and central venue for college activities and traditions."

https://www.middlebury.edu/announcements/news/2016/06/video-mead-chapel-turns-100 (provided in part, emphasis supplied). Video also available at: https://vimeo.com/170805471

See entire video which contains more historical photos and video footage of the building, architecture, history and use of the Mead Memorial Chapel.

Exhibit 6 - 011

Special Collections

Middlebury College

Mead Chapel Centenary: Then & Now

April 29, 2016 Samuel Cartwright

[In the fall of 2021, Middlebury College removed the name of John A. Mead (1841-1920) Class of 1864 from the Chapel, due to his role in the eugenics movement in the state of Vermont.]

In celebration of the 100 year anniversary of the completion of Mead Chapel and Hepburn Hall, Special Collections presents a series of posts featuring interactive before-and-after imagery of these Middlebury icons.

Built with the help of a $60,000 donation from former governor Dr. John Mead to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Middlebury in 1864, Mead Chapel was dedicated on June 18th, 1916 and marked "*the completion of two years' work and its entrance into the history of Middlebury as a meeting place for religious worship by faculty and students.*"

Below is an interactive slider with images of Mead from the archives (***tap or drag the bar to the right and left to slide between images***). The before image comes from the scrapbook of Arthur Thomas Vaughn, Class of 1917, and shows scaffolding around the spire. The after image is a 1916 postcard marking the completion of the chapel.

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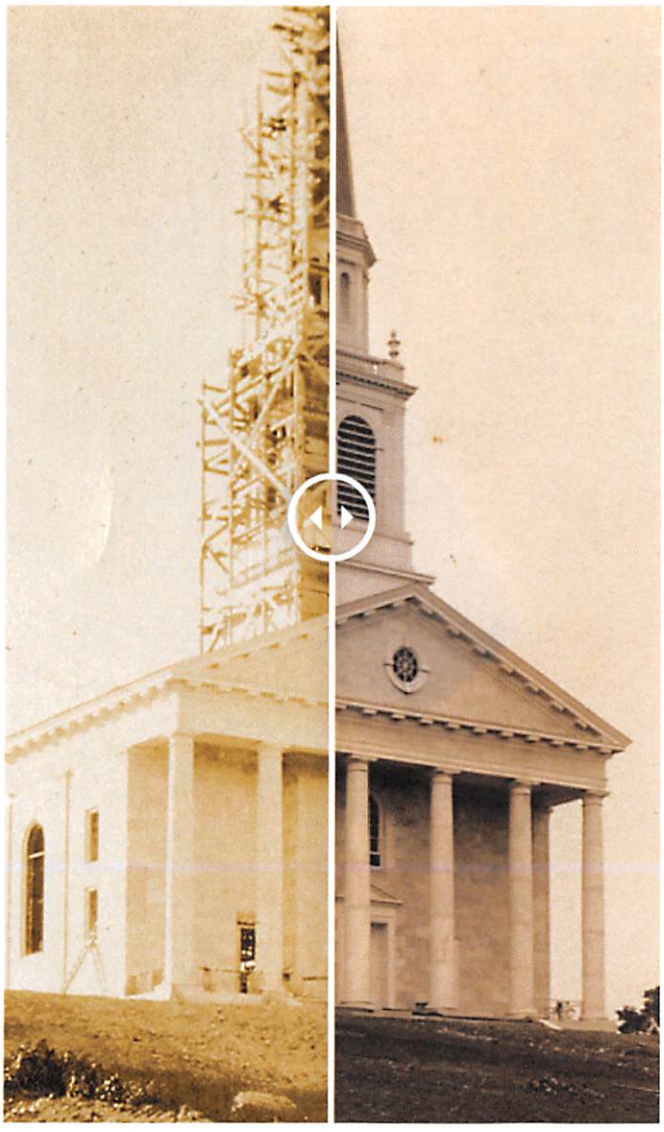
Exhibit 6 - 012



Sources:

Stameshkin, David M. 1985. *The Town's College: Middlebury College, 1800-1915.* Middlebury, VT: Middlebury College Press.

"Dedication of Mead Memorial Chapel." *The Middlebury Campus*, June 21, 1916.

S6 Scrapbooks Box 92, Special Collections & Archives, Middlebury College.

A12 PF Mead 1916 02, Special Collections & Archives, Middlebury College.

College Archives, libitsblog, libspotlight, middpoints, Special Collections

Exhibit 6 - 013

Special Collections

Middlebury College

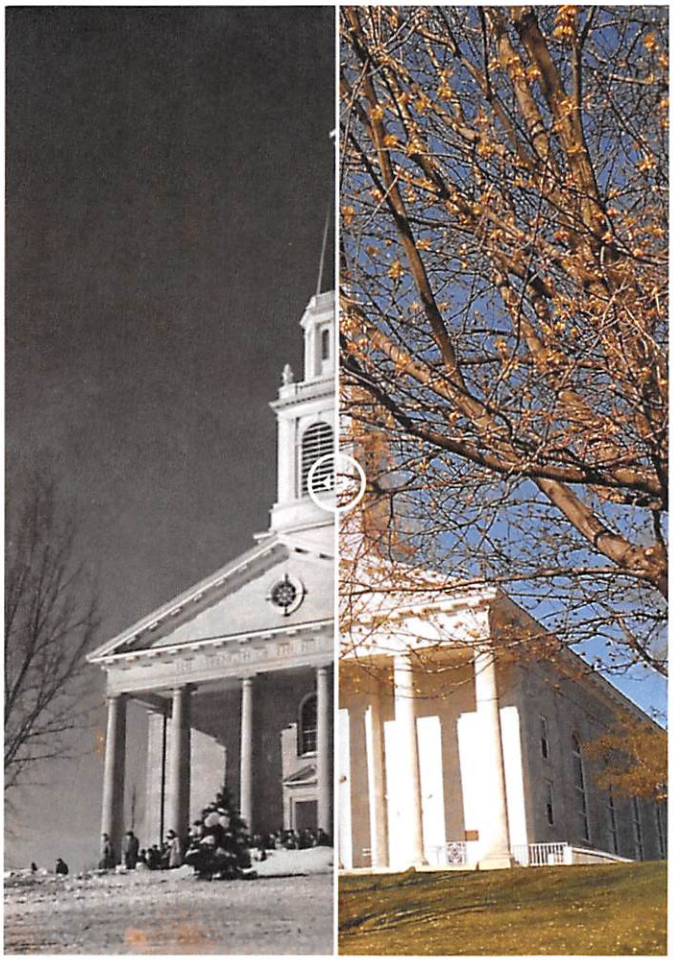
College Archives

Mead Chapel Centenary: Then & Now Pt. II

May 25, 2016 Samuel Cartwright

In celebration of the 100 year anniversary of the completion of Mead Chapel and Hepburn Hall, Special Collections presents a series of posts featuring interactive before-and-after imagery of these Middlebury icons.

Below is an interactive slider with images of Mead from the archives (***tap or drag the bar to the right and left to slide between images***). The before image was taken in 1942 while the after image shows the chapel and the surrounding (or should we say obscuring) landscape as it looks today.



A new 48-rank chamber organ was installed in Mead Chapel in 1970 after the condition of the original had deteriorated beyond repair. Music director Emory Fanning recalled that at the start of one

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Exhibit 6 - 014

performance on the dilapidated instrument, 12-inch blue flames had shot out of the motor before it was turned off, a prayer for the dead was recited, and it was turned back on for the remainder of the performance — which continued without a hitch.

The interactive slider below shows the dramatic presence that the new organ holds in Mead, having covered up the window above the altar. The before image is a 1919 postcard showing the interior of the chapel while the after image shows how it looks today. Other changes include balcony seating and updated lighting fixtures.

Sources

"The Organ in the Chapel." *Middlebury College News Letter*, July 1, 1969.

A12 PF Mead 1942 02, Special Collections & Archives, Middlebury College

A12 PF Mead 1919 01, Special Collections & Archives, Middlebury College

College Archives, libitsblog, libspotlight, middpoints, Special Collections Leave a comment

Exhibit 6 - 015

KEYWORDS: THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE LIBRARIES NEWSLETTER

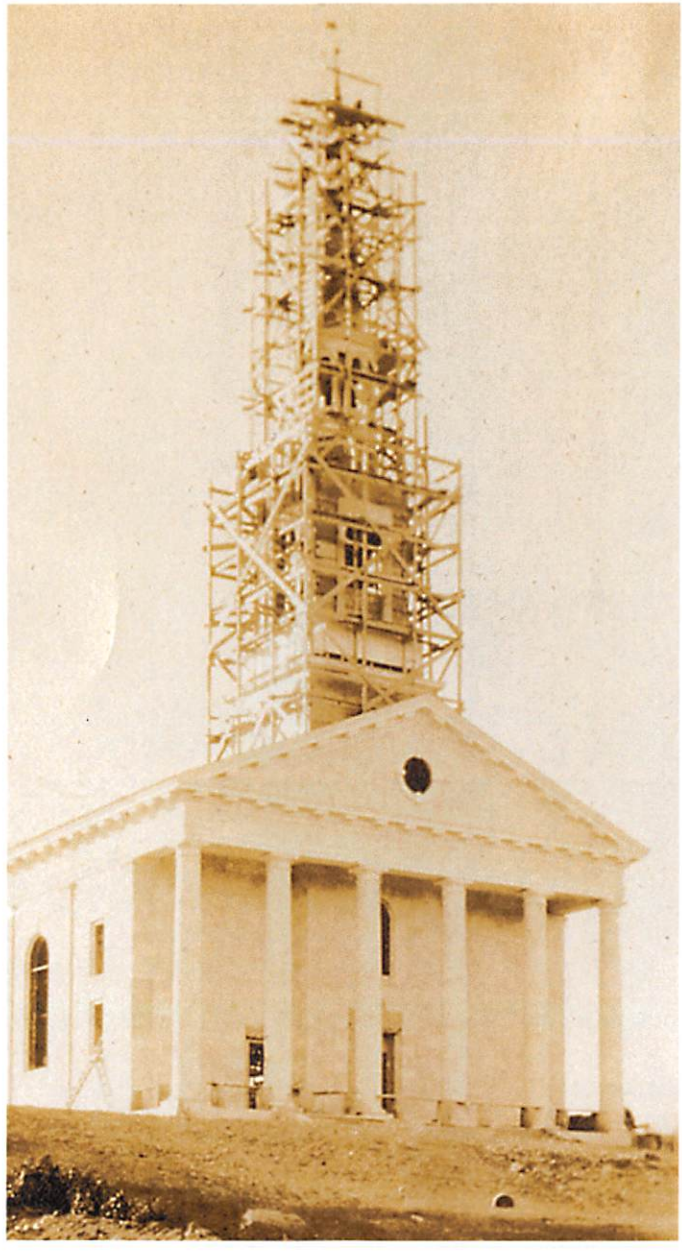
MEAD CHAPEL TURNS 100

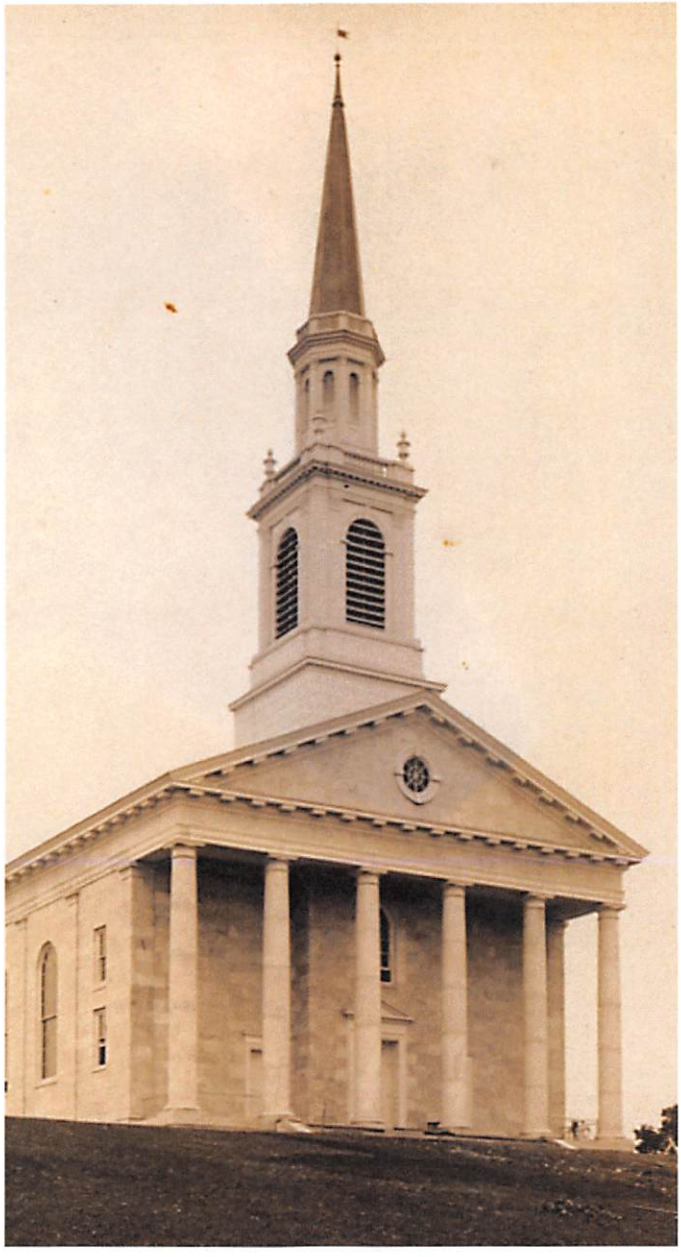
May 18, 2016 *by Mikaela Taylor*

2016 marks the centennial celebration of Mead Chapel, dedicated on June 18th, 1916.

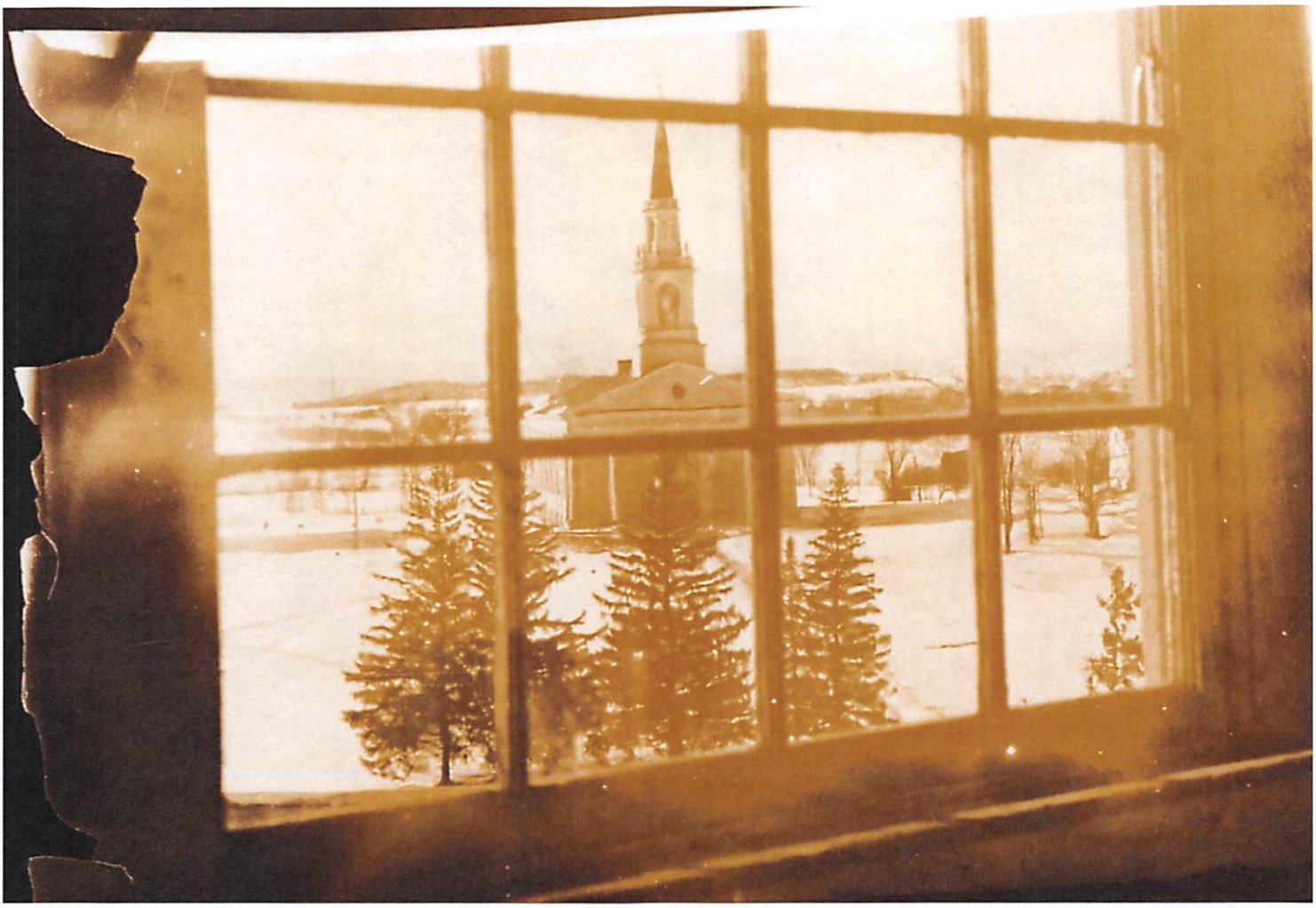
In 1914, former governor Dr. John Mead, class of 1864, fulfilled President Thomas's desire for a space large enough to accommodate the entire student body and faculty, pledging $60,000 to construct Mead Chapel in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Middlebury.

To commemorate the hundred years of the strength of the hills, Special Collections' DLA fellow Sam Cartwright '18 created a series of then and now images. Using archival materials from postcards to scrapbook photos along with his own photography, he fashioned interactive sliders to showcase how this structure has embodied "the strength of the hills" over the last century, featured on the Special Collections & Archives blog here and here.





The photograph that shows scaffolding around the "Federal tower" comes from the scrapbook of Arthur Thomas Vaughn, Class of 1917, and the completed Mead Chapel image was featured on a 1916 postcard.



The "now" image was captured by Sam Cartwright '18 on a Special Collections staff jaunt to Old Chapel's cupola. While the vista from the top offered a new perspective of our campus, the interior view gave us insight into the past – in the form of vintage student graffiti.

Some of these students might have been the first to witness the completed Mead Chapel such as "JL '16," Joel John Lamere of Ludlow, VT who married fellow Midd alumna Katherine Hobbs…

and "Chap '16," George Hamilton Chapman of Worcester, MA, born 1891.

Whether by erecting a new chapel or carving initials into an old one, Middlebury's alumni leave their mark on campus for centuries.

Source: Stameshkin, David M. 1985. *The Town's College: Middlebury College, 1800-1915*. Middlebury, VT: Middlebury College Press.

Category : Special Collections News

Tags : 2016-05-18

← Joseph Watson

On Access →

2 THOUGHTS ON "MEAD CHAPEL TURNS 100"

Michele McHugh on May 18, 2016 at 3:29 pm said:

Do we know if Mead Chapel is still "a space large enough to accommodate the entire student body and faculty"? What is the seating capacity? Congratulations to Sam Cartwright. This looks like it was a fun project.

Reply ↓

Rebekah Irwin on May 18, 2016 at 4:36 pm said:

Thank you Michele! The current capacity for Mead Chapel is 1,098. So, no, the College outgrew Mead decades ago. President Thomas wouldn't recognize the Middlebury of today, I suspect.

Reply ↓

LEAVE A REPLY

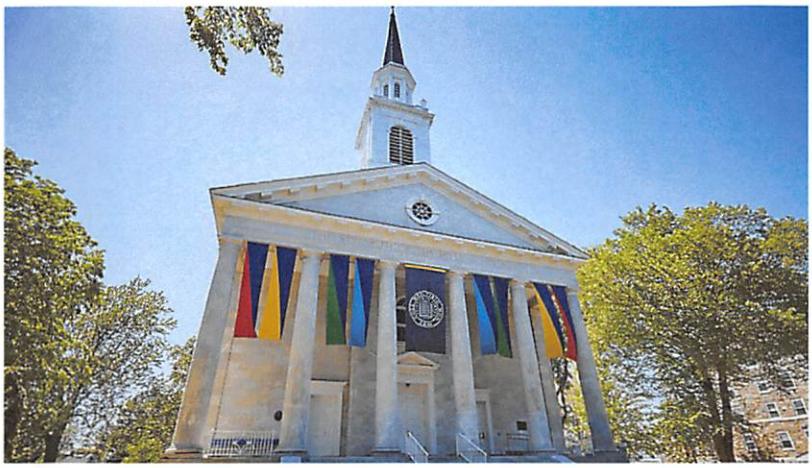
Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment *

Exhibit 6 - 020

Charles P. Scott Center for Spiritual and Religious Life

Middlebury Chapel



Middlebury Chapel serves as a place where the College community comes together on occasions of significance.

Middlebury Chapel was built in 1916, at a time when chapel services were part of the daily routine for all students. Although the last chapel requirements disappeared decades ago, Middlebury Chapel is still the center of great activity. Convocation in September and Baccalaureate in May still frame the academic year. Chaplain Jordan leads Sunday morning Chapel Services at Middlebury Chapel during special event weekends. Choral ensembles and campus *a cappella* groups regularly perform in Middlebury Chapel, and during the summertime it is the scene of frequent weddings. *(https://www.middlebury.edu/office/scott-center/resources/mead-memorial-chapel/having-your-wedding-ceremony-mead-chapel)* The chapel also hosts lectures, concerts, and other major public events.

Please note: Middlebury has removed the name "Mead" from its chapel because of Governor John A. Mead's role in advancing eugenics policy in the early 20th century. The building is now referred to as Middlebury Chapel. The decision was made by Middlebury leadership following a recommendation by a working group of faculty, staff, students, and alums. The working group carefully considered the issue and the complexities involved: the immorality of eugenics practices, the historical context and conventions of the time, and the awareness that the chapel—and the ceremonies and events that have taken place within it—has deep personal, spiritual, and cultural meaning for generations of Middlebury people. Read full announcement*(http://www.middlebury.edu/newsroom/archive/2021-news/node/659912)*.

Charles P. Scott Center for Spiritual and Religious Life
46 South Street
Middlebury, VT 05753

Exhibit 6 - 021

Charles P. Scott Center for Spiritual and Religious Life

Carillon

Summer Sounds: A Brief History of Middlebury's Carillon

About Our Carillon

A carillon is set up like a keyboard, with black and white keys and foot pedals that can help produce different kinds of sound. Each key is connected by wire to a bell clapper so different bells are rung depending on which key is struck. It is a 75-step climb up to

Exhibit 6 - 022

Middlebury's bell tower, atop Middlebury Chapel. The Middlebury Carillon is considered a traditional carillon of 48 bells. The pitch of Middlebury's heaviest bell is E in the middle octave. It is a 2,300-pound bell; roughly the same weight as the Liberty Bell. In 1915, the instrument was begun with eleven bells by the Meneely bellfoundry in Watervliet, New York. Nine bells remain from that work. In 1986, the instrument was enlarged to its present size with bells made by Paccard-Fonderie des Cloches in Annecy, France. The enhanced carillon was presented as a gift from then Chairman of the Board of Trustees Allen Dragone '50 (and his wife Jane) in 1986. 27 bells remain from that work. In 2001, 12 bells were recast or replaced in 2001 by Meeks & Watson of Georgetown, Ohio.

In 1918, the family of former governor John Mead gave Mead Chapel a chime of 11 bells made by the Meneely Company of West Troy, New York (a chime is defined as six to 22 bells. A carillon comprises 23 or more bells.) A note about the chapel name*(http://www.middlebury.edu/newsroom/archive/2021-news/node/659912)*. The Meneely family of that time was the 8th or 9th generation descendants of Paul Revere (a bell cast by Paul Revere is in the tower of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Middlebury). In 1985, through the kindness of donor Allen Dragone, then President of the Board of Trustees of the College, the chime was expanded to a full carillon of 48 bells by the firm Paccard et Fils of Annecy le-Vieux of France. Middlebury's carillon is one of 183 carillons in the United States (71 of them in colleges or universities) and about 750 in the world.

George Matthew, Jr., has been the College Carillonneur since 1985, and teaches Middlebury College students the art of this unique musical form.

Daily Carillon Performances, 12:30 -1:30 pm

Performer is George Matthew Jr. unless otherwise noted

Exhibit 6 - 023

Charles P. Scott Center for Spiritual and Religious Life

Middlebury Chapel Weddings

Planning a wedding? Here are the most frequently asked questions about having the chapel as your wedding venue.

Please call Ellen McKay, the Chaplain's Office Program Coordinator, at (802) 443-5626 to have a more in-depth conversation. A note about the chapel name*(http://www.middlebury.edu/newsroom/archive/2021-news/node/659912)*.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q Who can use the chapel for weddings?

Exhibit 7 - 001

Exhibit 7 - 002

MEAD MEMORIAL CHAPEL
EDWARD
ALL PURPOSE

Exhibit 7 - 004

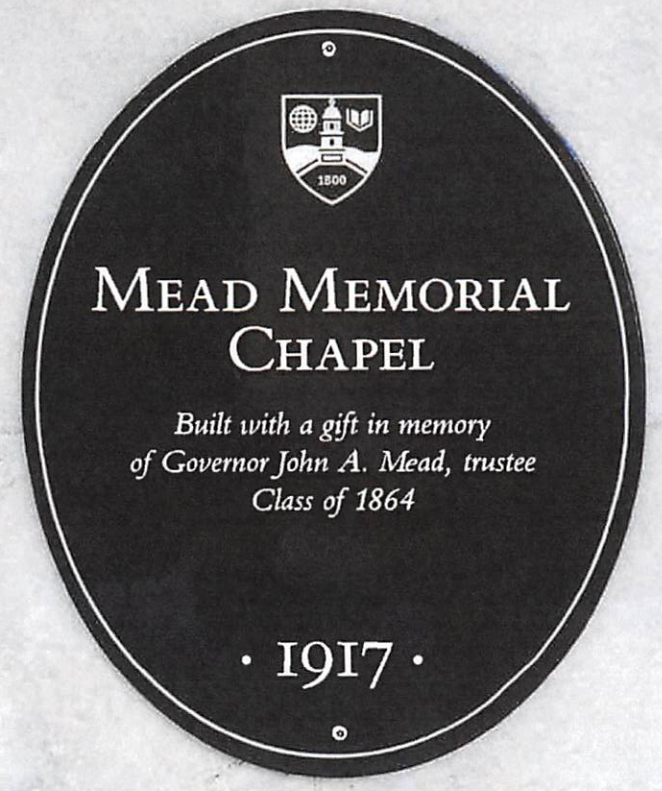


Exhibit 7 - 005

Mead Memorial Chapel

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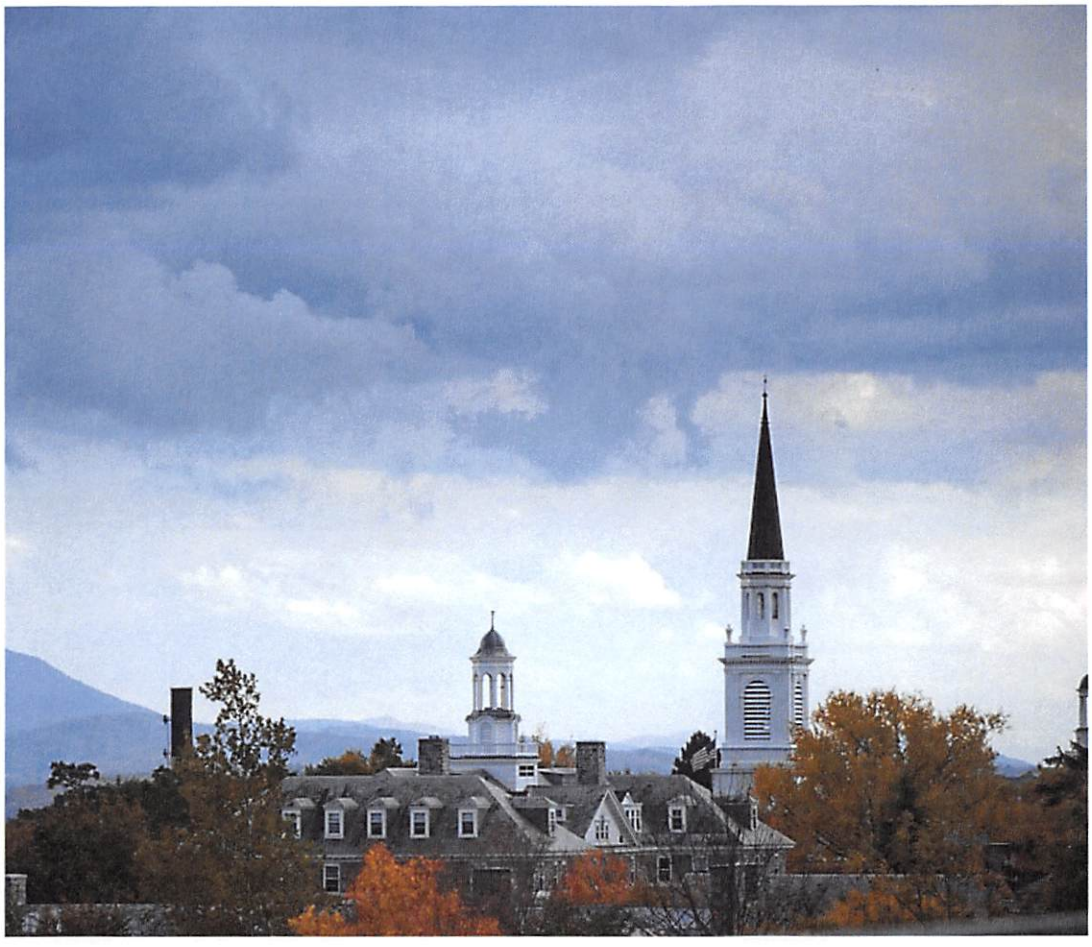
September 27, 2021

NEWS



Middlebury Chair of the Board of Trustees George Lee and President Laurie Patton sent the following message to the Middlebury community on Monday, September 27, 2021.

Dear Middlebury Community,

Exhibit 7 - 006

This past spring, the Vermont Legislature made a public apology for its former legislation authorizing the forced sterilization of at least 250 Vermonters as part of the implementation of a eugenics policy in the first decades of the 20th century. The move had bipartisan support from legislators and followed the examples of other states in coming to terms with this painful part of our nation's history.

That statement by the state legislature raised a question for us at Middlebury about the role played by Governor John A. Mead, Class of 1864, whose gift established Mead Memorial Chapel, in advocating and promoting eugenics policies in Vermont in the early 1900s. It compelled us to ask whether it is appropriate to have Mead's name so publicly and prominently displayed on the Middlebury campus, especially on the iconic chapel, a place of welcome for all.

After a careful and deliberative process, Middlebury's Board of Trustees has made the decision to remove the Mead name from the chapel, for the reasons we will describe below.

We want to stress up front that this was a process involving deep reflection and discussion. No issue like this should be undertaken lightly or often.

Eugenics and Governor Mead

Eugenics is a subject that should strike us at our core, requiring that we confront our values, our history, and some difficult choices around legacy and accountability. Based in early 20th-century notions of racial purity and "human betterment," eugenics policies sought to isolate and prevent the procreation of so-called "delinquents, dependents, and defectives" to bring about a more "desirable" society. Such policies were enacted through the involuntary confinement of community members in state schools, hospitals, and other facilities—and the unconscionable practice of forced sterilization.

According to ample scholarly research in this area, victims of Vermont eugenics included people who were poor; who suffered from mental illness, incurable diseases, and physical disabilities; so-called "illegitimate children," French Canadians, Abenakis, women more than men, those who were illiterate, and people of mixed racial ancestry. All were targets. Eugenics

Exhibit 7 - 007

policies separated families, caused untold individual suffering, and left lasting physical and emotional scars.

It is difficult for us to write these words. However, because of this painful history, it was important for Middlebury to follow its established process for these kinds of considerations and commission a working group to look into the question. Specifically, the president asked the group to examine the role that Governor Mead had in these policies, and what implications that had for us and for the iconic building named after him on campus. She asked the group to conduct its work with a generosity toward the historical context of the time, as well as rigor in historical analysis.

Our Deliberations

The working group approached its assignment with care and deep reflection, recognizing the complexities involved: the immorality of eugenics practices; the political and philosophical practices and conventions of the time; the awareness that the chapel—and the ceremonies and events that for decades have taken place within it—has deep personal, spiritual, and cultural meaning for generations of Middlebury people, and still does so today.

The president also asked them to consider the actions of other states and universities that have acknowledged eugenics in their own histories. They also considered the archival research in these and related areas by many historians and policy experts, including Middlebury students, faculty, and staff.

Following its review, citing his central role in advancing eugenics policies that resulted in harm to hundreds of Vermonters, the working group determined that "the name of former Governor Mead on an iconic building in the center of campus is not consistent with what Middlebury stands for in the 21st century."

The group advised that "the President recommend to the Board of Trustees to remove 'Mead' as part of the building's name."

Our Decision

Exhibit 7 - 008

The president received the working group's recommendation this summer. Following our institution's protocols, she forwarded the recommendation to the Prudential Committee of the Board of Trustees, which, according to its charter, has authority to act on behalf of the full board. The Prudential Committee voted unanimously that Middlebury should remove the Mead name. We want to stress again that this is an action we do not take lightly and do not expect to undertake often.

We are communicating this news to you now that we are back on campus so we can allow these questions the community conversation they deserve, which was not possible over the summer months. While the history of eugenics in Vermont, and Mead's instigating role, are well documented, they have not been widely discussed or acknowledged.

History and Timeline: The Gift and Eugenics Policies

Sharing some of the historical context that we studied over the summer might be helpful here. John Mead graduated from Middlebury in 1864. He became a physician, industrialist, Vermont governor, and a College trustee. The building's name honored him and his wife, Mary Madelia Sherman, when they gave $74,000 in 1914 to create a new, prominent chapel (of marble and wood, with bell tower and spire) on the highest point on campus. The ef fort was a key piece of President John Martin Thomas's vision for a grander Middlebury. Thomas wanted a structure that would express "the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the state of Vermont have always been distinguished."

In many ways, visual representations of the chapel have become synonymous with the College. The working group was conscious of this, as well.

In 1912, two years before the chapel gift was made, in his outgoing speech as governor, John Mead strongly urged the legislature to adopt policies and create legislation premised on eugenics theory. His call to action resulted in a movement, legislation, public policy, and the founding of a Vermont state institution that sterilized people—based on their race, sex, ethnicity, economic status, and their perceived physical conditions and cognitive disabilities. John Mead's documented actions in this regard are counter in every way to our values as an

Exhibit 7 - 009

institution, and counter to the spiritual purpose of a chapel, a place to nurture human dignity and possibility, and to inspire, embrace, and comfort all people.

Educational Task Force and the Way Forward

Our purpose in all these deliberations must have our educational mission at the center. This is not about erasing history, but just the opposite—engaging with it so we can learn from it. The working group advised that we convene a representative committee of community members to consider the opportunities for reflection and education this moment provides. That Educational Task Force will be appointed in October and be made up of members with diverse points of view. It will work with a variety of departments and groups on campus and develop recommendations for how we can acknowledge and educate about Middlebury's decision to first honor a member of this community, and then remove that honor. It will also consider whether and how the chapel should be renamed.

We will continue to reflect together about these broader issues in several ways, which you will hear about throughout the year. As we do that, we will hold two distinct and equally essential principles in mind: 1) a generosity of spirit toward and genuine curiosity about historical context, and 2) an understanding that many voices have not been, and need to be, represented in our historical record. Our educational efforts might include signage, architectural installations, public art—with the goal of encouraging constructive dialog and debate around not only the issue of the chapel name, but also its wider implications as a complex issue of our time. Students, faculty, and staff already have begun to think about this work.

Moving forward from here, and as the Educational Task Force takes shape, we will refer to the chapel as "Middlebury Chapel" or "the chapel."

We want to thank the student, faculty, staff, alum, and administrative members of the working group: Provost Jeff Cason, Dean of Admissions Nicole Curvin, Chief Diversity Officer Miguel Fernandez, Vice President for Advancement Colleen Fitzpatrick, Vice President for Communications David Gibson, Alumni Association President Janine Hetherington '95, Director and Curator of Special Collections Rebekah Irwin, Student Government Association

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President Roni Lezama '22, Associate Professor of History Joyce Mao, Executive Vice President David Provost, and General Counsel Hannah Ross, chair.

We know that this decision may come as unexpected news to some. It may take some time to absorb. We are intensely aware of the profound feelings that the chapel evokes, and the special place it holds in the life of Middlebury and the lives of Middlebury people. The significance of those memories remains at the core of our Middlebury experience, no matter what the name of the building is. The meaning it has brought—and will continue to bring to so many—will inspire us all for generations to come.

We thank the Vermont Legislature for their bipartisan example and look forward to communicating with you in the weeks and months ahead. We invite you to join us in our efforts.

The strength of the hills will remain with us.

Sincerely, and on behalf of the Middlebury Board of Trustees,

George C. Lee
Chair, Middlebury Board of Trustees

Laurie L. Patton
President

ESSENTIAL READINGS

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Exhibit 7 - 011

The Middlebury Campus

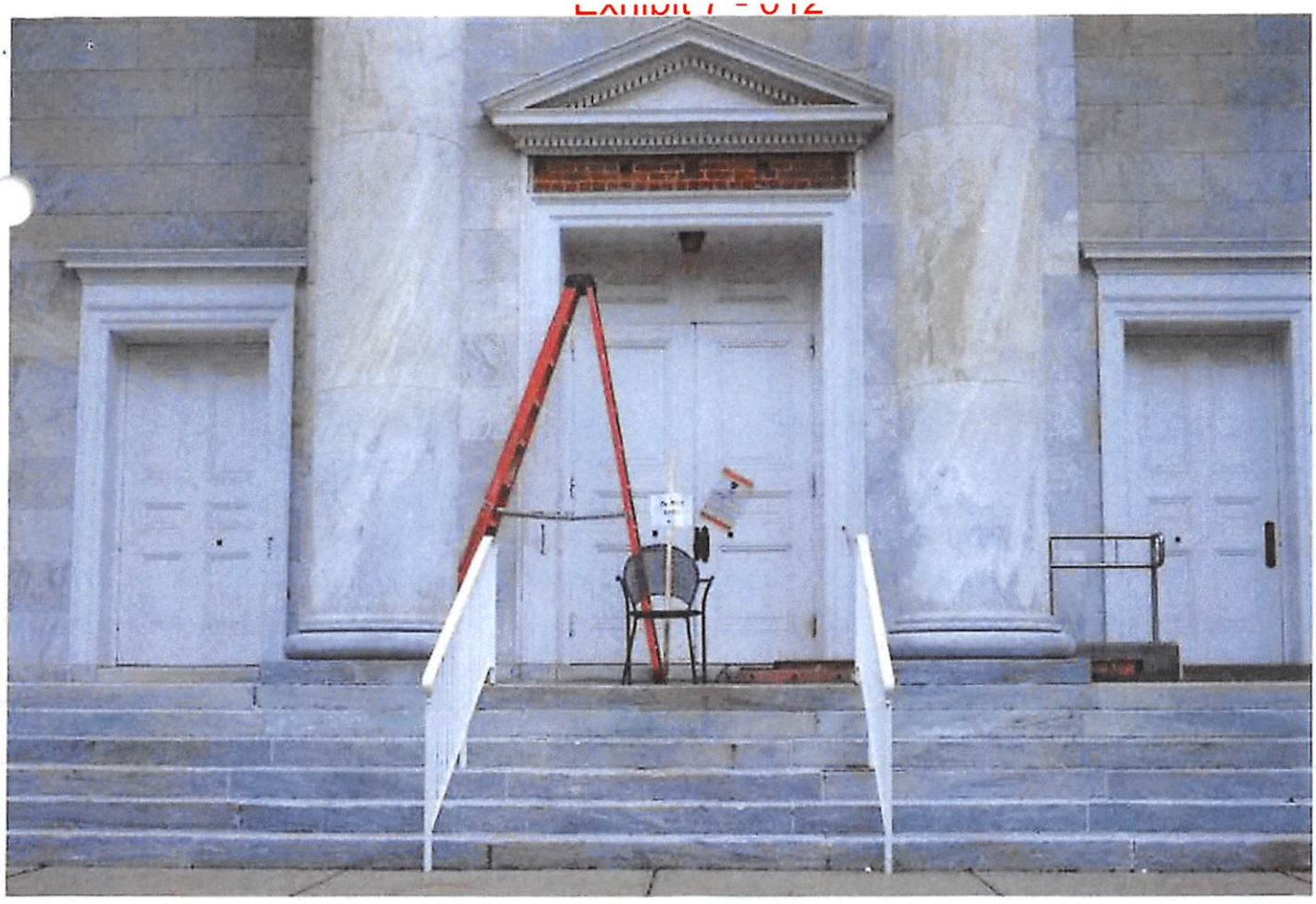
Monday, Dec 13, 2021

NEWS

John Mead's name removed from chapel for role in eugenics

By Ideal Dowling
September 30, 2021 | 6:01am EDT

Exhibit 7 - 012



Abigail Chang
The college removed the Mead name from the chapel entranceway early Monday.

In the early morning of Monday, Sept. 27, the stone slab engraved with "Mead Memorial Chapel" was removed from its place atop the entrance of the chapel. A few hours later, college President Laurie Patton and Chair of the Board of Trustees George Lee sent an email to the community explaining that chapel would no longer bear the name John Mead, Vermont governor from 1910 to 1912 and Middlebury class of 1864, due to his role in promoting eugenics policies in the state that led to the involuntary sterilization of an estimated 250 people.

In 1914, Mead and his wife Mary Madelia Sherman donated $74,000, the equivalent of about $2 million in today's money, for the creation of a new chapel. As the highest point on campus, the site of freshman convocation and a frequent symbol on college merchandise, the chapel has since become an iconic feature of Middlebury's landscape and branding. It will now be referred to as "The Middlebury Chapel" or just "the chapel."

Following unanimous decisions in the Vermont House and Senate in spring of 2021 to "sincerely apologize and express sorrow and regret" for the state's eugenics campaign, a working group composed of members from the Senior Leadership Group chosen by Patton, as well as student, faculty and alumni representatives, began working in May 2021 to develop a recommendation for the Board of Trustees on the question of removing Mead's name from the chapel.

The working group members included Provost Jeff Cason, Dean of Admissions Nicole Curvin, Chief Diversity Officer Miguel Fernandez, Vice President for Advancement Colleen Fitzpatrick, Vice President for Communications David Gibson, Alumni Association President Janine Hetherington '95, Director and Curator of Special Collections Rebekah Irwin, Student Government Association President Roni Lezama '22, Associate Professor of History Joyce Mao, Executive Vice President David Provost and General Counsel Hannah Ross, who acted as chair of the group.

The committee was gathered with the aim of including a variety of viewpoints. "Different members brought their own expertise and experience to these conversations," Ross said.

Over the course of a month, the committee reviewed a comprehensive and varied group of materials largely put together by Irwin. The first group of documents were Vermont Public Records, mainly from 1911 to 1914 but including some published onward through the 1930s. One of the reports, submitted to the "Trustees of the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane," explicitly named Mead as an advocate of eugenics. In the report, a hospital official wrote, "Governor Mead has an idea in view, which in my opinion, should be endorsed by legal enactment, for the sterilization of these degenerates." The degenerates in question were identified as "dangerous imbeciles," particularly females during the "procreative period."

Other resources included the scholarship of independent historians Mercedes de Guardiola, Kevin Dann and Nancy Gallagher, an online archive called "Vermont Eugenics: A Documentary History," Vermont newspapers from the early 20th century, college archival records, college Trustee minutes, correspondence between John Mead and Middlebury President John Thomas, College Advancement records and documents in the Records of the Office of the Governor at the State Historical Society in Middlesex, VT, according to Irwin.

Irwin further noted that the group considered experiences of other schools in similar situations, such as the efforts of the "Yale University Committee to Establish Principles on Renaming." This document also guided the University of Vermont's renaming of the Bailey Howe Library. Other schools that have grappled with the symbolism of building names, mascots and campus symbols include Bryn Mawr College, the University of Richmond, Princeton University and Georgetown University.

Of all the information available, particularly influential was the State Legislature's background research, witnesses and documentation around Bill J.R.H.2. This Joint Resolution points directly to a 1912 bill put forward by Governor Mead, which was passed by the Vermont General Assembly but then vetoed by Governor Allen M. Fletcher due to constitutional concerns, that led "directly to Vermont state agencies and institutions adopting policies and procedures that carried out 'the intent of the vetoed legislation and the beliefs of the eugenics movement,'" wrote Irwin in an email to The Campus. "The state legislature itself drew that painful line back to Mead's proposed legislation," she continued.

After a careful review of these materials, the group made its recommendation to remove Mead's name in June 2021. The Board of Trustees made its decision unanimously by late August.

The email announcement stressed the working group's concerted efforts to recognize the complexities

involved in renaming: "We want to stress up that this was a process involving deep reflection and discussion. No issue like this should be undertaken lightly or often," it read.

For Lezama, this comprehensive process led to a clear conclusion. "People will praise academia for being a place to have young students deliberate hard topics, but as we actually consider the individual lives of the students that compose Middlebury, it's also about providing equitable spaces for these students, especially BIPOC and low-income students, to thrive. There is no 'maybe we should hear them out' when it comes to a subject like eugenics that is terribly harmful and has very serious impacts on the well-being of students," he said.

As the only student in the group, Lezama's main goal was to ensure that the name change itself, though symbolic and powerful, is not the end of the college's efforts to support students from historically marginalized communities. "This is about moving forward and actively educating ourselves on harm that is done to members of our community, past or present. With these actions, Middlebury has an opportunity to differentiate itself from the rest of academia by actively taking a stance against ideals that harm its students. A space representing eugenics has no place on our campus."

However, not everyone in the Middlebury community shares Lezama's conviction that the removal of Mead's name was the proper choice. James Douglas '72, a former governor of Vermont and executive in residence at the college, expressed a number of reasons he was unhappy with the decision. The first regarded the process itself: "I was shocked to see the lack of transparency. This was done by a secret committee. The [slab's removal] was done under the cover of darkness. I don't understand that mentality, when in other endeavors the college has been open and inclusive," he said.

According to Ross, the early morning removal of the slab was due to the Facilities Department's schedule, which begins its workday at 7 a.m.

Next, Douglas explained why he does not feel the removal of Mead's name is a fair representation of Mead's career. "I certainly don't condone the study of or implementation of a eugenics program, but those were different times. There was a great deal of support for eugenics among people with distinguished careers, including Teddy Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, W.E.B. Du Bois and Helen Keller. So, I think it's unfair to apply a 21st century lens to another era in our history," he said.

Douglas also noted that the removal announcement ignores many other positive aspects of Mead's career, including his support for progressive child labor laws, his creation of a school of agriculture that is now Vermont Technical College, his doubling of highway funding and his efforts to reform campaign finance. "I really believe that someone's legacy should be determined by the entirety of his or her life, not by comments that are later unfortunate. No one is perfect, especially with the hindsight of history," Douglas said.

Asking issue with the college's claim that the name removal does not amount to an erasure of history, Douglas replied, "Of course they are. One important element of history is that he gave the money, and his name has been on it for more than a century. I think it would be appropriate to return the money [for the chapel] and other money that he gave to the college."

According to the administration, Mead's financial gift to the college was not conditional upon his name being put on the building, so the college is not obligated to return the gift to the Mead family.

Exhibit 7 - 015

Lastly, Douglas was perplexed as to why the action was taken when the vast majority of students were likely unaware of Mead's history and connection to eugenics. Nor does he believe the Vermont legislature's formal apology necessitated the name removal. "I don't think [the apology] leads to this cancellation of the legacy of the philanthropy of Governor Mead. The college has made a serious mistake," he said.

Though there have been no previous calls for the removal of Mead's name by Middlebury community members, Irwin noted that more and more colleges and universities across the country are beginning to engage in honest debates and conversations about what and who they choose to commemorate. "It's about how those choices express our values," she said.

Thinking of the broader implications of the decision, Douglas commented, "There is a growing attitude in academia of wokeness and political correctness. We all need to take a deep breath. A college campus is the kind of place we ought to be able to have these discussions, even uncomfortable decisions. This decision runs counter to the purpose of higher education."

Reiterating the official announcement, Ross stated, "This is not about erasing history, but just the opposite — engaging with it so we can learn from it. Our educational mission is at the center of all these deliberations."

The Educational Task Force is currently planning to work with a variety of departments and groups on campus to develop recommendations on how to acknowledge and educate about the decision to first honor a member of this community and then remove that honor, according to Ross. "Our educational efforts might include signage, architectural installations and public art – with the goal of encouraging constructive dialogue and debate around not only the issue of the chapel name but also its wider implications as a complex issue of our time," she said.

As of now, there are no plans to actively enforce the new name or obligate employees to refrain from referring to the chapel as Mead Chapel, according to Ross. The Educational Task Force may consider a publicity campaign to promote a new name if one is chosen for the chapel, but such a campaign is not part of the administration's current plans.

Ideal Dowling

Ideal Dowling '22 is an Editor at Large.

She previously served as a copy editor and Local section editor.

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Dowling is majoring in Political Science and minoring in French and History. During the summer of 2021, she worked as a consultant for the startup accelerator Aegis Ventures and as a research assistant for Professor Stanley Sloan as he worked on his book "De-Trumping U.S. Foreign Policy: Can Biden Bring America Back?" In addition to her work at The Campus, Dowling is captain of Middlebury's women's squash team and an employee at the Middlebury College Museum of Art.

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Exhibit 7 - 017

OPINION

Why I'm Skipping My 50th Reunion at Middlebury College

I'll miss seeing my classmates and reminiscing about our college days. My regret would be greater, however, if I were to pretend that I was happy with cancel culture at my alma mater.

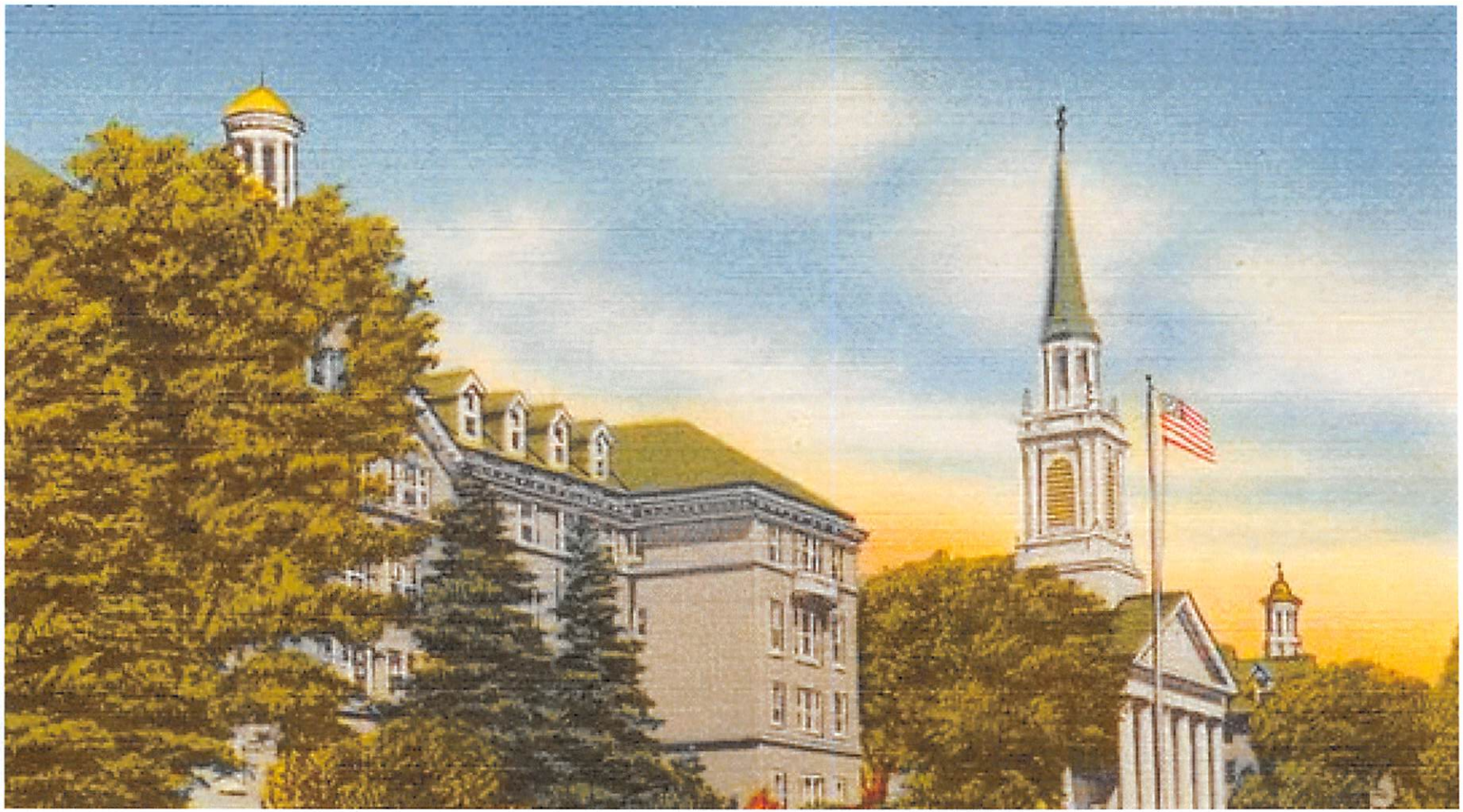

Exhibit 7 - 018

The spire of Mead Chapel towers over the Middlebury Campus. Wikimedia Commons

JAMES DOUGLAS
Thursday, May 19, 2022
04:52:28 pm

A half-century ago this month I graduated from Middlebury College. I will not be attending my 50th Reunion.

At the crack of dawn seven months ago, while the campus was just coming to life, Middlebury College removed the sign denoting the name of the institution's house of worship.

It had been Mead Memorial Chapel for more than a century, since a former Vermont governor, John Mead, donated the funds to construct it on the grounds of his — and my — alma mater. He specified its name, to which the trustees readily agreed.

There was no warning that the name would be removed, no public discussion, no hint that such a defenestration was to occur. Instead, the College issued a statement shortly after the deed was done. I thought it was misleading and insulting, and seven months later I'm still hoping that a way will be found to restore Governor Mead's name to the chapel.

The basis for this furtive removal of Mead's name was the Governor's support, in his Farewell Address of 1912, for proposals to restrict the issuance of marriage licenses to those of limited intellectual capacity and to appoint a commission to study the use of vasectomy as a more humane process of sterilization.

The former was passed by the legislature after he left office, but vetoed by his successor. Nonetheless, Governor Mead was proclaimed a eugenicist and the College implied, without evidence, that he was motivated by racism.

The cancellation of Governor Mead contradicts the very purpose of the College. A higher education institution exists for the pursuit of truth and knowledge. That requires a generous exposure to varied ideas and ideologies. Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe observed: "If you only hear one side of the story, you have no understanding at all."

Middlebury's denigration of Governor Mead sullies the reputation of a decent man, as well as a generous benefactor. The September 27 statement portrays him as essentially a precursor of Hitler, rather than presenting him in the context of his time. Support for eugenics was mainstream in the early 20th century, embraced by leaders in society, education and government, including, most likely, the Trustees who gratefully accepted his gift.

Presidents, prime ministers, judges, scientists, authors, even the founder of Planned Parenthood supported it. Importantly, the bulk of eugenics activity in Vermont occurred in the 1920s and 1930s, after the Governor's death.

The College vastly overstates Governor Mead's role in this matter; he didn't actually do anything, but merely expressed an opinion. That's what should trouble every fair-minded observer of this episode: Middlebury is regulating thought, precisely the opposite of what a liberal arts college should do.

John Mead not only served his state with distinction; he and a group of classmates interrupted their studies to join the Union Army. He appeared in arms at Gettysburg and subsequently returned to complete his degree. He practiced medicine for a while, but his prosperity derived from several manufacturing firms that created prosperity for many families. He was a Middlebury trustee, received an honorary degree, and gave generously to our alma mater, beyond financing the Chapel.

Mead was viewed as a progressive. He supported women's suffrage, toughened child labor laws, strengthened campaign finance statutes, and established Vermont Technical College. He doubled funding for highways and

Exhibit 7 - 020

ored clean energy, urging the substitution of hydroelectric power for coal. He was seriously considered for the vice-presidential nomination on the national ticket in 1912.

Vermont's native son, Calvin Coolidge, observed that "Education is to teach men not what to think but how to think." That requires hearing different ideas and acknowledging them in context. It means learning from history, not erasing it.

The College bases its decision on inconsistency with its values. On the contrary, purging the legacy of someone who revered our alma mater and gave generously to support it, due to a single remark that we a century later deem unacceptable, hardly conforms to the purpose of the academy.

Nearly everyone's legacy is mixed. I'll bet all of us have at some point made a remark or written a comment that, upon reflection, seems inappropriate, even offensive, and that we later regret. Is that the sole basis on which a long and distinguished career should be judged? Under the scrutiny of the Thought Police, no one's legacy is safe.

Yale Professor Anthony Kronman, in his book "The Assault on American Excellence," urges against erasure of history. Rather, he writes, we should "contextualize" it. That's what Middlebury ought to do, not purge the good name of a beloved and generous alumnus.

I'll miss seeing my classmates and reminiscing about our college days. My regret would be greater, however, if I were to pretend that I was happy to be there, in the shadow of Mead Chapel, the scene of the College's expunction of the Governor's legacy.

I hope that the institution's officials reconsider this unfortunate deed. Cancel culture is alive and well at Middlebury, so, for now, I'll celebrate alone.

JAMES DOUGLAS

Mr. Douglas served four terms as the 80th governor of Vermont. He is the author of "The Vermont Way."

ACTA
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES AND ALUMNI

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December 6, 2022

Mr. George Lee
Chairman
Goldman Sachs
555 California St
#45
San Francisco, CA 94104

Dear Mr. Lee:

I write to share with you the American Council of Trustees and Alumni's (ACTA) thoughts on the decision to remove the name of the Mead Memorial Chapel and, more widely, the imperative of building a stronger culture of free expression at Middlebury College.

Former Vermont governor John Mead supported eugenicist practices, and I join with Middlebury in condemning these appalling views. However, powerful authorities quietly rescinding the name of the chapel avoids difficult conversations about the past—and thus denies students the opportunity for historical understanding and consideration of complex moral questions. Ironically, failure to deliberate contributed to the widespread use of eugenics in the early 20th century. Further, Middlebury's clandestine decision-making mirrors elitist cultural practices that contributed to eugenics' formerly widespread acceptance.

We are aware of the constructive debates in 2017–2021 on issues of speech and inclusion at Middlebury College. Members of the community joined deliberations of the Committee on Speech and Inclusion, the Engaged Listening Project, and multiple Critical Conversations. This work bore fruit in the following affirmation in the Middlebury Handbook's Policy on Open Expression:

> A robust and inclusive public sphere is one where all voices can be heard and have the opportunity to contribute to the conversation. Middlebury's mission . . . requires a learning environment where all community members practice engaging across difference, perspective taking, and critical thinking to expand their understanding of the range of attitudes, values, ideas, actions, issues, policies, and practices that exist on campus and in the world beyond.

Middlebury's mission rightly defends reflective truth-seeking as vital to the institution's inclusive identity. As President Patton noted in her April 2017 address to faculty, free expression and inquiry undergird the school's other commitments. She noted, "Education must be free enough to expose students to a wide-range of conflicting and even disturbing ideas, for only then will we be able to give our students the wisdom, the resilience, and the courage to make this a better world." The challenges our nation faces—and our world confronts—

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Exhibit 7 - 022

require institutions of higher education to be bold and thoughtful in their approach.

Middlebury's reputation has suffered from the 2017 shout-down of Charles Murray and the violent assault on Middlebury's distinguished professor Allison Stanger, followed two years later by the disinvitation of Polish philosopher and political leader Ryszard Legutko. Some institutions, like the University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill, are earning high praise for their commitment to freedom of expression; others are betraying their heritage.

While Middlebury has made efforts to affirm open inquiry, campus enforcement of these policies and sentiments remains inadequate. The Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression (FIRE) gives Middlebury a Red rating, and the college ranks 189th out of 203 schools surveyed by FIRE. This statistic exemplifies the widespread challenges Middlebury College faces in carrying out its support for free expression.

It is for this reason that I would like to introduce to you the ACTA Gold Standard for Freedom of Expression. ACTA's Gold Standard is a blueprint designed to help institutions of higher education commit to a culture of free expression, foster civil discourse, cultivate intellectual diversity, break down barriers to free expression, and advance leadership accountability. The Gold Standard provides specific steps that would put into action Middlebury College's stated affirmation to expand free expression on its campus and help the institution take bolder steps to uphold free inquiry and inclusion.

If you share the concern to protect free speech and intellectual inquiry, know that the historic spirit of Middlebury, and its free speech policies, are on your side. The very purpose of Middlebury College is to pursue *Scientia et Virtus*, knowledge and virtue. We encourage you as a trustee to discuss with colleagues their ideas and opinions regarding how to expand these protections and promote more inclusive discourse on campus. On issues of intellectual diversity and free expression, you can lead by example, even within the privacy of boardroom meetings and personal conversations.

If you would like additional information about the ACTA Gold Standard for Freedom of Expression or a private consultation, please contact **Steven McGuire, ACTA's Paul & Karen Levy Fellow in Campus Freedom, at SMcGuire@GoACTA.org**.

On behalf of ACTA, thank you for your commitment to free expression and intellectual inquiry at Middlebury College, and I encourage further action on issues of such vital importance to your community.

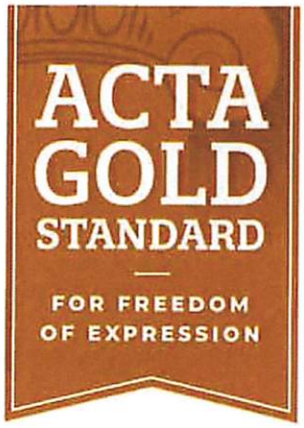
Warm regards,

Michael B. Poliakoff

Michael Poliakoff
President

Enclosures

ACTA Gold Standard for Freedom of Expression



1. Commit to a Culture of Freedom of Expression

- Adopt the Chicago Principles on Freedom of Expression or a similarly strong statement.
- Establish clear expectations regarding free expression in student, faculty, and staff handbooks and codes of conduct.
- Include a free expression unit in new-student orientations.
- Protect the diversity of political viewpoints by adopting an institutional neutrality policy such as the Kalven Committee Report.

2. Foster Civil Discourse

- Sponsor campus debates that model civil discourse.
- Encourage establishment of student groups promoting free expression.
- Protect the rights of invited speakers and listeners to engage with controversial ideas.
- Establish and enforce consequences that deter disruption of sponsored speakers, events, and classes.

3. Cultivate Intellectual Diversity

- Encourage presidents, provosts, and deans to model respect for a broad range of viewpoints.
- Guarantee that viewpoint diversity is reflected in student life policies and practices.
- Support academic centers dedicated to free inquiry and intellectual diversity.
- Make intellectual diversity a stated goal in faculty hiring, evaluation, and promotion.

4. Break Down Barriers to Freedom of Expression

- Eliminate speech and IT policies that have a chilling effect on free expression.
- Ensure that Title IX and other disciplinary procedures do not infringe on free expression.
- Disband bias response teams.
- Review student government policies to ensure viewpoint neutrality in student group recognition and funding.

5. Advance Leadership Accountability

- Incorporate explicit policies of free expression in governance bylaws and other key institutional documents.
- Include a commitment to free expression as a criterion for presidential searches and evaluations.
- Require free expression and viewpoint diversity training for administrative staff.
- Conduct regular evaluations of the state of free expression and intellectual diversity on campus.

Forbes

By: Michael Poliakoff | August 18, 2022

University Of North Carolina Strikes A Blow For Freedom Of Speech

On July 27, the University of North Carolina (UNC)–Chapel Hill's Board of Trustees made a strong, new commitment to safeguard the free exchange of ideas on campus. Colleges and universities face immense pressure to comport with majority beliefs, but UNC's trustees proactively resolved to maintain institutional neutrality on controversial political and social issues.

The trustees' unanimous resolution built on the previous work of the faculty. To the credit of the UNC Faculty Assembly, it adopted in 2018 the Chicago Principles on Freedom of Expression, an action affirmed by the trustees in March 2021. The faculty resolution read, in part, "By reaffirming a commitment to full and open inquiry, robust debate, and civil discourse we also affirm the intellectual rigor and open-mindedness that our community may bring to any forum where difficult, challenging, and even disturbing ideas are presented."

The trustees took a remarkable further step. In addition to confirming once more the decision of the Faculty Assembly, they put the university in the vanguard of institutions committed to a robust heterodoxy of views and opinions by also adopting what is known as the Kalven Committee Report on the University's Role in Political and Social Action. The UNC resolution notes that the Kalven Report "recognizes that the neutrality of the University on social and political issues 'arises out of respect for free inquiry and the obligation to cherish a diversity of viewpoints' and further acknowledges 'a heavy presumption against the university taking collective action or expressing opinions on the political and social issues of the day.'"

In an interview with me, UNC Trustee Dr. Perrin Jones, who introduced the resolution, observed that the unanimity of the board reflected its desire for public affirmation of the university's commitment to be a forum for open and vigorous debate, which cannot happen without institutional neutrality. Board members embrace, in Dr. Jones's words, the "high bar" of living up to these "timeless principles."

Predating the Chicago Principles (2014) by nearly 50 years, the Kalven Report is a highly consequential policy document in the history of higher education. It came at a time when protests against the Vietnam War raged on and off university campuses. In this contentious climate, University of Chicago President George W. Beadle appointed a special faculty committee chaired by law professor Harry Kalven, Jr., to prepare "a statement on the University's role in political and social action." The resulting document established the university's official position of institutional neutrality and has guided its leaders ever since. While almost 90 institutions of higher learning have adopted or affirmed the Chicago Principles as of June 2022, UNC is unique in also adopting the Kalven Report.

When formally adopted, the Kalven Report can serve as an anchor for higher education leaders amid society's unforgiving, demanding, capricious sea changes. Institutional neutrality, as articulated in the Kalven Report, allows universities to foster the search for truth without reservation or partisan prerequisites.

As the Kalven Report states, "The university is the home and sponsor of critics; it is not itself the critic." It further states: "To perform its mission in the society, a university must sustain an extraordinary environment of freedom of inquiry and maintain an independence from political fashions, passions, and pressures. A university, if it is to be true to its faith in intellectual inquiry, must embrace, be hospitable to, and encourage the widest diversity of views within its own community." A university cannot do this, the report continues, if administrative leaders commit the institution to specific political or policy positions: "It cannot insist that all of its members favor a given view of social policy; if it takes collective action, therefore, it does so at the price of censuring any minority who do not agree with the view adopted."

Furthermore, by remaining neutral as an institution, the

university can avoid partisan labeling and maintain its credibility with the communities it serves. A 2022 survey revealed that, when asked about the economic value of a degree over the last 20 years, 45% of Democrats said it has increased, and 25% said it has decreased, whereas only 34% of Republicans said it has increased, and 40% said it has decreased. (Among Independents, only 25% said it has increased, whereas 50% said it has decreased.) Moreover, 57% of Democrats agreed that "liberal and conservative views are equally respected on campus," whereas only 31% of Republicans and 32% of Independents agreed. Universities' roles include providing expert knowledge to society and preparing students for citizenship and civic leadership. Their ability to do so is diminished if universities lose their reputation for objectivity and unprejudiced judgment.

Colleges and universities will increasingly be put to the test, and at a time of deepening distrust of elite institutions, they must strive to pass the test of intellectual integrity. In a situation as contentious as the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, the voice of institutional neutrality is likely to be determinative for civility and intellectual progress. University of Iowa President Barbara Wilson's statement captures that ethic: "As a leader of a public university, my personal reactions will remain private because ultimately my responsibility is to ensure that our institution is a place that encourages rigorous debate, dialogue, and engagement. . . . No matter where you stand on the issue of abortion, I ask that you help ensure that the University of Iowa is a place for open and respectful discussion of differences."

The UNC trustees also voted unanimously that funds from mandatory student fees must be distributed to student groups and programs with viewpoint neutrality. It has been all too easy for student government or student services officials to cut off or withhold funding from student groups, whether pro-Israel or pro-life, with whom they happen to disagree. Shortly after the UNC Board resolution was announced, UNC Student Body President Taliajah Vann clarified that her July 6, 2022, executive order barring funding to entities that limit reproductive rights did not apply to student groups.

UNC's record of fairness has been strong, and with the resolutions of July 27 the trustees clearly intend to keep it that way.

RealClear Education

By: Michael Poliakoff & Steven McGuire | November 24, 2022

Will Cornell Protect Free Speech?

Welcoming the freshman class in August, Cornell University President Martha E. Pollack admonished students: "Free speech, as difficult and as challenging as it is, is not only the bedrock of higher education. It's also the bedrock of democracy and a free society." But when conservative author Anne Coulter appeared at an event there earlier this month, a group of hecklers shouted, clapped, and whistled until Ms. Coulter, herself a Cornell alumna, had to leave the stage.

As Ms. Coulter observed afterward, the attack on her was an attack on the university itself: "The students who prevented me from speaking were not engaging in fiery argument, or any kind of argument at all, but the most anti-intellectual response imaginable: whoopie cushions, screaming, and loud circus music—mocking the very purpose of a university."

The ugly shout-down of Coulter raises a question with implications that reach beyond Cornell's storied campus, or even the Ivy League. Many university leaders talk about preserving the values of free speech and open inquiry, as Pollack does. But do they have the spine to punish students when they violate those standards?

Pollack's recent comments about the event do not inspire confidence. While she said she is "disgusted by the behavior of these students" and noted they "were warned," she promised only that "the students will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct. They will decide what the punishments are." President Pollack should be taking the lead; instead, she's deflecting responsibility.

Cornell had previously resolved to allow the event to take place despite a petition demanding Ann Coulter be disinvited. Whether one agrees with Ms. Coulter or not, she, and the students who invited her, had a right to engage in the civil exchange of ideas. Any university worthy of the name ought to resist becoming an echo chamber for like-minded ideologues. Instead, it must be a sanctuary where challenging ideas can find a hearing.

Cornell security officers escorted several of the disrupters out of the room, though ultimately, there were too many for the speech to proceed. Clearly, the administration now knows who many, if not all, of the culprits were. Its choice is clear: Either punish them with suspension or expulsion or become a second-rate campus where young Jacobins decide whom they will hear and whom they will silence.

Suppression of free speech grows like a cancer. This is not the first time a speaker has been canceled or disinvited from speaking at Cornell. Jannique Stewart was disinvited in 2019 because of her views on sexuality and marriage. Ms. Coulter was previously disinvited in 2001.

Why were the guilty students so afraid to let Ms. Coulter speak? In an Orwellian twist, they claimed, "we are not seeking to 'cancel' her merely for identifying as a conservative. Rather, we want accountability for her extremist rhetoric that qualifies as hate speech." Naturally, they think they are qualified to determine what counts as "hate speech" and how to respond to it.

The students also played into the fashionable but dangerous idea that speech is violence: "By allowing a powerful right-wing pundit who revels in hate and controversy onto campus," they claimed, "Cornell turns a blind eye to extremism that may pose a threat to vulnerable students."

Are these the fruits of a Cornell education today?

Efforts are underway at the university to subject students, staff, and faculty to ideological training sessions that teach them how to think about social and political issues. Faculty applicants are also required to submit a diversity statement that serves as an ideological litmus test. These efforts to enforce ideological conformity foster an environment that encourages the shouting down of a speaker who fails to conform.

Yet, President Pollack does not seem to know why this particular outrage happened or what to do about it. When asked how disruptions like this one can be prevented in the future, she admitted "I don't have a good answer to the question of what

will deter this in the future. It's something I think we need to continue to discuss as a community."

If Cornell truly wants to embrace free expression and open inquiry, it needs to take strong action to promote a culture of free expression and intellectual diversity.

First and foremost, students and faculty need to see that there is a zero-tolerance policy for such behavior. Cornell must punish the guilty.

Next, the university needs to rehabilitate itself. It should adopt the Chicago Principles on Freedom of Expression and the Kalven Report on institutional neutrality. It must drop its plans for mandatory social justice training.

Finally, as we and the Cornell Free Speech Alliance wrote to President Pollack earlier this year, Cornell should include robust free expression programming in its new-student orientation. Clearly, Cornell students need to be taught the behavior expected of a college student—and an American citizen. Rebuilding a culture of free expression will not be easy. These suggestions are just a beginning.

If Cornell wants "To Do the Greatest Good," as its motto says, it needs to get back to basics and embrace free expression and intellectual diversity in both word and deed. Eyes now turn to see if President Pollack will lead the way.

Michael B. Poliakoff is the President of the American Council of Trustees and Alumni.

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Department

Ruminations
Paul S. Gillies, Esq.[a1]

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LIMITATIONS OF LAW AND HISTORY

Time runs out on most things. Bread has its official expiration date, followed by inedible mold. Fruit and radioactive waste decay. Life has death. Library books become overdue after two weeks, and threaten fines. Iron erodes. Faces and other body parts sag. Recess is over with the bell.

In law, there are statutes of limitations; in equity, there is laches. There comes a time when it's too late--to prosecute most crimes or with civil or equitable claims to raise your objection to something that's happened to you. Once the period tolls, whatever was wrong or unjust is beyond challenge. Justice must be timely sought; late-claimed rights wither and die. You've slept on your rights, and you may never have heard the alarm.

Limitations exist for practical reasons. If a party could bring a claim at any time, the courts would be filled with cases for which evidence would have been lost, memories polluted, stories enhanced by retellings, and resources wasted. If you could be prosecuted for a crime no matter how many years had passed since the date of the offense, there is a risk there would be more innocent people convicted, based on false testimony. Limitations play a role in redemption. They shrive our sins and crimes, our bad behavior, allowing a reset, a cleansing of history that need not come back to haunt us.

Lately, the statues of Confederate generals and of those who promoted slavery have come down hard, toppled by protesters. Columbus has been decapitated and thrown into the river. Military bases, sports teams, and even the UVM library are being renamed, as a way of condemning racism and other wrongs, as a form of expiation or atonement. These judgments altering our view of people and events know no time limit, and there is no due process, no appeal, no hearing beyond the chanting of slogans. The sins and crimes of men and women found to be lacking in lasting respect are unforgivable and swiftly punished, justified by revisionist historical thinking and the mores of the present. Time never runs out on them.

Still, there needs to be some process, even with an inquisition and sanctions that know no temporal bounds.

Statutes of Limitations

The law sets limits on how long most crimes can be prosecuted, although the Vermont legislature has decided that some crimes have no limits and others have longer terms. Those without limits include "aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault of a child, sexual assault, sexual exploitation of a minor as defined in subsection 3258(c) of [**Title** 13], human trafficking, aggravated human trafficking, murder, manslaughter, arson causing death, and kidnapping."[1] These crimes can be prosecuted at any time, no matter how long a time since the offenses were committed. Forty years is the limit for prosecution of lewd and lascivious conduct with or against a child, maiming, sexual exploitation of a child, and sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult.[2] Eleven years is the limit for arson and first degree aggravated assault.[3] Prosecutions for lewd and lascivious conduct, sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult under subsection 1379(a), grand larceny, robbery, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, bribery offenses,

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false claims, fraud under 33 V.S.A. § 131(d), and felony tax offenses made after six years from the commission of the crime are unactionable.[4] Most all other felonies and misdemeanors have a statute of limitations of three years.[5] Most civil actions have a six-year statute of limitations.[6]

According to William Blackstone, the purpose of statutes of limitation is "to preserve the peace of the kingdom, and to prevent those innumerable perjuries which might ensue if a man were allowed to bring an action for any purpose at any distance of time."[7]

Back at the beginning, in 1779, Vermont adopted a one-year statute of limitations for most crimes, except capital crimes.[8] Capital crimes had no limitations. It treated rape as a capital crime, with a type of statute of limitations. The crime could be prosecuted at any time, "provided that, in time of distress," the victim "did make an outcry on the occasion."[9]

The first civil statute of limitations came eight years later, in 1787, when Vermont first established a six-year limit to the filing of most actions. That year the 15-year period to prove adverse possession and prescriptive use was adopted. That act suspended the limitation periods for minors under the age of 21, femes covert, those who were non compos mentis or in prison or beyond the seas. The clock would restart itself for minors, after coming of age, and others if they recovered their mental capacity, were released from imprisonment, or returned from overseas.[10]

The general law of statutes of limitation changed little over the years, but the exceptions increased. Legislation or rules narrowed or expanded the usual period. The crime of profane cursing or swearing in 1821 had to be prosecuted within ten days of the incident or there could be no fine.[11] The Human Rights Commission must bring charges against the State within six months of the end of the conciliation period.[12] The Uniform Commercial Code provides a four-year statute of limitations for suing for a breach of a contract for the sale of cattle.[13] When a crime is a continuing offense, such as escape, the period of limitation of prosecution begins only upon retaking of the ***17** escapee into custody.[14] Easements of necessity which are not clearly observable on the ground are abandoned after 40 years if not renewed on the **record**, according to the **Marketable Title Act**.[15]

The most dramatic change in the law of statutes of limitation occurred in 1989, in a pair of cases that abandoned the traditional firm deadlines set in legislation. The high court decided the commencement date for calculating the limitation of civil actions was the date of discovery, not necessarily the date of the act that had previously started the stop clock. For some years the court had resisted adopting a discovery rule, but in *Lillicrap v. Martin* and *University of Vermont v. W.R. Grace and Company*, the Supreme Court finally reversed itself. The period of limitation begins when "the plaintiff has or should have discovered both the injury and the fact that it may have been caused by the defendant's negligence or other breach of duty."[16] The expansion of this rule to cover any civil action was a bold move on the part of the high court, although proving or arguing against discoverability is not an easy task in most cases.

There is a story behind every statute. There is a one-year statute of limitations for recovery for skiing injuries, adopted after the Supreme Court's ruling in *Sunday v. Stratton Corp.* (1978), in which a novice skier was injured after an accident caused by loose snow on a novice trail. The case shocked the ski industry and threatened that large part of the Vermont economy, and the legislature's decision to reduce the statutory period for filing complaints was a direct response to the decision.[17]

Attempts to expand the general statute of limitations, however, are difficult. The high court has ruled that exemption for lands belonging to the state from the six-year limit does not apply to suits claiming injury to the State's groundwater, which are barred by the general six-year statute of limitations. This is because the statute never intended that groundwater be included as an interest in land. The statute, enacted in 1785, was adopted to provide a remedy for settlers who had improved land without legal **title**, who would be compensated for their investments prior to any forfeiture by the true **title** holder.[18]

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Parties fight over when the period begins. The court has recently held that a cause of unjust enrichment between unmarried inhabitants does not accrue until the domestic partnership ends, because only once the relationship ends is there any loss or injury.[19] Incarceration does not toll the statute unless the plaintiff is imprisoned at the time the cause of action accrues.[20] In cases of fraudulent concealment, the fraud must occur before the cause of action accrues.[21]

A rule of civil procedure explains that the issue of a statute of limitations is waived if not raised as an affirmative defense.[22] But if raised at trial, when court gives the parties the opportunity to file written argument on the issue, the claim has been allowed to proceed.[23] Even if not raised in the pleadings, the trial court is authorized to decide *sua sponte* that a statute of limitations barred recovery of damages on a motor vehicle retail installment sales contract, and dismiss the case.[24]

This year, late in the session, the legislature passed an act providing that "[a]ll statutes of limitations or statutes of repose for commencing a civil action in Vermont that would otherwise expire during the duration of any state of emergency declared by the Governor arising from the spread of Covid-19 are tolled until 60 days after the Governor terminates the state of emergency ...."[25]

In the civil law, there are limitations that come with the conduct of the case. Failing to answer can amount to default.[26] Failing to provide evidence in discovery prevents its use at trial. There's a one year limit on challenging a judgment for mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; newly-discovered evidence that was undiscoverable in time to move for a new trial; or fraud, intrinsic or extrinsic, misrepresentation, or other misconduct by opposing parties.[27] In the criminal law, there is the constitutional obligation for a speedy public trial.[28]

All the various moving parts of the law contain some restrictions, penalties, or risks associated with pleading, discovery, the trial, and the appeal, and before the Supreme Court with deadlines for filings. There are so many intrinsic and extrinsic stops and catches, it's a wonder as many cases make it to judgment.

Appeals

An appeal deadline is as ruthless and unforgiving as a statute of limitation. File now or accept what has happened is the rule. The old Justice of the Peace courts had a two-hour appeal deadline.[29] Today, thirty days is the default, unless a statute sets a shorter or longer deadline.

Appeals from local and state government routinely require something in writing filed with the proper office in 30 days after decisions are made.[30] Decisions of the zoning administrator must be appealed within 15 days.[31]

There is an 18-month statute of limitations for claims against the State, before it is too late to file in Small Claims Court. No claim can be filed before the claimant has exhausted any administrative grievance procedure. There's a 90-day deadline for decisions to be made by departments or agencies on such claims, and if none is issued ***18** by that time the grievance is deemed granted.[32]

The idea that government's failure to act in a timely manner should result in the grant of a claim or appeal is a feature of several statutes. When zoning administrators take more than 30 days to rule on permit applications, the permits are granted by operation of law.[33] If the zoning board or development review board takes more than 45 days to render a decision on an appeal after the close of evidence, a conditional use permit, or a subdivision, it too is deemed approved.[34] State permits are not treated that way in the law.

Laches

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Laches is to equity what statutes of limitation are to law, except there are fundamental differences. Laches has no time limit. It requires proof of substantial merit, and is more likely to be denied as a defense to a claim than granted in Vermont. The purpose of laches is to forbid one to speak against his own act, representations or commitments to the injury of one to whom they were directed and who reasonably relied thereon.[35] Justice John Dooley has written, "Laches is not an elixir that automatically relieves landowners of the effects of any erroneous assumptions they may make as they use and develop their property--particularly in the face of public policy determinations that conflict with the assumptions in question."[36]

In his *Commentary of Littleton*, Sir Edward Coke explained that laches is "an old French word for slacknesses or negligence, or not doing."[37] As with the statute of limitation, laches is an affirmative equitable defense.[38] Plaintiffs' attorneys routinely add it to the list, along with statute of limitations. It is frequently not used beyond the answer.

Laches once had more clout than it does today, when law and equity were separate systems. Laches is tough. Most Vermont decisions seem to hesitate even discussing it. On appeal, the deference to the trial court is a steeper hurdle to overcome.[39] The evidence supporting the defense must show prejudice, actual or implied, resulting from the delay, making it inequitable to enforce the right.[40] Laches claimed as a shorter period than a statute of limitations is bound to fail. It's where there is no applicable statute where laches can work.

In 1986, a utility company wrote the Village of Derby Line that it reserved the right to challenge the village's legal ability to condemn property of the electric cooperative. In 1994 it raised the issue before the Public Service Board. On Appeal the Supreme Court found this supported a finding of laches. This 'reservation' could not preserve the claim in the indefinite future. "Otherwise, parties in positions similar to VEC could always wait and see how the case developed, and then make procedural claims as 'trump cards.'"[41]

The Supreme Court didn't find laches in the appeal of the fight over Burlington's waterfront, where a railroad's claim to own filled land was rebuffed. The railroad had argued that "prerevolutionary public trust doctrine" had passed its due date, but the court was unpersuaded.[42]

Equity brings other stops. There are claim and issue preclusion, barring not only issues actually litigated but those which should have been raised.[43] Equitable estoppel plays on the same team, preventing a party from "asserting rights which may have existed against another party who in good faith has changed" position in reliance on earlier representations.[44] Success in that claim is rare.

The law and equity favor repose. Time passes, parties don't act, without excuse, and the right to make a claim or defense is lost.

Death as a Limitation

Death terminates criminal charges. There's no point in pursuing the accused beyond the veil. Under the common law, ***19** in civil cases, when a party to a suit sounding in defamation, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, or invasion of privacy died, the claims became null and void.[45] In Vermont, statutes have largely changed this rule, but the principle remains: unless a statute alters the common law, death usually means the end of civil litigation. In 1844, Chief Judge Charles K. Williams ruled that a suit against a bank director's bond does not survive his death. He reiterated that only actions expressly exempted by statute from the common law survive.[46]

Death of a party can terminate civil actions pending at the time of death in Family Court. The Vermont Supreme Court has ruled that a death of a party during the nisi period abates the divorce, although it doesn't nullify the parties' agreement dividing the

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marital property, as that contract would be enforceable independently of the divorce order.[47] Maintenance awards in divorce end with the death of the obligor.[48] The death of a principal automatically revokes a power of attorney given by the principal.[49]

By statute, executors or administrators may commence, prosecute, or defend "actions which survive to the executor or administrator and are necessary for the recovery and protection of the property or rights of the deceased and may prosecute or defend the actions commenced in the lifetime of the deceased," in the name of the deceased.[50] Actions for the recovery of damages for a bodily hurt or injury, occasioned to the plaintiff by the act or default of the defendant, if either party dies during the pendency of the action, also survive.[51] These actions may be commenced and prosecuted by or against the executor or administrator, whether commenced in the decedent's lifetime or after death.[52]

Violations of the Consumer Fraud Act and Act 250 survive the death of the developer. In a case involving the violation of a permit, the court substituted the developer's wife (executrix and distributee of developer's estate) for her husband after his death. Because the survival act was remedial in nature, the court looked past the limitations of the survival statute to justify continuing the case, even though the damages may be called penalties.[53]

There are many ways to skid off the runway of our lives because of how long we waited or the mistakes we've made along the way. The stops are cold and hard; they show no sympathy for the **valid** claims that are lost, the crimes that go unprosecuted. These are limits imposed by the law. Then there are the limits we impose upon ourselves. The egg timer, the microwave, the alarm clock, the Echo Dot ("Alexa, 10 minute stop watch!")--we can set limits, and when they are ripened, there's a sound--a bing, a chime, a buzzer, in relative rhythms and sound levels, charming or irritating, signaling when the time is up. The law's deadlines come without such alarms, other than the shrieks and bellows that accompany the discovery that the end has arrived or worse, past. The recent rule changes, allowing electronic filing up to midnight of the day things are due has saved many an appeal and many a panic attack.[54] But time creeps up on us, when we're not paying attention.

History

History is always vulnerable. There are facts, but how we regard them is not limited by time. Every generation rewrites its past, and often condemns the traditional conclusions about important persons and events made by its predecessors. Time reveals prejudices that color how we treat history.

First came the pandemic, then the heightened awareness of the killing of George Floyd and others, and marches and demonstrations, and the pulling down (or the official removal) of statues. Marble, granite, and bronze statuary erected to Confederal Generals of the Civil War, at a time when their reputations were honored in the southern states were particular targets. The statue of Theodore Roosevelt with a Black man and an Indian man walking on either side of his horse is gone from front of the New York Museum of Natural History. Columbus has suffered rough treatment by demonstrators. Andrew Jackson's statue on a rearing horse could not be budged, even though only the back legs hold it up, because of a set of iron bars cast into the bronze legs and trunk. But it might come down in time, if we are to punish all slaveholders, all racists or other terrible characters in the long drama of history.

History is always open for reinterpretation, as new evidence arises or new challenges to conventional wisdom come into fashion. That does not make the study of history unreliable. No science is so firm in its conclusions that resists rethinking. The revisionists refine (or upend) what we've always accepted as true.

One recent example is *The Rebel and the Tory*, the new history by John J. Duffy, H. Nicholas Muller III, and Gary Shattuck. Their research into early New York court **records** on the legal fights in the 1760s and 1770s over land **titles** proves that the traditional view of Vermont's origins that relied on what Ethan Allen said he did when he returned from Albany was plainly wrong. The courts weren't as partisan as Vermont historians had held, or as committed to driving settlers off their land. The

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failure of the Vermonters' claims belonged to Ethan Allen himself, whose negligence in not providing the necessary certified copies of essential ***20** documents (including copies of the New Hampshire **titles**) in time for the trials, left the court no alternative but to favor the New Yorker patent holders' claims.

When the first histories of Vermont were written, the myth became 'fact.' Historians from Samuel Williams to Walter Hill Crockett consequently wrote and "sustain[ed] the satisfying characterization of a Vermont David confronting and defeating a New York Goliath; of freedom-loving democrats resisting autocratic New York tyrants skillfully manipulating a biased legal system."[55] Historians were complicit in repeating the myth. Samuel Williams relied on Ira Allen for details of his first history of Vermont (1794).[56] In letters to Allen, Williams revealed he was not above applying a little cosmetic on the face of the founders. "I have inserted every thing that you mentioned to me, and I believe it now stands in a light that cannot be construed unfavorable to any person who is concerned in it, and by the british in Canada or elsewhere."[57] His candor condemns Williams and leaves questions that undermine reliance on his story.

In a 1978, J. Kevin Graffagnino wrote an article tracing the major Vermont historians from Williams to the present. He showed how often the authors relied on previous works, without researching whether there was proof of what was told, beyond the words of their predecessors. He wrote, "Critical statements and judgments about events, movements and individuals in Vermont's early heritage passed from one generation to the next virtually unaltered, having accepted them as the foundation of their discussions of the Vermont of following years."[58]

New sights into old myths are often refreshing as an academic exercise. When it comes to pulling down statues, however, the process is rougher. This process doesn't wait for scholarly analyses. The offensive object must be taken down, and sometimes vandalized, to prove the depth of the feelings of the actors.

When there is deliberation, it often becomes confused and complicated. Consider two recent decisions, made after hearings. The Vermont Board of Libraries changed the name of the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award. Guy Bailey's name was removed from the front of UVM. Eugenics was the culprit in both cases. Both Fisher and Bailey supported the movement to sterilize what were called "*dependent, delinquent, and deficient families*."[59]

Dorothy Canfield Fisher was regarded as one of Vermont's great writers. Her *Vermont Tradition* is a classic.[60] According to a *Vermont Digger* article by Luke Zarzecki, Fisher's name was struck from the library award after evidence was presented to the board of her writings disparaging American Indians and French Canadians. The board also heard testimony from those who argued Fisher's connections to eugenics were slim, and the final version of the resolution contained no reference to it, instead concluding that her name was "no longer relevant to today's young people."[61]

Guy Bailey was UVM's President from 1919 to 1940. He was Vermont Secretary of State from 1908-1917. As President he supported the work of Professor Henry Perkins, whose work included a challenge to Vermont couples to have children "in sufficient numbers to keep up to par the 'good old Vermont stock.'" Perkins' inspired Commission on Country Life, through its principal publication *Rural Vermont: A Program for the Future* (1931), supported practices to prevent the marriage and reproduction of "feeble-minded persons."[62] Nearly 80 years after his death, Guy Bailey became the subject of embarrassment to the university, and now only the name of a generous donor remains on the façade of the library.

If Bailey and Fisher are rejected, what should we do with Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who is remembered for so many important opinions, but who also wrote, "Three ***21** generations of imbeciles are enough." In his majority decision authorizing sterilization, he explained,

> We have seen more than once that the public welfare may call upon the best citizens for their lives. It would be strange if it could not call upon those who already sap the strength of the State for these lesser sacrifices, often not felt to be such by those concerned, to prevent our being swamped with incompetence. It is better for all the world,

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> if instead of waiting to execute degenerate offspring for crime, or to let them starve for their imbecility, society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind. The principle that sustains compulsory vaccination is broad enough to cover cutting the Fallopian tubes.[63]

Where should this stop? Vermont Supreme Court Judge Stephen Jacob owned a slave named Dinah. While he is heralded for his defense of a claim by the Selectmen of Windsor to pay for her maintenance, after she became a pauper, shielding himself by the Vermont Constitution's express prohibition against slavery, he was still a slaveowner.[64] He bought Dinah at a slave auction. What punishment should he receive?

Many Vermont officials and other citizens supported the return of slaves to Nigeria. They included Jonas Galusha, who had served as Governor 1809-1813 and 1815-1820; Cornelius Van Ness, who was Governor 1823-1826; Ezra Butler, Governor 1826-1828; Samuel Prentiss, who served on the Vermont Supreme Court, in the U.S. Senate, and as U.S. District Judge; Timothy Merrill, Supreme Court; and William Slade, Jr., Governor and Congressman. Vermont abolitionists treated those favoring colonization as racist, and so does history. How should our disgust with their position be memorialized?[65]

The possible candidates for purging are part of an ever-expanding list. The work ahead, if every objectionable thought, word, or **deed** is punished, will take generations. In that time, it is possible that the arc of history will bend in a different direction, and the actions taken this year seen as further indication of our own time's prejudices.

To what end is the sanitizing of the past? Is it for our own consciences that we seek to punish the reputations of no-longer-righteous citizens?[66]

A Constitutional Amendment

One of the proposed constitutional amendments adopted in this legislative session is to alter Article 1 to read, "That all persons are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." Excised from the wording adopted in 1777 are the words at the tail end of the above, which read, "*therefore no person born in this county, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law, to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice, after arriving to the age of twenty-one years, unless bound by the person's own consent, after arriving to such age, or bound by law for the payment of debts, damages, fines, cost, or the like*." Testimony before the legislature promoting the amendment focused on the belief that the article actually authorized slavery.[67]

What's interesting about the proposal is the sensitivity of the movers of the amendment to the wording of the article, which had remained essentially in place without controversy for 243 years.

Statues of Limitation

There is no value in putting a limitation on history. The very point of historical analysis is to enlighten, and it would be ridiculous to be bound to some former historical conclusion or honored writer because too much time has passed since something written became gospel. It isn't asking too much to insist that the judgments of the present about the past that are based on what we now believe is acceptable should be done with greater caution. We need a set of standards, and some attempt at due process, ensuring a fair hearing before disinterested decision-makers, rather than a chant or a spray-painted slogan.

Unlike law, history is entirely retrospective. You can't be guilty of violating a statute that wasn't in place when you committed the act it condemns. Realizing this, there ought to be some consideration given to the context of those acts. We should pause

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before we sentence people for holding opinions we now find disagreeable, as if they should have known better. Pre-sentism is just wrong.

We ought to be sure of our history, recognizing that what we believe today may be rejected in the years to come. We must never forget that not all historians are correct in every detail, or even honest in reporting what they have found. The *truths* of history are largely provisional.

We need to sort out just how severe to be with the dead respondents we seek to hold liable for their sins and opinions. Washington was a slave-owner. He was more than that, of course, but should the slave-owning part of his biography outweigh his other accomplishments, enough to order the ***22** removal of the Washington Monument? What about people who believed something now regarded with horror and then changed their minds? Suppose Guy Bailey later recanted his support of eugenics and persuaded the legislature to repeal the sterilization law. Could his name be retained on the library wall?

We might adopt a bill of rights for dead people. It would guarantee due process to them, the right to a fair hearing before a disinterested decision-maker. It would require all charges be supported by verifiable facts. The dead would be entitled to representation. They would not be guaranteed a speedy trial, but at least they would have an opportunity to be heard before any judgment was rendered. In keeping with history's lack of any limitations, the dead would have a right to a new hearing at any time, without having to prove excusable neglect or defend against accusations of claim or issue preclusion. No judgment would be final. The dead can never sleep on their rights.

Footnotes

a1 *Paul S. Gillies, Esq., is a partner in the Montpelier firm of Tarrant, Gillies & Richardson and is a regular contributor to the* Vermont Bar Journal. *A collection of his columns has been published under the title of Uncommon Law, Ancient Roads, and Other Ruminations on Vermont Legal History by the Vermont Historical Society. Paul is also the author of* The Law of the Hills: A Judicial History of Vermont *(© 2019, Vermont Historical Society).*

1 13 V.S.A. § 4501(a). The Vermont Supreme Court has ruled that attorney misconduct prosecutions are not limited by the time that may have passed since the offensive conduct occurred. *In re McCarty*, 194 Vt. 109, 75 A.2d 589 (2013).

2 13 V.S.A. § 4501(c).

3 13 V.S.A. § 4501(d).

4 13 V.S.A. § 4501(b).

5 13 V.S.A. § 4501(e).

6 12 V.S.A. § 506.

7 William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England; in Four Books* (Albany, N.Y.: Banks & Company, 1902), 777.

8 "An act for the limitation of prosecutions in diverse cases," 12 February 1779, *Laws of Vermont 1779-1780*, ed. Allen Soule, *Vermont State Papers XII* (Montpelier, Vt.: Secretary of State, 1964), 146.

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9 "An act for the prevention of rape," ibid., 40.

10 "An act for the limitation of actions," March 10, 1787, *Laws of Vermont 1785-1791*, ed. John A. Williams, *State Papers of Vermont XIV* (Montpelier, Vt.: Secretary of State, 1966), 339-341.

11 "An act for the punishment of certain inferior crimes and misdemeanors," November 15, 1821, *Laws of Vermont of a Publick and Permanent Nature* (Windsor, Vt.: Gideon Ide, 1825), 270.

12 9 V.S.A. § 4554; *Vermont Human Rights Com'n v. State, Agency of Transportation*, 192 Vt. 552, 60 A. 702 (2012).

13 9A V.S.A. § 2-725(1).

14 13 V.S.A. § 1501(b)(2); *State v. Burns*, 151 Vt. 621, 151 A.2d 593 (1989).

15 *Gray v. Trader*, 209 Vt. 210, 204 A.3d 1117 (2018).

16 *Lillicrap v. Martin*, 156 Vt. 165, 176, 591 A.2d 41, 46 (1989); *University of Vermont v. W.R. Grace and Company*, 152 Vt. 287, 290, 565 A.2d 1354, 1357 (1989).

17 *Sunday v. Stratton Corp.*, 136 Vt. 293, 390 A.2d 398 (1978).

18 *State v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 202 Vt. 212, 148 A.2d 559 (2016); 12 V.S.A. § 462f.

19 *McLaren v. Gabel*, 2020 VT 8, ¶ 36.

20 12 V.S.A. § 511(a).

21 12 V.S.A. § 555; *Jadallah v. Town of Fairfax*, 207 Vt. 413, 186 A.3d 1111 (2018).

22 V.R.C.P. 8(c).

23 *DBI/Coinvestor Fund III, LLC v. Cowles*, not reported, December 2, 2019.

24 *DaimlerChrysler Services North America, LLC v. Ouimette*, 175 Vt. 316, 175 A.2d 38 (2003).

25 "An relating to the emergency judicial response to the COVID-19 public health emergency," No. 95, *Laws of 2019-2020*.

26 V.R.C.P. 55.

27 V.R.C.P. 60(b).

28 Vt.Const. Chap.I, Art.10; *State v. Brillon*, 129 U.S. 81, 129 S.Ct. 1283, 173 L.Ed2d 231 (2009).

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29 *Vermont Statutes Revision of 1947* (Montpelier, Vt.: Secretary of State, 1948), § 1507.

30 3 V.S.A. § 815(d); V.R.C.P. 74 & 75; 24 V.S.A. § 4447.

31 24 V.S.A. § 4465.

32 32 V.S.A. § 932(b).

33 24 V.S.A. § 4448(d).

34 24 V.S.A. § 4464(b)(1).

35 *Dutch Hill Inn, Inc. v. Patten*, 131 Vt. 187, 193, 303 A.2d 811, 815 (1973).

36 *Chittenden v. Waterbury Center Community Church, Inc.*, 168 Vt. 478, 494, 726 A.2d 20, 31 (1998).

37 J.H. Thomas, ed., *Systematic Arrangement of Lord Coke's First Institute of the Laws of England* I (Philadephia: Alexander Towar, 1936), 143.

38 V.R.C.P. 8(c).

39 *Preston v. Chabot*, 138 Vt. 170, 172, 412 A.2d 930, 931 (1980) (observing that "a trial court's determination on the issue of laches is a matter of much discretion").

40 *Comings v. Powell*, 97 Vt. 286, 293, 122 A. 591, 594 (1923); *Wilder's Ex'r v. Wilder*, 82 Vt. 123, 129, 72 A. 203 (1909).

41 *Petition of Vermont Elec. Co-op., Inc.*, 165 Vt. 634, 635, 687 A.2d 883, 885 (1994).

42 *State v. Central Vermont Ry.*, 153 Vt. 337, 353, 571 A.2d 1128, 1136 (1989).

43 *Berlin Convalescent Ctr., Inc. v. Stoneman*, 159 Vt. 53, 56, 815 A.2d 141 (1992).

44 *Fisher v. Poole*, 142 Vt. 162, 168, 453 A.2d 408, 411 (1982).

45 *Whitcomb's Adm'r v. Cook*, 38 Vt. 477 (1866).

46 *Treasurer of Vermont v. Raymond*, 16 Vt. 364 (1844).

47 *Estate of Lord v. Estate of Ladd*, 161 Vt. 270, 640 A.2d 29 (1994).

48 *Justis v. Roy*, 159 Vt. 240, 617 A.2d 148 (1992).

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49 *Davis v. Windsor Sav. Bank*, 46 Vt. 728 (1874).

50 14 V.S.A. § 1451.

51 14 V.S.A. § 1452.

52 14 V.S.A. § 1453,

53 *State v. Therrien*, 161 Vt. 26, 32, 633 A.2d 272 (1993).

54 V.R.C.P. 6.

55 John J. Duffy, H. Nicholas Muller III, and Gary G. Shattuck, *The Rebel and the Tory* (Montpelier, Vt.: Vermont Historical Society, 2020), 161.

56 Samuel Williams, *The Natural and Civil History of Vermont* (Walpole, Ma.: Isaiah Thomas and David Carlisle, 1794).

57 Samuel Williams to Ira Allen, July 28, 1794, John J. Duffy, *Ethan Allen and His Kin Correspondence, 1772-1819* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, Spring 1998), 423-424.

58 J. Kevin Graffagnino, "The Vermont 'Story': Continuity and Change in Vermont Historiography," 46 *Vermont History* No. 2, 77-99 (Spring 1978).

59 *Rural Vermont: A Program for the Future* (1931); https://www.uvm.edu/uvmnews/news/uvm-trustees-approve-removal-baileys-name-bailey/howe-library; "We reached our recommendation based primarily on the fact that Bailey's active involvement as president of the University in supporting and promoting the Eugenics Survey of Vermont is fundamentally at odds with the University's mission. We also considered Bailey's mismanagement of University financial resources," said trustee and committee chair Ron Lumbra.

60 Dorothy Canfield Fisher, *Vermont Tradition: The Biography of an Outlook on Life* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1953).

61 https://vtdigger.org/2019/03/31/15-months-unanimous-vote-still-no-change-book-award-name/.

62 Two Hundred Vermonters, *Rural Vermont A Program for the Future* (Burlington, Vt.: The Vermont Commission on Country Life, 1931), 294-296.

63 *Buck v. Bell*, 274 U.S. 200, 207, 47 S.Ct. 584, 585 (1927).

64 *Selectmen of Windsor v. Jacob*, 2 Tyl. 192 (1802).

65 Abraham Lincoln also once embraced colonization as a remedy for slavery, both before the Civil War and as late as 1863. Phillip W. Magness and Sebastian N. Page, *Colonization After Emancipation: Lincoln and the Movement for Black Resettlement* (Columbia, Mo., University of Missouri Press, 2011).

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66 One answer might be the creation of a Vermont Historical Reckoning Commission, to try the officials who held opinions that are no longer courant and respectable, and issue formal findings condemning the memory of these former worthies.

67 Imprisonment for debt was abolished in Vermont in 1846, and the last 15 words of the sentence became irrelevant that year. No one will miss them, as they have no force or effect. But the 40 words before them will be missed. The only mention of abolishing slavery is among those words. A better change would be to remove everything after "apprentice," so that the article would read, "That all persons are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety; therefore no person born in this county, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law, to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice."

46-FALL VTBJ 16

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John Abner Mead's possessions still owned by the Mead Family

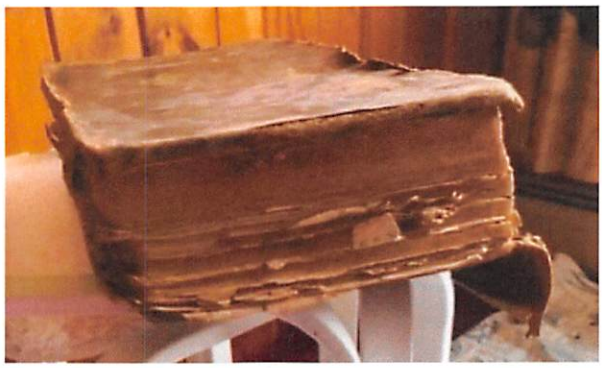
John Abner Mead's Civil War Company K rifle with original full bayonet:

Dr. Mead's Kings County Hospital Alumni Association medal:

John Abner Mead's Grand Army of the Republic memorabilia:

John Abner Mead's Political memorabilia:

The Mead Family Bible which was held by President Thomas at the Mead Memorial Chapel 1914 Groundbreaking Ceremony:



Photograph of John Abner Mead on his Rutland Farm:

A photograph which was sent by Middlebury College to the Mead family heirs showing the Mead Memorial Chapel sign after its removal:

Exhibit 8 - 004

Photos of The Community House 1919-1920 Financial Report

THE COMMUNITY HOUSE
RUTLAND, VERMONT

REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT—1919-1920

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY HOUSE

The Community House was presented by Ex-Governor John Abner Mead to the Congregational Society in 1915 with the provision that it should be used as "a general center for wholesome recreation and social opportunity." The plant consists of a large and commodious building used as a private residence prior to its use as a Community House, and a modern gymnasium which was added in 1916. During the first year, 1917-18, the activities were conducted under the direction of the pastor of the church. The following year, 1918-19, a paid Director, Mr. Harold I. O'Brien, was in charge. In 1919 a Board of Governors representative of the community at large was chosen to conduct the work on a broad community basis. This Board raised funds by personal solicitation, secured a full-time Director, Milton B. Hunt, under whose supervision the first year shows gratifying results. We believe that under the present plan of operation the donor's wishes regarding The Community House are being realized.

The Community House is a Rutland institution to be used by all its citizens, in their search for wholesome recreation and social opportunity. Every resident of the city is free to share in its use and should share in its maintenance.

Archive photograph of Middlebury College students, Vermont Volunteers Company K:.

(John Abner Mead is back row on left in front of flag):

12th Regiment Vermont Volunteers Flag:

https://vermontcivilwar.org/units/12/

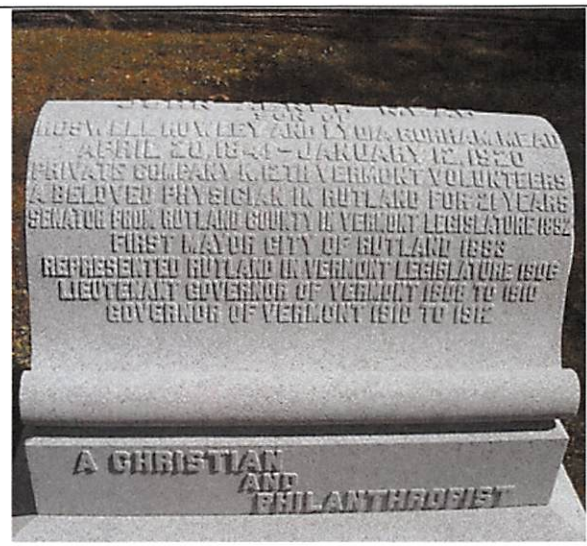
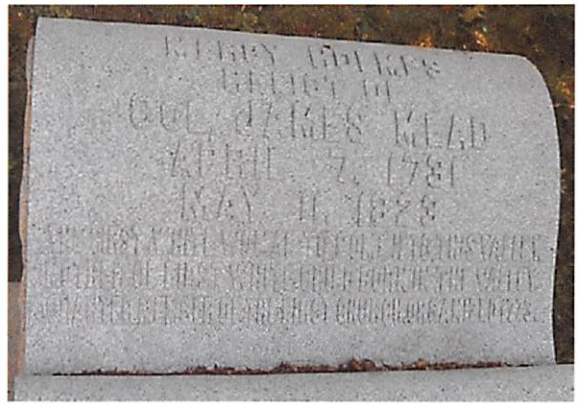
John Abner Mead's Middlebury College Class Photo:

John Abner Mead, Cir. 1890s:

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/13148176/john-abner-mead

Photograph of Vermont's Company K Civil War Veterans gathered at the Bennington Encampment in 1891, for their 30th reunion at the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument Memorial:

https://www.abebooks.com/Grand-Army-Republic-30th-GAR-Encampment/14606207028/bd

	
Mead Family Plot Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland, VT	John Abner Mead (1841-1920) "A CHRISTIAN AND PHILANTHROPIST"
https://vermontcivilwar.org/get.php?input=23754	https://vermontcivilwar.org/get.php?input=23754
	
Colonel James Mead (1730-1804)	Mercy Holmes Mead (1731-1823)
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/59247265/james-mead	https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/59247395/mercy-mead

VT Div Historic Preservation Marker
Mead's Falls

https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=77440

"Rutland (Mead's) Falls" (1848)
By Fredric Edwin Church

https://www.wikitree.com/photo/jpg/Mead-953-5

Newspapers by Ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image/533221602

Exhibit 8 - 011

Downloaded on Mar 23, 2023

TLAND, VT., WEDNESD

Business Cards.

DR. JOHN A. MEAD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at the former residence of Dr. David Paige,

22 Washington, cor. Prospect Street.

dec14d3m

DR. GEO. H. FOX.

Residence No. 2 Cottage street. Office in Lewis' Drug Store, Rutland, Vt.

jan6d6mos

O. COOK,

Physician and Surgeon.—Office on Main street, North of West street, Rutland, Vt.

sept1dtf

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https://www.newspapers.com/image/443197916

Rutland Weekly Herald (Rutland, Vermont) · Thu, Jun 18, 1908 · Page 4

THE VERMONT PRESS.

Lively Extracts From the State Newspapers, Mainly Pointed and Informing.

"All kinds of arguments and questions deep,
All replication prompt and reason strong,"
"Truths as refined as ever Athens heard."

Where's That Jamestown Report?

The Jamestown Exposition act passed by the last legislature required an account to be kept by the commission of all moneys expended by it and that such account "shall within 30 days after the close of such exposition, be rendered in detail to the auditor of accounts together with the vouchers in verification thereof." Mr. Prouty has been recognized as the active man on the commission and has at various times rushed into print to answer charges made against it. He has not, however, explained as yet why no accounting has ever been made of the expenditure of the $10,000 appropriation. Can't the lieutenant governor spare the necessary time from his tireless activities in misrepresenting other people and exploiting his own excellence to explain what happened to the appropriation? The exposition closed about six months ago. Please let your constituents know before the state convention meets what there is to this stout disregard of the plain requirements of the law.—Montpelier Journal.

It Will Be Dr. Mead.

The evidence accumulates that Dr. John A. Mead of Rutland will be the next lieutenant governor of Vermont. His candidacy has made marked progress during the last ten days while that of the Addison man has lacked vital force. Addison county is unfortunate in having too many candidates this year and the result will be that all will probably get left.—Burlington Clipper.

Two Missing Reports.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tuberculin Test.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Stanton vs. Money-Politics.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thought of His Sawmills.

[illegible]

DR. MEAD DEFENDED.

Burlington Newspaper Calls Bennington Banner's Fling Unwarranted.

The Bennington Banner has this to say about Dr. John A. Mead of Rutland, candidate for lieutenant governor:—

[illegible]

[illegible]

Burlington News. Take it from us, Dear Banger, that an acquaintance with John A. Mead of 35 years' standing has left the impression with this writer that the Banner's criticism is highly undeserved. Dr. Mead is a worthy citizen of Vermont. He is public spirited, active in good works, and a promoter of the interests of the state, morally, materially and religiously. He has always cheerfully borne his share of the public duties in state, county, city, church and school—in all of which he has long been active. He is as democratic a citizen and as genial a comrade as anyone should wish to know.

Has it come to this, in the conservative old state of Vermont, that a successful man who goes into politics shall be compelled to have the bar sinister blazed across his escutcheon? Is the accumulation of money in honorable business a bar to political office? Dr. Mead conducts one of the great industries of the state and has managed it successfully, to the advantage of the state, if also to his own credit. His passage from poverty to competency has been most honorable. Who shall deny his success in his great manufacturing industry? Does it lie in the mouth of the Banner to assail a man whose money came in that way; or would the Banner think kindlier of him if it all came from sinister politics?

It surely cannot injure the Banner's candidate—Mr. Barnes, an excellent man—to give Dr. Mead the square deal. He properly aspires to the honorable office and will fill it with credit. He is worthy of Chittenden county's support.

PAGE'S FIGURES.

News and Citizen Gives Tabulated Result of Senatorial Canvass.

The Hyde Park News and Citizen, Gov. Page's home newspaper, recently addressed letters to prominent Vermonters asking for their preference in the matter of the senatorship. The result follows, as published in this week's issue:

	Page.	Foster.	Stewart.	Barber.	Proctor.	Non-Com.	Total.
Addison	66	25	3			12	106
Bennington	42			5		5	52
Caledonia	139	8	1			17	166
Chittenden	30	32			2	7	73
Essex	19					1	20
Franklin	155	14	1			22	192
Grand Isle	16	4				5	25
Lamoille	28						28
Orange	106	2				6	114
Orleans	67					1	68
Rutland	146	2	1	1	1	14	165
Washingt'n	105	1			1	8	[illegible]
Windham	141	2	7	1	4	22	177
Windsor	105					12	117
	1165	84	15	7	8	138	1427

ONE NEW TRAIN COMING.

Numerous Other Changes in Rutland Railroad Summer Service, Effective Next Saturday.

Several changes are to appear in the summer time table of the Rutland railroad, which will affect the Rutland traveling public. The new schedule goes into effect June 21, when one new train will be put on. This train will leave Rutland at 6 o'clock in the morning for Troy and will return to Rutland at 1.28 in the afternoon. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Wonderful Vermont Jersey.

J. L. Hills, of the Vermont Experiment station at Burlington, writes to the Rural New Yorker:—

[illegible]

	Per cent
Total solids	28.45
Fat	14.87
Solids not fat	13.67
Casein and albumen	[illegible]
Ash	1.46
Sugar, by difference	[illegible]

[illegible]

Red-haired persons are usually impulsive and outspoken.

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Exhibit 8 - 013

VERMONT OPINION

GOV. MEAD'S GIFT TO RUTLAND.

Barre Times.

As for the gift itself, it offers a splendid chance for the young people of Rutland; and the people of that city should feel a debt of gratitude to Gov. Mead.

Brattleboro Reformer.

Ex-Gov. John Abner Mead appears again in the role of a public benefactor. His gift of the McIntyre property as a community center on non-sectarian lines for the young people of Rutland will provide just the kind of an establishment needed to give the rising generation a place for wholesome entertaidment and recreation. The gift represents a value of $50,000, and the commodious buildings will be used for club rooms, committee rooms, reading rooms, gymnasium, etc., while the grounds are of sufficient size to furnish a playground where tennis and other exercises may be enjoyed out doors.

Rutland Herald.

That Gov. Mead has done a generous deed in securing this valuable property and devoting it to the community is not less true than the fact that he has by this gift made it possible to carry on a work of constructive good citizenship and Christianity which should continue long after he has joined the great majority in the "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

That he will live to see the plans he has set in motion accomplish all the good he hopes therefrom is the earnest wish of the city and the fellowship which he has so nobly remembered, and assuredly such a work and such an institution will constitute a monument more enduring than granite, more noble than bronze.

Rutland News.

Rutland received a worth-while Christmas gift in the splendid present announced yesterday at the Congregational church, from John Abner Mead, former governor of the State, of the L. H. McIntire property on the southeast corner of Center and Court streets, to be used by the youth of Rutland as a social center. While the gift is placed primarily in the hands of the trustees of the Congregational church, it is the earnest wish and expectation of the donor that it will be absolutely non-sectarian and open to the young people of Rutland, regardless of church or no-church affiliations.

It is the best gift that Rutland has ever received from any of its citizens. While many communities in Vermont have been generously remembered by its successful and loyal citizens, Rutland has had little heretofore along this line. The example of Dr. Mead may be infectious. It is certainly a splendid example for others to emulate.

The property when it is developed along the lines that are in the mind of the donor will fill one of the greatest needs in this community—that of a wholesome, well-equipped gymnasium and recreation center for the youth of the city. The half-acre, with commodious and well constructed buildings, is one of the choicest locations in Rutland, practically adjoining the business district and therefore easily accessible.

The gift is further proof of Governor Mead's devotion to the church of which he has been a member for nearly a half-century, but far beyond that it is evidence of his interest in the city which has been the scene of his remarkable business success, and of his love for the youth and his desire to see them grounded in good health, surrounded by right influences and founded on good principles. If citizens in their making are carefully nurtured there need be no fear of the future of the community.

This institution will stand as an enduring monument to Rutland's chief citizen.

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Exhibit 8 - 014

THE FAIR HAVEN ERA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910

JOHN ABNER MEAD—

A Dramatic Life History

Dr. Mead Announces His Candidacy and His Platform--Condensed Biography of a Remarkable Character--The Story of How a Penniless Boy Rose to Become a Great Business and Political Force -- An Interesting and Dramatic History.

JOHN ABNER MEAD.

YES, I am a candidate for position," said Dr. John Abner Mead of Rutland, Republican governor of Vermont. "I expect that my friends in Rutland city and Rutland county will present my name as a candidate for governor of the next Republican state convention."

The foregoing was in answer to a question asked by a reporter.

The hour was 1:30 a. m.

The scene was the office of the Herald Globe works in Rutland, and the unspoken consideration of early hours and important political news is explained by the fact that ever since Dr. Mead came into the centre of the web works, twenty-two years ago, he has been a practice of being "on the job" as early as any employee of the concern.

The extraordinary singleness of purpose, tenacity of resolution, courage, concentration, ability, superb vitality and rich personal character that have made it possible for a man of the humblest antecedents to rise from a condition of toiling poverty to the top of a half dozen successful and important enterprises made more like a story book than a genuine record of everyday life.

No person can read the biography of John Abner Mead without feeling the tremendously dramatic possibilities that adhere to a life of fixed purpose and integrity, with an eye steady fixed on an aim. From the time that Dr. Mead was left a virtual orphan to seize in hire and but one object in mind, and that the fullest development of his own possibilities and powers in harmony with the welfare of their fellows, he was associated and of the various enterprises with which he has been connected.

Going through college on $425, partly and scrupulously saved from the wreckage of unexpected toil, borrowed by his college course to serve as a waiter in the civil war, studying medicine and working in communities with about a doctor's office and first being against labor of the severest

BANKS NATIONAL BANK, RUTLAND.

type in a Rutland quarry to procure the means to secure the best medical education possible—all these point to a character of consistent and stupendous force.

The side lights on his college life demonstrate that he was able to thus days to eliminate whatever may have stood in the way of his success, and the spectacle of this resolute, indefatigable young Vermonter, towering above the obstacle of his competence and the difficulties of working old and more obvious in order that he might receive an education, indicates a superior force that cannot very soon be surpassed by his life's course. It is a fair cry from the humble medical students of today, with their expensive suits of apartments, their good clothes, their sports, their association and the generally easy way in which their economic are secured, to the poor, plucky, enterprising of Dr. Mead's college thinking and the little office in which he began to practice his profession.

Young Vermonters who are looking for an example of success by dint of will power and applied ability will not do better than to read the story of their entry days, explaining as they do the steady, unencumbered march of prosperity which followed his early acquaintance and use of the first opportunities that fortune put in his way.

Grown men will be struck with admiration when they consider the extraordinary versatility which his profession and business life have displayed. It is very seldom that a man, after making a comparatively success in a learned profession like medicine, should be able to transfer himself easily to business life and not only prove himself the peer of his associates, but demonstrate his ability to make a signal success in several diverging lines of business.

The consolidation of the Rutland Home Scale company was a task for a trained executive and discloses and yet this young doctor made a shining success of the proposed Rutland Scale.

The consolidation of a banking property is mentioned to be recommended for most men, and yet he has made it a most depth of the day's work.

The operation of a large farm is one of the most difficult processes of the day, and yet it is one of his chief recreations to join his sons in spring time, harvey or harvesting and thus acquire his practical knowledge of agriculture as well as his love for the open.

The management and training of a large business block in Brandon is

RIVER OF SPRUCE CUT.

(These cows are nearly half a mile long.)

fair career for some men, and yet the doctor has been able to provide his lodge well tenanted block not only profitably, but as a mere concern to his other interests.

His entrance into the state politics and was in his way no less remarkable, and experienced political gossipers say that his inductive group of the principles of organization at the time when he was nominated by the Republican state convention as Democratic governor following political chaos of a high order. His candidacy at the time has already acquired a complimentary connection and is being watched with the closest interest by all men who have made state politics a study.

The Doctor's Platform.

When questioned as to whether he was prepared to take a stand on any of public import, the doctor said:

"Yes, I have some decided opinions in regard to public questions. Briefly, I am in favor of progress in every avenue of the state, the best business methods in the administration of its affairs and equal opportunity to every citizen of the commonwealth.

"Pressed to be more explicit, the Republican governor enhanced the following on his idea of public issues before the state:

"I am in favor of—

"First—A business administration of state affairs on the lines of economy and efficiency that have been so business successful.

"Second—Practical schools, with a view to developing more efficient work in agricultural, industrial and commercial.

"Third—The development of the farming interests of Vermont by means of an agricultural school and model farm for introducing the most modern methods.

"Fourth—A system of taxation that will equalize the burden, minimize double taxation and develop rather than restrict opportunity.

"Fifth—Better roads for Vermont by the introduction of improved methods, with state supervision and aid wherever and whenever practicable.

"Sixth—The good offices of the executive in settling disputes between labor and capital by arbitration.

"Seventh—Fewer and more uniform laws, with an special legislation that can be secured by general statutes.

"Eighth—In a system of courts that will provide cheap and speedy justice to this and poor.

"By a judicial selection of more experienced by business methods of administration.

"Ninth—A continuation and extension of the state forestry policy for the preservation of our forests, and the development of our agricultural products.

"Tenth—Laws that will encourage and foster National industries, with the view of providing a home market for our agricultural products.

"Eleventh—Measures that will give permanency to the natural beauty and attractions of our mountains, lakes, rivers and streams, conserve the water power and preserve value and interest permanent residents from abroad."

Biography of John A. Mead.

John Abner Mead was the only son of Elisha Sibley Mead, grandson of Ruben Mead, and Lydia Ann, daughter of Eli Gorham of Rutland. James Mead was the first white man to settle in Rutland township. He bought of Nathan Stone of Windsor, Conn. acres of land adjoining for the same in money valued at $1000. He was a distinguished pioneer and parent and was colonel of the Third Vermont militia regiment.

Sewley E. Mead was born in West Rutland in a house which he subsequently Mead, mentioned on the adjoining side John Abner Mead, subject of this sketch, inherited some of the blood found in this country. One of Lydia Ann Gorham's ancestors, John Hunting, was a brave and successful soldier of the Revolutionary army, and four of them were original Pilgrims. Sewley E. Mead moved to Fair Haven in 1850 and settled on a small farm there.

Left to Care of His Aunt.

John Abner Mead was born on April 20, 1845. His mother, Lydia Ann Gorham Mead, died when a decline soon afterward and died in August. The father was left with a family in Fair Haven to be cared for, remaining with them for several years. Then Sewley Mead married again, and the boy was virtually given to an aunt, Mrs. Blanchard, who cared for him for a number of years and with whom he lived much of the time until he was sixteen years of age.

Struggling For an Education.

Young Mead attended the common schools at West Rutland until the spring of 1860. When he was about twelve years of age he remembered a very strong desire to obtain an education. His father was a poor man and told him that he was willing to "give him his time" and that he must make his own way as best he could.

In fact, the sole inheritance which he received from his father was a string of old Rutland dolgballs.

Then began the slow, steady saving of every possible penny with the great goal of learning as the object. He "worked out," he hoed and sold his catch, did odd jobs, and often a week's work at a boy's wage, shelf in the years of 1862 and 1863 he was made teacher of a district school, for which he received $10 per month and "boarded around," as the custom was. When he received the $45 for the first three months' service, he had accumulated at that time $425. With this he started in life. As an example of perfect, persistent frugality and thrift the foregoing is a particularly striking example.

At this time he had an uncle living in Mount, N. Y., who was the original of what was then known as Franklin Academy. The boy wrote to him and was permitted to attend school there and on "shares" earned the home for his board and season the schoolhouse and build the fires for old that and books. He had never been outside of Rutland county, and then at seventeen years of age, alone and unassisted, displayed he secured for himself an education.

Going Through College on $425.

There he first learned the rudiments of Latin and entered Montpelier academy in the fall of 1863. He then joined the patriotic fervor of the day and served one year in the army, returning in August, 1864, and continuing in the academy until July, 1865, when he entered to enlisted and graduated in the old class of 1865. To accomplish this he worked at sawing money every summer and taught school every winter, studying hard constantly to make up his advantages. With his original savings of $425 he lived forward for college and completed his course with not assistance from any one but his own written hands and keep hard.

John A. Mead "was a pretty fine" boy, and he was a social one, a good fellow he was so "hard up" that he was obliged to sell all his books, but probably the English books of the day read, that study graduate then it from, and he he graduated from Middlebury, against with the world from study but nearly penniless.

Then Unexpectedly to the extent.

Finding nothing to do at home, he then tried to enlist in the army again going to Castleton, where it was required two or three million men to complete their quota for the purpose. He found that the last call had been enrolled and returned from Castleton in a glorious out, that night discouraged. This was his 6th in his fortunes, however, as he found a letter awaiting him from Champlain N. Y. offering him a position on track or in the high school for a term of four months. He started for Champlain that evening and finished the term teaching.

Immediately upon his return he he go to study medicine with Professor Joseph Perkins of Castleton, paying most of his expenses by caring for the office and assisting the doctor or professor. Then he continued the study of medicine, attending the first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont.

Quarry Worker That He Might Be Doctor.

He continued with Dr. Perkins for nearly two years, when the pinch of poverty came again, and he gave up his studies and began working on a quarry in West Rutland, having a strong desire to graduate. If possible he could not entered Montreal University in the fall of 1868. He then joined the patriotic fervor of the day and served one year in the army, returning in August, 1864, and continuing in the service until July, 1865, when he entered to enlisted and graduated in the old class of 1865. To accomplish this he worked at sawing money every summer and taught school every winter, studying hard constantly to make up his advantages. With his original savings of $425 he lived forward for college and completed his course with not assistance from any one but his own written hands and keep hard.

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BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN A. MEAD.

(As Old Fashioned Vermont Farmhouse, Not Luxurious.)

THE HOWE SCALE WORKS.

(These Buildings and Yards Cover Over Sixteen Acres of Ground.)

and lost him that he was willing to "give him his time" and that he must make his own way as best he could.

In fact, the sole inheritance which he received from his father was a string of old Rutland dolgballs.

Then began the slow, steady saving of one of the larger medical schools of our country and determined to earn the money to do so. He worked in the quarry for about two months, after which he went to New York city and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, being the medical department of Columbia university, and graduated from this medical institution in the spring of 1869.

He Drew Bait to Graduate in.

He immediately received an appointment as house physician to the Kings County hospital, where he went the next morning after graduating. As to extent in connection with this position this is the fact that, out of eight of these students he was the only one who did not possess a dress suit, but was obliged to wear an old rusty black dolgball suit, and so far as his business was concerned he had religiously stored out just enough money to purchase a ticket to Vermont. His transportation on receiving the same night during the excitement a long official envelope containing his appointment as house physician at Kings County Hospital was such that he is said to have made a pile into his leg, fearing that he might be detaining.

After being in the hospital about three months he was unexpectedly placed on a subsidy of such a year which was much needed in the young fellow's of this day, and was very soon called to "work his daughter" for their board and washing.

Went Forward to Say "No."

The importance of "unexpectedly called" in reference to the appointment as was recognized by the last Democratic state convention and placed there another for the unexpectedly placed on a subsidy of such a year which was much needed in the young fellow's of this day, and was very soon called to "work his daughter" for their board and washing.

Went Forward to Say "No."

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THE MEAD BUILDING, RUTLAND.

OTTER CREEK STOCK FARM.

(A Plain, Comfortable Farmhouse of the Better Type.)

for the other knows in the division, while he attended to the studying. Among the party were college friends, who jokingly pressed young Mead to join, then in a period plan but were unsuccessful. The superintendent of the hospital offered admitted their the ability to say "No" at this time indeed him to recommend the young man for the appointment as house physician. The singular part of the fact that the superintendent himself was a continual chastisement, not at all serious in the friendly place of that day of a number of glasses.

Dr. Mead Practices Medicine.

In the fall of 1870 he resigned his position in the hospital and came to Rutland, where he began the practice of his profession on the 6th day of December, 1870. He began in a small way with a spare room and had only money enough to buy a horse and office furnishings, including a cloth lounge, on which he slept for almost two years. A box by day constituted the bedstead and was converted into an extra seat.

He served as surgeon general on the staff of Governor Redfield Proctor from 1878 to 1880 and was also a member of the staff of General Alger, who was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served, too, as a member of the staff of Governor Tenney, who commanded of the Grand Army. He was on the pension examining board for eight years, was physician and surgeon to the house of correction, was the first house physician, in fact, for the time it was even planned until he came to the Howe Scale company.

He Was Soldier.

Although serving as surgeon general on the staff of Governor Redfield Proctor, as all to General Alger and as colonel on Governor Tenney's staff, it is significant that the young doctor was never able to purchase a dress uniform, but did the work without attending the social functions that go with these complimentary and usually unassumed offices.

Head in Business.

In 1890 he bought the Rutland House block, this being the largest transfer of real estate that had ever taken place in the town up to that time. He sold the upper portion of the block to J. M. Hayes.

Two or three years afterward, on the reorganization of the Rutland railroad, he was made treasurer and trust for agent, and also treasurer, transfer agent and director of the Addison railroad. At the organization of the Clement bank and the State Trust company he was made director in both and vice president of the State Trust company.

The Howe Scale Company.

In 1898, on the reorganization of the Howe Scale company, he was elected president and general manager. The corporation had gone through bankruptcy three times, and all the losses that had ever been incurred on the stock of said company had been lost. The business of this company has increased since August, 1898, when he became active manager of it, from from $200,000 to $600,000 per annum, to sales to $1,500,000 in 1907. The stock was thereafter paid a substantial 5% dividend annually, and its value has steadily increased until today it is unquestionably one of the best local concerns in the state. This result was accomplished by a tremendous amount of hard work, long hours and some application to business.

Head the Farmer.

In 1901 Dr. Mead purchased the Hayward farm, now known as the Otter Creek stock farm, this estate of about 200 acres supporting 125 head of cattle and producing 200 tons of hay, as well as three large silos of ensilage. This farm is a model of its kind, having running water with a 50-ft. feed land supplied from a spring on the hillside, which is used for all purposes and furnishes, besides, a most fine protection. There was grown on this farm last fall probably one of the largest fields of ensilage corn in the state, fifty acres in extent and growing so level and perfect as to be possible to transplant. Among the interesting things about the farm is the fact that for about three years an acre of land has been planted with Spanish seed corn, a variety that grows a large number of ears with a very small amount of stalk. This is harvested each fall and the seed sent to Washington by express for distribution or experiment.

About ten years ago Dr. Mead was made director and president of the Rutland National bank and has continued in that position ever since.

His confidence in these various institutions is shown by the fact that whenever stock was offered for sale he always purchased the same.

Head in Public Life.

Dr. Mead's public life includes the following: In 1902 he was state senator, in 1906 he was a member of the house of representatives, and in 1908 he was elected lieutenant governor.

In all his public life he has acquitted himself with distinct credit. Although not a seeker for the limelight or a lover of notoriety, he has made a decidedly favorable impression wherever brought into contact with public men, and should the state of Vermont see fit to advance him to the highest executive office in its gift he promises that the qualities that have made him one of the most successful business men of the day will be applied to the solution of state problems, their economical adjustment and a business administration of public finances.

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Exhibit 8 - 015

MENU

Home Databases VPS Obituary Database

John Abner Mead

First Name: John

Middle Name: Abner

Last Name: Mead

Graduation Year: 1868

Degree granting institution: College of Physicians and Surgeons

Death Year: 1920

Memo

Died at his home in Rutland, Vermont, at age 78. Middlebury Coll. Vt., 1864, A.B.; 1867, A.M.

Citation

Columbia Alumni News 11 (February 20, 1920) P 326; Catalogue of the Alumni, Officers and Fellows, 1807-1891, P 96; NYT (January 13, 1920)

Academic year of citation: 1919-1920

Research

New York Times January 13, 1920 Rutland Vermont January 12 - John A. Mead, Governor of Vermont from 1910 to 1912 and rst Mayor of this city, died at his home, aged 78 years. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and

Exhibit 8 - 016

Surgeons in New York in 1868. He was president of the Howe Scale Company and interested in many other concerns.

Record ID: 9017

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Farewell address

of

John A. Mead

As it appears in the

Journal

of the

Joint Assembly

1912

Exhibit 8 - 018

Thursday, October 3, 1912
Farewell Address

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It has been the custom of my predecessors for many years at the close of each administration to present an account of the conduct of the executive department for the two preceding years to the Joint Assembly, also to suggest such changes in the laws of our commonwealth and such new legislation as would be deemed advisable. This duty is attended with many regrets that I could not have had that experience and wisdom which would have enabled me during my term of service to accomplish more for the happiness and uplift of our people, and also with pleasure when I realize that a higher standard has been attained in our educational and agricultural life, and a marked improvement in our highways.

In this my retiring message I wish to state that I have carefully considered the various subjects which I have treated, with those officials most conversant with the same, and have drawn largely from them for expert knowledge, oftentimes the result of long experience, and have quoted freely from suggestions made by said officials.

In my message of two years ago, I urged the General Assembly to carefully consider a few subjects of vital importance and not attempt to correct all the errors of the past legislatures or to enact all the wise legislation which the present and the future may require, and thus with a defined policy presented, I feel that most satisfactory results as to educational and agricultural life and the betterment of our roads has been attained and it is with pleasure that I shall refer briefly to what has been accomplished in these vital departments of our state life, hoping that you will continue the progressive work so well begun.

EDUCATION.

Not only has Vermont been blessed during the past two years with great material improvements such as permanent highways and public buildings; not only has the state made worthy advance socially and civically as is indicated by the deep interest of the people in the state's welfare and their sincere desire to work unitedly for the state's advancement; but probably in no respect has the state made greater progress than along educational lines.

This has been due chiefly to the strong and progressive measures passed by the General Assembly of 1910. Among these certain ones might be considered of a minor character, as they were simply modifications of existing laws and provided for an expansion of the free advanced instruction law; the raising of the school age to sixteen years, the strengthening of the child labor law, and the making of the school attendance laws more operative.

Also, in the minor enactments may be included the permissory acts allowing towns to pension teachers, providing for medical inspection of school children, and authorizing the state board of education to purchase the normal school property at Castleton and to lease the normal school building at Johnson.

In addition to the foregoing are four measures that most signally marked a new era educationally and stand as unassailable evidence to the progressive statesmanship of your last assembly.

1. The first was an appropriation to the Austine Institution of Brattleboro for the purpose of erecting a building for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind. Heretofore they have been educated outside the state, but hereafter they may be educated by the state at cost in the Austine Institution.

2. The second important measure was the change in the date of the school year from April 1 to July 1. This change was so reasonable that it provoked no discussion, and it is now a surprise that the state should have continued so long with its misfits, disjointed and overlapping census reports, official, fiscal and scholastic years. This is apparent when I state that the census year of Vermont was February 1, the school directors' report year

was February 15, the official year began March meeting day, the fiscal year began April 1, the superintendents' year began July 1 and the scholastic year began September 1. All school business is now centered upon a single date and can be transacted without the delays and confusion previously prevailing.

3. The third important school measure passed by the General Assembly of 1910, and one that introduced a new and necessary feature into our educational system, was the creation of a state school of agriculture at Randolph Center. When we reflect upon the importance of agriculture and the extent to which the people of the state are engaged in it, then the importance of this new institution is appreciated. The educational system of the state, especially in its secondary courses, had not in any noticeable degree aided the state in the development of its resources, in revealing the opportunities within its limits, or in conserving its population and possibilities. Therefore the state school of agriculture was established. That it will perform its purpose, there can be no doubt; and, that it meets a demand, the present large attendance testifies.

4. The fourth important measure marked a departure in the system of teacher training in New England and was introduced into the Vermont system for the purpose of meeting a condition that could not be met in any other way. The normal schools of the state never have, and never can supply the rural schools of the state. It is doubtful if they can supply the graded schools. Concerning the number who would probably graduate annually from the Vermont normal schools, there are no valid grounds for supposing that the proportion in Vermont will exceed the proportion of other New England states. On such a basis the Vermont normal schools will produce less than eighty teachers annually. This number falls far short of the three or four hundred needed annually, and the schools needing trained teachers the most, would probably receive the smallest percentage.

For years various attempts to elevate the standards of the normal schools or to secure through legislation better rural conditions, have been stoutly resisted by representatives of certain institutions, that ought to be leaders in education progress rather than hindrances. It is not consistent with justice or with good public policy to sacrifice state interest to local interest, or to jeopardize the common schools for the sake of one or two favored institutions. It is a most hopeful sign of the times that the people of the state begin to appreciate the urgency of the rural school problem. The state republican platform incorporated the following words:

"While the large central public schools of the state are doing splendid work, the small rural schools are not keeping pace. For the present these latter should be the especial care of the state. In so far as their standards can be improved by more liberal state aid, it should be extended."

The state democratic platform declared as follows:

"We favor a more liberal extension of the benefits of our school system to the rural communities and the introduction of more efficient supervision of such schools."

The chief educational problem today is the development of the country school and the rehabilitation of the countryside.

The country schools have been unfairly discriminated against in kind of buildings, in quality of equipment, in number of weeks, and in character of instruction. Justice demands that equality of educational advantages shall be afforded and that the country child be given the same school opportunities, so far as possible, as the city child.

The rural schools have always been the experiment station of teachers. If they tested out well, they were brought into the grades. This process will probably continue for years, but, if it is to continue, then in all justice and fairness to the country children, the state should send them the best teachers possible. Because the normal schools can never supply the rural schools with teachers, and because fairness demands that the previous discriminations cease, the teacher training courses have been established.

Twelve such courses were provided for during the past school year, skilled specialists were employed, and one hundred and fifty well trained teachers entered upon rural school teaching this season. This large accession of trained recruits to the teaching ranks of rural schools, adds a force of no trivial power and is an educational event of no mean magnitude.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the declared purpose of the normal school law of 1910, the standard for admission to the normal schools was fixed at graduation from four-year courses in high schools and academies. This is the standard adopted by all the New England states and by all the leading states in educational matters. There is no reason why Vermont should trail behind other states in standards, and maintain a weaker normal school system. It is not consonant with its present spirit or dignity, and any attempt to degrade her standards should be resented. Nothing lower than the common standards of neighboring states and nothing but the best available in education will suffice true Vermonters.

No state normal school in New England and probably no state normal school in the United States is located in so small a community as that in which either of the normal schools of Vermont is located. It is the smallness of population in the normal school communities of Vermont that has provoked the question concerning the maintenance of the present normal schools at Castleton and Johnson. Model schools are necessary for demonstrating methods and management, and practice schools are necessary to secure skill in teaching. On account of the practical impossibility of affording sufficient demonstration and practice work, because of insufficient children, the state board of education advocates the change of these two institutions into others of more profitable character.

Also, as the normal school graduation will probably never exceed eighty, unless there is a large increase in the state's population, the number will not greatly exceed the minimum a profitable normal school should produce annually. It was for this reason also that the state board of education endeavored to enter upon a peaceable compromise and to allow each town to have a state institution more worthy of the state. All the probable students could be more conveniently accommodated and better instructed in the department of pedagogy of Middlebury College and the University of Vermont than in the present normal schools. This could be done at an expense of $10,000 annually, in contrast to the present expense of $20,000 annually. If the state were rich, it might be prodigal; but, on account of its limited revenues, it should expend its moneys so as to receive the largest returns regardless of any local sentiment or personal pride. The state's interests are superior to any local interests. The welfare of 66,000 children should not be jeopardized by any community advantages, and the educational progress of the state should not be impeded by any low standards or local considerations. The entire state should be a unit for the best, and the potential measures adopted and recommended therefore should be put into operation for the benefit of the present, for the security of the future, and for the welfare of all.

I cannot urge you gentlemen too strongly to give this subject,--the education of your children—your thoughtful and earnest attention.

FIRE INSURANCE UPON STATE PROPERTY.

The legislature of 1910, by its act No. 8, authorized me, "to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to investigate the fire insurance placed by our state, with a view to obtaining lower rates and more uniform system of valuation and placing of insurance." The act also authorized me, "to make such changes in the placing of the fire insurance, as after investigation, was deemed best."

For this purpose I endeavored to find a citizen of our state, thoroughly familiar with this subject and who was not a solicitor of insurance but was thoroughly conversant with the adjusting of losses. I appointed Mr. L.S. Hayes of Bellow Falls as sole commissioner, he having had large experience in various lines of fire insurance, and being in my estimation, in a position to act independently and effectively for the best interests of the state.

The result of the careful investigation made was that the property of the state was found insured—some to its full value; some partially; and a portion not at all;--the aggregate being $945,875.00. The rates and forms of policies varied in material respects, and in some cases a fire would have developed conditions embarrassing and unbusinesslike. The heads of the various state departments had acted each according to his individual judgment, which had varied widely, and naturally there was no uniformity as to the insurance placed.

Reading between the lines of the act under which the investigation was made, I deemed it to be the judgment and expectation of the legislature that the property of the state should be fully protected by fire insurance, and that it should be done economically and systematically. With the assistance of Mr. Hayes, every piece of property owned by the state, whether real or personal, was appraised and scheduled. Architect Hira R. Beckwith of Claremont, N.H., was employed to appraise all the buildings and the head of each department scheduled the personal property in his charge. These schedules showed that the total cash valuation of property owned by the state on October 7, 1911, was $2,051,509.00, of which $1,394,810.00 was buildings and $656,699.00 was personal property. Upon this, insurance was procured to the amount of $1,850,000.00, or about 90 percent of its value. The policies are uniform in their application, each covering a proportionate amount upon every piece of property and in blanket form, this property is widely scattered, being located in sixty-two different places, and thus insurance companies can carry large lines. The risk was offered to every fire insurance company authorized to do business in Vermont, and is carried by forty-four companies, each writing from $6,250.00 to $125,000.00.

The average rate conceded by the companies upon this unusually good line of business was $1.53 per $100 for five years, the premium aggregating materially less to the state than the same amount of protection would have cost at the rates upon the individual risks as formerly insured. This premium has been paid by the state treasurer and charged up to the different departments as nearly according to the relative hazard of each class of property as possible.

Although the policies being written in 1911 for five years made a large proportionate expense for insurance in that biennial term, arrangements have been made for the rewriting of a fifth of the amount in each of the succeeding four years, so that thereafter the expense will be distributed evenly in each year.

The insurance had previously been controlled by only a few agents. It seemed to be the most just and equitable division of benefits accruing, to divide it as equally as possible among the leading agencies; and, as now written, eighty-three Vermont agents have a proportionate amount to place.

Since the insurance was placed one fire has occurred, whereby the equipment of Co. E., V.N.G., at Bellows Falls, was destroyed March 26, 1912. The insurance upon this property previous to the revision made last year was only $300, but under the new contract the full amount of the cash loss, $3,099.82, was paid, thereby demonstrating the wisdom of the re-arrangement of the insurance and the benefits to be derived from the present indemnity contract.

I earnestly recommend that legislation be enacted that will thoroughly protect the property of our State in an economical and businesslike manner. I am advised that certain states protect and carry their own risks but this policy would have been most unfortunate had it been adopted in Vermont. A review of the state's losses for the past fifty years fully justifies this conclusion.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The consideration of the fire protection of state's property leads naturally to the subject of our general fire protection as governing in our commonwealth.

Losses by fire are entirely different from other disasters. Failures, panics, etc., simply cause the change of ownership. The property still exists in the hands of others, but losses by fire completely wipe out the property whether owned by the people or the commonwealth, and the loss eventually and invariably falls upon the people.

With this fact firmly in mind, I have been reviewing the statistics of fire losses and premiums paid for fire protection during the last ten to twelve years. In 1901 the losses by fire paid in Vermont were $475,869.95. These have increased till you will note that loss by fire paid in 1910 was $916,122.77, almost doubled in ten years and this does not include the uninsured property or that only partially insured.

You will note that losses by fire in 1910 were fully a million dollars and when we realize that we have a population of only about 360,000 we learn that our per capita loss is $2.96, while the per capita loss in the United States was $2.33. Thus our average of per capita loss is 25 per cent higher than for the average of our

nation—a fact worthy of your attention, and especially so if you realize that the per capita loss by fire of the five leading nations of Europe for the year 1910 was 33 cents.

OUR DEGENERATES.

This is a subject which has never received special attention by the legislature of our state. I have endeavored during the last two years to inform myself thoroughly upon the same, having corresponded with the secretaries of twenty or more of our most progressive states to learn what was being done with reference to this unfortunate class. I have obtained copies of their laws and have made a careful study of the same, and the more I have considered the subject, the more largely has its importance appealed to me. It is a subject of a delicate as well as an unpleasant nature.

The heads of our criminal institutions tell us that among the inmates there is always a considerable class that are termed "degenerates" or "defectives," by which is meant a class of individuals in whose mental or nervous construction there is something lacking. Alienists, criminalogists and physicians tell us that individuals of this unfortunate class tend to marry those cursed with similar defects, and that this class is increasing out of all proportion to the normal growth of the population, and that most of the insane, the epileptics, the imbeciles, the idiots, the sexual perverts, together with many of the confirmed inebriates, prostitutes, tramps and criminals that fill our penitentiaries, jails, asylums and poor farms are the results of these intermarriages or the natural offspring of defective parents. In the cases of these unfortunates there is little or no hope of permanent recovery, and the great question that is now being considered by the lawmakers in many of our states is how best to restrain this defective class and how best to restrict the propagation of defective children.

Let us consider this matter upon these facts:

1. The fact of the great number of public charges recruited from the defective classes.
2. The fact that defects, physical and mental, are transmitted to the offspring.
3. The fact that if a defective marry a defective, as is very often the case, the offspring will inherit the taints of both parents. That this class is prolific, knowing no law of self-restraint, and consequently defectives are increasing in numbers and are of a more pronounced type. What can be done to protect society from these unfortunates and what to protect them from themselves?

1. Restrictive legislation in regard to marriages.
2. Segregation of defectives.
3. A surgical operation known as vasectomy.

Restrictive legislation in regard to marriage.—Minnesota has a law providing as follows: That no woman under the age of forty-five years, or a man of any age, except he marry a woman over forty-five years of age, either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded or afflicted with insanity, shall intermarry or marry any other person in that state. Five or six other states have adopted restrictive statutes along similar lines. Of such legislation I heartily approve, but, while it is preventative in a certain class of cases, it does not and obviously cannot go far enough. While by preventing marriages among defectives, it restricts the propagation of defective children born in lawful wedlock, it does not restrict the propagation of children in those cases where the taint of degeneracy is coupled with that of illegitimacy.

Segregation of defectives.—Dr. R.W. Bruce Smith, of Toronto, writes on this subject, "What avails the continuous increase of hospitals, asylums, and similar institutions, if the number to occupy them grows faster than the accommodations?" and further on he says: "The only true course to be taken is to separate all the degenerates from society and keep them by themselves in carefully classified groups." This method of dealing with the problem would necessarily entail a very great expense for the establishment and maintenance of these colonies—conditions would have to be safeguarded with the same care as an actual penitentiary, and would, in many cases, result in life-imprisonment of unfortunates who are in no way responsible for their plight, but who might, in a small way, be of some use in the world, and who should be given the opportunity to enjoy life and liberty so far as they are capable of enjoying anything.

The operation known as vasectomy. This operation is simple, taking less than five minutes to perform. In the case of defectives and persons convicted of certain crimes it is strongly endorsed by Dr. Rentoul of Liverpool, England, and by Dr. Ex. Goddard of the training school for feeble-minded at Vineland, N.J. The states of Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and California, have laws upon this subject. Dr. H.C. Sharp, the physician of the Indiana reformatory, highly approves of this plan of restricting the propagation of defectives and abnormal criminals. He states that since 1899 he has performed this operation nearly two hundred and fifty times. He has had good opportunity to observe the past operative effects of this operation, and in this number of cases he has not observed a single unfavorable symptom. So far as any disturbance to the physical, mental or nervous system of the patient is concerned, his testimony, based upon observation, is that this operation is decidedly beneficial, rather than detrimental.

Let me, at this time, respectfully recommend to the legislature of 1912 that they at once take steps to safeguard and restrict the issuing of marriage licenses to persons convicted of rape, incest, open or gross lewdness, and cases where either of the parties are known to be suffering tuberculosis, syphilis, or epilepsy, and in cases where either party has been in confinement for habitual drunkenness, feeble-mindedness, or insanity.

And, I further recommend that a commission be appointed to investigate and report upon the advisability of the adoption of the operation of vasectomy as a prevention for the spread of hereditary taints and diseases.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

At present, the state is supporting sixty-one children at various institutions. They are as follows:

Mass. School for Feeble-Minded	27	$300.00	$8,100.00
American School for Deaf	7	275.00	1,925.00
Perkins Inst. For Blind	7	300.00	2,100.00
Clarke School for Deaf	7	300.00	2,100.00
Mystic Oral School for Deaf	5	275.00	1,375.00
Penn. Training School	4	300.00	1,200.00
Conn. Inst. For Blind	1	300.00	300.00
Maine Inst. For Blind	2	300.00	600.00
Vineland School	1	300.00	300.00
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	61		$18,000.00

Of these children only eight have been designated during my administration. Four feeble-minded have been sent to the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded Children and one to a similar school at Vineland, N.J. I have designated one child to the Clarke School and one blind adult to the Maine Institution for the Blind. From the above figures you will notice the fact that the number of feeble-minded children designated to date is about fifty per cent larger than all the other classes of defectives. While something can be done for these unfortunates, the feeble-minded, it usually takes years to effect even a partial relief, and in most cases a designation means that the children will spend the rest of their days in the institutions to which they have been assigned. I have felt, during the two years of my administration, that it was the intent of chapter 60 to give help primarily to those cases where there was a reasonable hope of benefit. Thus, in the case of these unfortunates, I have tried to designate only those whose application papers held out a hope of a permanent and distinct improvement. If I have been a little conservative in the designation of deaf and dumb beneficiaries, it has been from the fact that the Austine Institution in Brattleboro was in process of erection and that most of the state beneficiaries of this class would be transferred from their present schools to this home. It seemed to me wiser to let the child make its beginning in our own institution, rather than to designate the applicants to some other school, and then, after a few months, to transfer them, to new surroundings. I have had very few applications from those suffering from blindness, and as stated above, I have designated two from this class and the reports of their progress are most gratifying.

Experience has taught us that deaf, dumb and blind children, after a few years of proper education, become self-supporting and valuable citizens, while the feeble-minded are a charge upon the state too often for life.

With a limited appropriation at our disposal much more can be accomplished by caring for the deaf and blind, and thus a much larger number of beneficiaries can be educated by the state's appropriation.

PAROLES.

In the exercise of my prerogative as governor, I have paroled to date two hundred and forty-three prisoners. Of these one hundred and seventeen have been paroled from the state prison at Windsor, one hundred and fourteen from the house of correction at Rutland, and twenty-two from the different county jails. Since the establishment of a State Commission on Probation, the executive department has endeavored in every way to cooperate, and at present I am sending the secretary of this commission monthly reports giving the names of the prisoners paroled, the date of expiration of their maximum sentence, their last known residence and the name of the probation officer to whom they report. These paroled prisoners, as a rule, have reported very well. Of course in some cases the prisoners leave the state as soon as they receive their parole and are never heard of again. Another class of prisoners who fail to report are those in whose case the difference in the period of time between the minimum and maximum sentences is short. I note that in those cases in which the period of time between the minimum and maximum sentence is a year or longer, the paroled prisoners are very careful about reporting on time. I think this custom of paroling at the expiration of the minimum sentence where the prisoner's conduct has been good is a very excellent one, and I should respectfully recommend to the legislature of 1912 that they enact a law requiring the difference in time between the minimum and maximum sentences to be largely increased. I believe that such a law would still further increase the regularity of the reports from the probationers and have a favorably restraining influence for that much longer period.

JAIL REMOVALS.

By virtue of the authority given me by the state laws, I have ordered three hundred removals from the different county jails to the house of correction. They are divided as follows:

Addison	6
Bennington	3
Caledonia	12
Chittenden	170
Essex	1
Franklin	28
Lamoille	1
Orleans	12
Washington	7
Windham	27
Windsor	33

Unless there were certain urgent circumstances which made the change advisable, I have made no removal except in cases where the prisoner's sentence was over thirty days. Twice I have had to suspend the granting of these removals; once on account of an epidemic of diphtheria at the house of correction and again because of its crowded condition.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

I wish to call to your consideration a matter which I think should receive your very careful attention. I refer to the efforts of the various states of the union to promote uniformity of state laws. Under our form of government the states are independent in matters of local legislation. The inevitable result has been great conflict in the laws of the various states upon matters in which there ought to be uniformity. This resulted in so much embarrassment that in the year 1889 the American Bar Association appointed a special committee, which recommended to the association that a committee of one from each state should meet in convention from time to time and compare and consider the laws of the different states, especially those relating to marriage and divorce, descent and distribution of property, acknowledgement of deeds and execution and probate of wills.

The following year the legislature of New York passed an act authorizing the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners, to be known as "Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation among

the States" and making it their duty to examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates, and other subjects, and to ascertain the best means to effect an assimilation and uniformity in the laws of the state and to consider whether it would be wise and practicable to invite the other states of the union to send representatives to a convention to draft uniform laws to be submitted for approval and adoption by the several states.

As a result there has been established the present National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The conference is made up of commissioners appointed by the governors of the different states. Usually there are three commissioners appointed from each state participating in the conference. A large number of states have special acts authorizing the appointment of such commissioners, who are usually appointed for a term of five years. Most of the states provide for the payment of the expenses of the commissioners. The expenses of the conference are met by the different states participating therein through an appropriation for that purpose by the legislature. The number of states, territories and federal districts which have appointed commissioners is as follows:

States	45
Territories	3
Federal districts	1
Possessions	2

Total	51

The annual meeting of the conference is held at the same place and just prior to the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, and in conjunction therewith.

Previous to last year this state had taken little interest in the subject of uniform state legislation. Being impressed with the desirability of having this state represented at the conference and deeming it to the great advantage of the state so to do, I appointed a commission to attend that conference by virtue of the general act under which the governor of this state has the authority to appoint such a commission.

The act by virtue of which I made this appointment necessarily limits the activity of the commissioners to the particular conference. It seems very desirable, if the state of Vermont is to take any part with the other states in this work, that commissioners should be appointed for a number of years so that they may be continuity in their work.

Our commission attended the conference in Boston and have made a full report upon the general subject of Uniformity of State Legislation, explaining the origin and history of the conference, the details of the work and what has been accomplished by the conferences, and have recommended to me the adoption of the following Uniform State Laws recommended by the conference of commissioners and approved by the American Bar Association.

The "Negotiable Instruments Law"; the "Uniform Divorce Act"; "An Act Relating to Marriage and Marriage Licenses."

The "Negotiable Instruments Law" has been adopted by forty of the states, among them New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, three states with which we have very close relations. The "Uniform Divorce Act" has been adopted by three states.

The commissioners also report that they believe it would be wise to adopt the "Uniform Sales Act" now in force in ten states, and the "Uniform Bills of Lading Acts" now in force in eight states. Copies of the various acts referred to in their report are appended to said report. I quote the following from the report:

"Your commissioners believe that the attendance of Commissioners from this state at the various meetings of the National Conference, especially if these commissioners are appointed for sufficiently long terms of service to become familiar with the work of the conference, will result in benefit to the state. It will tend to produce more care in the drafting of laws, it will create a means by which the legislature of this state may be compared with that of other states. Uniformity of some of the more important branches of the law will be the

natural result. As the commerce of the nation becomes more and more inter-state and our business men are having increased business relations with people in other states, uniformity of the laws relating to commercial matters is of great advantage. Any work which tends to simplify and make uniform the laws of business, and thereby benefit the business interests, ought to be encouraged and promoted. We believe the adoption of our recommendations will promote that result."

The commissioners also recommend the passage of a law creating a board of commissioners by the name of "Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States," said board to consist of three members to serve without compensation, but to be reimbursed for all of their expenses in connection with the discharge of the duties of their office, and providing for contribution by this state to the expenses of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. A proposed draft of said law is appended to the report.

I respectfully submit to your attention and consideration the whole of said report and papers appended thereto.

I wish to express my approval of the recommendations made by the commissioners. Vermont should take an active part with the other states of the union in promoting a uniformity of state laws in inter-state matters.

OUR WHITE COAL.

Some two years ago I was a guest at a banquet given by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and I was asked to suggest what would benefit most efficiently industrial life in New England, and in my response, I enumerated among other commodities, free coal, as our distance from the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio made the cost of transportation for manufacturing purposes nearly prohibitive. We must have cheaper power to compete successfully with the factories of the great Middle West. I little realized at that moment that we had a white coal, so-called, running to waste at our doors, sufficient to furnish power for all our factories, all our mining purposes, and our electric lighting plants, and in addition sufficient to operate our steam and trolley railroads.

This white coal from hydro-electric development, free from smoke, soot, and cinders, attended with no fire risk, can be and is being developed today from our streams and rivers and furnished in certain localities for from 25 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent less per horsepower for all purposes than can be obtained from any other source. Our streams and rivers, including that being developed from the Connecticut River with power houses on the Vermont side, are today producing power sufficient to displace the use of a million tons of black coal annually, and this power can readily be distributed to every small and large town in that section of our state, and thus revive the hundreds of small factories which were formerly hives of industry in so many of our small villages.

Again, how different, financially, for our people and state, if this $5,000,000, now paid annually to the coal-producers of Pennsylvania and Ohio should be produced and kept within our borders.

There has been developed on the Connecticut River at Vernon, six miles south of Brattleboro, what is probably the largest hydro-electric development in this country east of Niagara Falls. An immense concrete dam and power house on the Vermont shore with eight generators of more than three thousand horsepower capacity each, utilizes the flow of the Connecticut River, the dam creating a lake more than twenty-five miles long, and covering from four to five thousand acres. This development is, of course, partly in Vermont and partly in New Hampshire, as this is an inter-state river. Brattleboro thus far is the chief beneficiary of this development in Vermont, and nearly all the industries of Brattleboro are operated by this power, and the rapid growth of that town which is now taking place, is chiefly attributed to this development.

The same financial interests, but under another charter of organization, are making an enormous development of the power of the Deerfield River. This is also an inter-state river, having its rise in Stratton, Windham County, and flowing through several Windham and Bennington County towns, into Massachusetts. There are planned at least ten large hydro-electric developments on this stream; six of them are now in process of construction. The largest is a great storage dam and power plant at Somerset. This plant, now in process of construction, will flood two thousand acres of land to an average depth of forty feet, holding practically the

entire flood waters of the stream, which are to be so handled as to equalize the flow of the stream below. Twelve thousand horse-power will be generated at the Somerset plant.

Other plants in Vermont are proposed to be located at Wilmington, Whitingham, and Readsboro. An enormous expenditure of money will be made in the completion of the whole project. Between one and two million dollars will, it is said, be expended in the Somerset development alone, and the total developments on the stream in both Vermont and Massachusetts, will, it is said, cost about twelve million dollars. It is reasonable to expect that the whole Deerfield Valley will see a tremendous industrial growth within the next few years.

The Deerfield Valley project is conservation in the most approved way. The holding of the flood waters in storage for equalizing the flow of the stream in low water periods is essential to the best development of perhaps our greatest natural resource.

I have referred to the enormous development in Windham County, as it has progressed farther than in any other part of our state, but similar conditions, though less in magnitude, are found in other counties. The hydro-electric power in Rutland County, though feebly developed, is immense, and we have one corporation developing and using 5,000 horsepower annually, and double this efficiency could be obtained if necessity required. Rutland, Addison, Chittenden and Caledonia Counties afford promising opportunities for this development. The spirit of conservation should possess the people of our state and govern their endeavors, if we hope to keep abreast with the spirit of progress maintained by our neighbors. We should not fail to conserve and utilize the unlimited advantages so readily obtained from the development and use of our native white coal, found so abundantly upon nearly every hillside and in our valleys.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend such legislation as will inure to further development of this natural wealth, realizing the immense benefits to be obtained if it is properly controlled and the rights of the state protected.

Also, to consider carefully some reasonable plan whereby possibly state aid could be given without risk for the development of these storage reservoirs, looking to the utilization thereby of the water powers on the streams further down. This is a subject worthy of your thoughtful consideration. Some action along this line would be a forward step and could be used with great force by our senators and representatives in Congress in obtaining national assistance.

It would make Vermont the most progressive of states, in the development and conservation of her natural resources.

HIGHWAYS.

Better highways for our state has always appealed to me as one of the most important subjects for legislation. It affects our religious, our agricultural, educational and social life, to a greater extent than any other condition, and if I am correctly advised our state has expended on her system of roads during the last two years about two million dollars, and the demand for good roads has been growing rapidly in Vermont for the past few years and resulted in the passage of the state aid law in 1906, appropriating $50,000 which was available to those towns which would vote an equal amount, "dollar for dollar", under certain limitation. In 1908 the appropriation was increased to $75,000, and again in 1910 to $150,000. The number of towns voting and the amount of money for this purpose has increased year by year, until March, 1912, two hundred and twenty-seven (227) towns voted practically one hundred thousand dollars.

There has been a steady growth of sentiment in favor of the law as is evident by the annual increase in the number of towns available themselves of the act, and by the annual increase in the amounts voted, the largest increase being in the year 1912. No better evidence is necessary that the law meets with popular approval than this showing of the towns. Not a single year since its passage has there been any dropping off in the number of towns voting money, nor in the amount of money voted.

The past year 1911, and this year 1912, the biennial term just closing, show an advance in the quality of work done in that practically every improvement under state supervision has been carefully laid out by an

engineer with the idea of uniform construction. The gravel road was assumed to be the most economical for Vermont to build under present conditions when the law was enacted in 1906 and up to the present time no change has been made in this particular, save in large cities. In villages and towns where the traffic is excessive some of the best forms of macadam construction have been adopted, with the result that we have a small mileage of excellent macadam road built under state supervision in the past two years.

It is becoming more and more evident that a good earth road properly maintained is satisfactory for summer travel, and that in Vermont more attention will naturally be paid to roads of this kind in the future.

Our system of selected highways has been in the past two years somewhat increased by the addition of roads in different localities in the state that were not considered five years ago of sufficient public importance to warrant their being selected, but with the increased tourist travel it has seemed wise to your commissioner to open up some of the beauty spots of the state around our lakes and mountains, by the addition of some of the most attractive roads we have in the state, and it would seem that no better outlay of money could be made than to develop with special appropriations some of these roads that probably cannot be improved in any other way.

I earnestly recommend your thoughtful consideration of this important subject and sincerely trust that the good work being done may be continued.

TAXATION.

No subject with which you have to deal is of larger importance that a revision of our present system of taxation. At the last session a bill came to me for my signature, which I was obliged to withhold. The object of the measure had my entire approval, but the bill itself was crude and it seemed obvious would be impotent to accomplish its understood purpose. It had passed both legislative branches in the closing hours of the session and came to me at a time when my department was rushed to the limit of its capacity. Proper consideration was absolutely impossible, and two courses only were open to me, one to summon back legislators who had returned to their homes and hold the legislature until needed corrections could be made and the other to exercise my right to veto. Having in mind that the session had been unduly prolonged, and that to reform the measure would cause the state many thousand dollars expense, as well as prove a hardship to the members who had then left the capitol, I pursued the course which economy, and as it then and now seems to me the interests of our people, required.

The demand for a radical revision is insistent and has been for several sessions. The present law does not have general approval, but no tax system has ever been evolved by any state, ancient or modern, which has had universal approval and which will completely abolish the inequalities of taxation. The great trouble with us has been, that legislators held so many different and conflicting opinions about methods, there could be no common ground. Commissions have been authorized to study the tax system of other commonwealths and report to our General Assembly, but commissioners have disagreed mainly on unimportant questions and legislators in the infinite variety of "cure-alls" suggested have become confused and doubtful as to the expediency of proposed reforms.

A solution of the whole problem is not probable at any one session, but an immediate correction of some of the inequalities of the existing law, is imperatively demanded. Let me ask, that the first work of the Assembly now convened be directed to this problem. The constituencies you represent expect it and the state requires it. Let your aim be, to broaden opportunity, strike down inequalities, and lift the burdens from those least able to carry them. It is proper for you to inquire if corporate property pays its fair and just share; if large wealth may not be made to contribute its full and measured part; if financial institutions should enjoy the privileges that are denied to men; and if you shall find present laws unjust and unwise, it is your duty here to apply the remedy and to do it with unsparing hand. I counsel you, do no injustice to the rich or strong, but remember that governments exist to care for and protect the poor and weak. It is not in my province to direct what you do, but there is a command from all the people, irrespective of party, which you will gladly heed. The problems are not new; they are as old as the state; your predecessors have in the main wrought well, but the tax question remains unsolved.

EXEMPTION FROM TRUSTEE PROCESS.

The absolute exemption of all sums to the amount of ten dollars due for labor from attachment, has been long asked for by the wage-earners of Vermont. Exemptions have been lavishly granted by former legislatures to our citizens engaged in various pursuits, but this meritorious measure has repeatedly failed of enactment. The present will of the people is unmistakable. They have made their decision. It is for you to record it in the laws of the state.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Vermont has been progressive in this respect but not sufficiently so. The state is now entering the period of its greatest industrial development. More and more will measures for the betterment of labor conditions press for enactment. A careful study of the recent legislation in other states will convince you that the hour is at hand, when we ought to enact many of the beneficient measures now being asked for here. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and he is entitled to perform that labor under safe conditions and to be surrounded by every precaution and protection.

PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

There must continue to be differences between employer and employed. Every time such difference results in a "strike", there is loss not only immediate and substantial to those participating, but consequential to the state. Production has been reduced, consumption restricted, and the sum total of aggregate wealth lessened. To just what extent the state ought to intervene is a debatable question, but that its good offices might be invoked to adjust or at least to suggest honorable terms of settlement, will not be challenged. Many states and countries have boards of arbitration for this purpose. It will probably be going too far to say that the decision of such a board should be final and conclusive, but if one authorized by law and properly constituted could here investigate and recommend a basis of settlement, popular opinion, would, in most cases, bring adjustment without resort to coercive measures.

DIRECT PRIMARIES.

The day of the so-called "political boss" has closed. Vermont never knew him in the sense that he has existed in some of the great cities, and in other commonwealths, where as the "king-maker" on the day of convention or absolute dictator when party policies were to be defined, he was master of the state, but in some degree we accepted the leadership of certain citizens of commanding ability. The direct primary has successfully been invoked elsewhere to register the will of the people. In some cases the methods have been cumbersome; all of them expensive and occasionally impotent.

A simple, inexpensive method, one that will ensure the full, free choice of our citizenship, and one adapted to the peculiar conditions which exist here, is to be found in the recent enactments of the most progressive states.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The restriction of expenditures by candidates for office within such limits as would make it possible for the average citizen to aspire to any position in the government, and the publications of sworn statements, both before and after elections, are safeguards that should surround the ballot box and make it sacred to the people and the state. Recent disclosures have demonstrated that fabulous sums of money have been expended in the elections of some of the states. The high ideals, the lofty aims, the great purpose which characterizes the incomparable citizenship of our splendid commonwealth demand that public office shall be offered neither on the auction block or at private sale. Limit then the expenditures of candidates and nominees; require every expenditure and promise of place or pay to be published, and disfranchise forever those who disobey. Thus may the honor of our officials continue unsullied and the fair name of the state remain unsullied.

CONCLUSION.

During the last two years, and especially for the past few months, our state and in short, our nation, has been passing through a period of intense political unrest, greater than we have experienced at any time during the last half-century.

There has been a general uplift or demand, in fact, for a general advance along all lines which could result in a betterment of the social and physical conditions of our people.

This progressive spirit has been planted in the fertile soil of our commonwealth and is rapidly securing a strong hold with our people. We have felt it in the betterment of our school life—our agricultural conditions and our highways; in the state control of corporate life; in the purity of the ballot box, in our endeavors for uniform laws; in our efforts for the elimination of mental and moral degenerates; and in short, along every avenue which leads to the uplift of our citizens.

You should, with all your strength, maintain the advances already made, and further progressive legislation should be enacted at this session, ever keeping in mind our peculiar conditions; not similar, in fact, to those of any other state.

You have before you the special report of each official of your state government. These you should study carefully as they will furnish you more complete and accurate information as to each department of our state government than can be obtained from any other source.

I cannot close without referring to a weakness or failure which seems to possess every legislature; viz., rapid increase of state expenses, and more particularly during the sessions of the legislature. I was greatly surprised to note that the expenditures of the lieutenant governor and General Assembly from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, were as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

1900	$ 61,979.83
1902	60,637.59
1904	70,498.40
1906	81,714.21
1908	134,326.98
1910	about 145,000.00

This increase of legislative expense of nearly 150 per cent is, in my judgment, wholly uncalled for, and an extravagance without an excuse. There are many avenues through which this money could have been expended which would have inured greatly to the good of our people. The spirit of progress toward better conditions is stimulating our people as never before, and is not here an opportunity for this legislature to set an example worthy of that ambition which should be the aim of every true Vermonter?

Do not deceive yourselves with the delusions that this money spent so lavishly does not come from the hard earnings of the common people. We boast of our revenues from corporate taxation. Don't forget that this money spent so freely comes from the great masses and when you are urged to vote large appropriations for some questionable purpose remember that you are indirectly emptying your own pockets. Let us strive to return to and maintain the economy of our fathers; only spending our state's money when it can be done for such purpose as will inure to the greatest good of our people.

Gentlemen: You are honored in being chosen as the representatives of the freemen of this state to guard carefully her present interest and to provide for her future with your best judgment, strengthened by your knowledge obtained from the experience of other legislatures.

You should ever realize the worthy examples of your ancestors who have assembled in these halls, and who have given our state a reputation for wise and helpful legislation unsurpassed by that of any other state. A galaxy of names is furnished which should serve as a stimulant to your highest endeavors. Your opportunity is ever present and your duty should call for your best efforts. With these thoughts ever in mind you should

realize the great blessings bestowed upon your state by a kind providence appreciating the worthy inheritance from your fathers, and may the results of your labors be of such nature that Vermont may continue to be regarded as one of the best governed states of our union.

JOHN A. MEAD

The governor having concluded his message, withdrew and the Joint Assembly dissolved.

GUY W. BAILEY,
Secretary of State, Clerk.

Newspapers.com by Ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image/197895334

Exhibit 8 - 032

EX-GOV. MEAD DIES IN HIS 79TH YEAR

Soldier, Manufacturer, Business Man and Philanthropist—Active Career Closed

[illegible]

HIS ANCESTORS

[illegible]

DESCENDED FROM PILGRIMS

[illegible]

SERVED IN CIVIL WAR

[illegible]

REORGANIZED HOWE SCALE CO.

[illegible]

HIS PHILANTHROPIES

[illegible]

"If It's Right, It's at Wright's; If It's at Wright's, It's Right."

WEARPLEDGE

At last, a Boys' Suit that puts a stop to uncertain service.

You've seen boys' clothes of the old school; now come see the head of the class.

We have the exclusive selling rights for a Boys' garment that can't go bad without making good.

Its name is WEARPLEDGE. It's made in New York by a million dollar institution and sold from sea to sea by especially appointed dealers.

Every WEARPLEDGE suit or o'coat is accompanied by an insurance policy that pledges the year to your satisfaction, or new clothes as your settlement.

It's the biggest, broadest and boldest stroke in boys' clothes merchandising that has ever been attempted in America.

THE BELT

Every Wearpledge suit goes home with a "Live" Leather Belt on the pants. The minute your son sees it stretch he'll start to coax.

THE BACKING

An Insurance Policy goes with every garment regardless of price. New Clothes if a Wearpledge fails—without any red tape.

THE MOTHER TOUCH

Wearpledge Clothes, both models and make, are passed on by a Committee of Mothers—this "touch" tells and talks—when you see it.

WRIGHT'S

Cuticura Ointment Best For Rough Red Hands

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Exhibit 8 - 033

John A. Mead, former governor of Vermont, who died at his home in Rutland Monday, established his position in the moral, intellectual, political and business forces of this state by his long years of indefatigable work. He was not brilliant, but hard-headed, common-sensed and persistent in the pursuit of whatever he undertook—qualities of high order and worthy of emulation—qualities that can be acquired in large measure by whomsoever will. Governor Mead established one of Vermont's largest industries on a firm footing and maintained it here when but for his influence it would probably have been removed. In public life his record is one of accomplishment. He is of the passing generation and the gaps are many and large and hard to fill.

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Exhibit 8 - 034

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920

DEATHS OF TWO NOTED SONS OF MIDD; BRAINERD KELLOGG AND EX-GOV. MEAD

Late last Friday afternoon President John M. Thomas at the College received a telegram announcing the death of Dr. Brainerd Kellogg, the senior member of the board of trustees, at his home in Morristown, N. J., and on Monday morning just prior to the holding of Dr. Kellogg's funeral services, the morning papers brought news of the death in Rutland of Ex-Governor John A. Mead, another member of the board, and donor of the Mead Memorial Chapel. Middlebury has thus been in double mourning this week for two of her noted sons, Dr. Kellogg of the class of '58 and Dr. Mead of the class of '64, the former in his 86th year and Dr. Mead in his 79th.

The tributes which President Thomas paid to these honored alumni, to Dr. Kellogg at his funeral at Mead Chapel on Monday, and to Dr. Mead at the funeral in Rutland yesterday, constitute far more finished summaries of the lives of these two men than either our ability or time permits, and we submit them as worthy of general reading by Register readers

JOHN A. MEAD

(By Pres. John M. Thomas)

By his keenness of mind, his fixity of purpose, his unfailing judgment, his insatiable ambition, and his unconquerable will Dr. Mead ranged himself with those great creative spirits who have wrought the prosperity and wealth of this nation and accomplished the civilization of the modern world. He was no ordinary man and judgment upon him must be guided by no ordinary standards. He was one appointed of Providence a master builder in the industry of his generation, whose ambition and ability were made to serve the welfare of this city and the prosperity of our fair State beyond the measure of almost any other of his time, and he did it almost alone.

Who could have foretold the achievements the least generous estimate must attribute to him during the past 35 years? A hardworking physician, hurrying from patient to patient, receiving for financial reward the modest emoluments of those days, concerned in business affairs only as any professional man might be: then at middle life the manager of a shop and factory which had led others to failure: then by shrewdness and skill of management, by hard work and resolute economy, by faith in himself, in his home city and in the business future of the country the master of one of the most important and successful enterprises in New England.

This is not the place for statistics nor inventories. You know better than I how many homes have been built, how many savings accounts have been nourished, how many other enterprises have drawn their life from the industry which the genius of Dr. Mead promoted in ever-increasing prosperity to the last. But without the force and the will that were back of those quiet eyes and that kindly smiling face these things would not have been. It was

(Continued on page five)

BRAINERD KELLOGG

(By Pres. John M. Thomas)

The friends of Professor Kellogg from our Trustees and Faculty and from this community—and there are those here present who have known and honored him during more than fifty years—need no words of mine to inspire or guide the tribute of reverence and affection which they pay to his memory today. But to the younger among us, and to those just beginning to learn that a college is not merely a place for a few years of study but an alma mater loved and served and honored by her children through all their after life, it is fitting that a few words be spoken concerning one who served his college so long, so ably, and with such unswerving loyalty and devotion.

Already in his student days he began to manifest that independence of mind and resoluteness of purpose which characterized him to the last. He was a scholar of high rank, surpassed in a brilliant class, if I remember the tradition rightly, only by his life-long friend, Stephen A. Walker, later a distinguished lawyer in New York, President of the New York Board of Education and as one of the trustees of the Tilden Trust a founder of the New York public library. The opportunities for the study of the modern languages in the curriculum were then very meagre, and Mr. Kellogg had the initiative and courage to spend a vacation in Canada for the study of French, returning to impart his knowledge to all who were willing to be taught among his fellow students.

Upon his graduation with the class of 1858 he taught for a year in Kentucky and the subsequent year in Macedon Center, N. Y. In 1860 he returned to the college as tutor. The duties of a tutor at that time were to instruct the Freshman class in all subjects in their regular three recitations a day, to prepare them for their declamations at the public chapel exercises on Wednesday afternoon, to secure from them written translations from Latin or Greek every alternate week

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Exhibit 8 - 035

Middlebury Register (Middlebury, Vermont) · Fri, Jan 16, 1920 · Page 5

JOHN A. MEAD

(Continued from page one)

not circumstances, not favorable natural advantages, that gave to Rutland its chief industry. It was the strength of one man.

There is the suggestion abroad of the democratization of industry. There are those who plan a new world wherein masters of men find no place, and the commanding spirit no sphere for its exercise. It will never be. God makes his men of might and dominance—not over-plentifully, but he makes them now and then, and it is they who build cities and make whole country-sides blossom anew in happiness and peace.

If every town in Vermont had this day a man of power like Dr. Mead, our good State would double its population and wealth in twenty years.

It is not strange that one so successful in private affairs should have been called upon for public service. In 1883 Dr. Mead became the first Mayor of Rutland, devoting to municipal interests that same sound judgment and careful attention to matters great or small which he gave to his own business. In 1892 he represented Rutland County in the Senate. In 1906 he represented Rutland in the House of Representatives, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Banks and a member of the Committee on Manufactures. As Lieutenant-Governor in 1908 he held the confidence and affection of members of the Senate to an unusual degree. Elected Governor in 1910 he surprised his friends by his knowledge of State affairs and gave to Vermont one of the best administrations it has had for many years. Governor Mead was remarkably successful in calling to his aid able men competent to special duties from all parts of the State, and during his administration our public affairs were conducted smoothly and efficiently with entire absence of partisan or personal strife. He left the office with no enemies and with old friendships cemented and many new ones established. It was in response to a very general demand that he served as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1912.

As a companion and friend, Governor Mead was genial and kindly, warm-hearted, frank, sympathetic, always giving more than he received. Some of my pleasantest hours in life have been spent in his company in his office and home or about the college halls at Middlebury. He was one of the most democratic and approachable of men. I have often thought that his extreme simplicity and cordiality in [illegible] relations blinded the eyes of those who saw him every day to some of his most remarkable qualities. Governor Mead was a very keen and shrewd observer and a man who preserved at all times an independent and original judgment. I have read many books by great scholars on the Holy Land, but I learned from Governor Mead some things with his clear eye in Bible lands which I have never read in books. He had the ability to read between the lines and beneath the words in public announcements and in the addresses of eminent men, which enabled him to discern the inwardness of things to a degree most unusual. These faculties made his conversation delightful and instructive in any company.

Delaying his major benevolences until late in life, Governor Mead bestowed upon them the same shrewd judgment, the same painstaking care in plan and execution which he exercised invariably in business matters. It is no easy matter to give away money usefully. Wise benevolence is a difficult art. In the choice of his benefactions Governor Mead followed the same principle he had found good in investment, and selected objects near at home and concerning which he had personal knowledge—his college, which had trained the powers by which he had won his success, and his home city.

As to his gift of the Mead Memorial Chapel, I can not do better than to quote from the letter in which he announced his purpose:

"In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of my graduation from Middlebury College, and in recognition of the gracious kindness of my heavenly Father to me throughout my life, I desire to erect a chapel to serve as a place of worship for the college, the same to be known as the "Mead Memorial Chapel". I have in mind a dignified and substantial structure, in harmony with the other buildings of the college, and expressive of the simplicity and strength of character for which the inhabitants of this valley and the State of Vermont have always been distinguished."

"It was my great-great grandfather, the first white settler of this valley, who brought the first copy of the Holy Bible into this unbroken wilderness, and it was his wife, my great-great grandmother, who gathered her large family about her in an Indian wigwam for the first Christian service of the Vermont pioneers of this immediate region. With this memory ever present, it has been my hope and prayer that I might be able and permitted to build for this college a suitable place for divine worship and that it might rise from the highest point on its campus as a symbol of the position, most prominent in every respect, which Christian character and religious faith should always maintain in its work for our youth."

I can bear most grateful testimony that the hopes of Governor Mead have been most amply realized. For a year and a half we worked together in the consideration of plans and details and the result was a structure which a Professor of Yale College pronounced the other day one of the most beautiful buildings in North America. Stately, reverent, graceful, combining the classic beauty of ancient Greece, the chaste dignity of our Puritan fathers, and the mystic impressiveness of the early Christian builders, its daily assemblies make subtle impression [illegible] the youth who gather there and speak to them without other voice of "the light that never was on land or sea".

This afternoon, as we pay here our tribute of honor and affection, the chimes which bear his name on every bell are sounding out the hymns he loved and which he chose to hear the first time they were played, "[illegible] my God to Thee", "Lead Kindly Light", "God be with you 'till we meet again". The dedication of the Chapel is complete—The Mead Memorial Chapel [illegible]

There has been but one perfect man, and He gave His life on a hill outside Jerusalem 2000 years ago. We are of the earth and earthy and the world of strife and struggle soils us all. It is not expected of a soldier in the heat of battle that he cherish then the thoughts of St. Francis Assisi. Our friend did enough, wrought good enough. In the days of the greatest power of Cecil Rhodes, some narrow, puny soul suggested a flaw in his conduct. "Good God"? one said, "Do you know he is building an empire!" And the empire stood, and its powers and its dogged grit have just saved the world. So our friend built his empire in our midst. If another could have built it, another did not. He loved his work and he gave his all to it to the very last. He carved his name high in the marvelous roll of Vermont's men of achievement, and he earned his rest.

"Beyond the loom of the last lone star
through open darkness hurled,
Further than rebel comet dared or hiving star-swarm swirled,
Sits he with such as praise our God
for that they served His world."

It is a great regret to Dr. Brainerd that his strength does not permit his presence here today to do his part in carrying out the request made by Governor Mead a few days before his death. But in order to meet his wishes as nearly as he could, Dr. Brainerd has placed in my hands this manuscript and asked me to submit it as his tribute of love to his dear and honored friend.

"I have been asked to tell briefly of my early acquaintance with my beloved classmate and friend, Dr. John A. Mead."

"We first met at the opening of our Freshman year September 1, 1860. He roomed that year with John Williamson, a classmate whom he had known in Malone, N. Y., who later gave his life in the field of battle. The room was in the East College, a three story wooden building that stood where the graded school-house now stands. The following year Starr Hall was ready for occupancy, and Mead roomed there in No. 23 with Aldace F. Walker, then a senior. They were both in the same college fraternity and both from Rutland County, but strangely enough, Walker was nearly a year younger than Mead."

"A most dramatic event occurred at the graduation of Walker the following Commencement, August 13, 1862. To understand it we must bear in mind that the terrible civil war under the leadership of President Lincoln was in progress through nearly the whole of our college course, and that our class lost therefore more men than any other class in college. There were in all 28 men who for a while at least were actual members of the class of '64. Of these 8 enlisted near the close of our Freshman year. At the close of of whom Mead was one, and in Jun- our Sophomore year 6 more enlisted, ior year 2 more. In all 14 of our class, just half of the total enrollment, served in the civil war."

"Aldace Walker was the valedictorian of his class. A few days before graduation he joined Co. B of the Eleventh Vermont Regiment which was being organized at Shoreham. They chose officers on the afternoon of commencement day and Walker was elected 1st Lieutenant. There was but scanty time afterward for him to borrow a uniform and ride to Middlebury for graduation. The exercises proceeded till his name was reached at the close of the program; but he had not appeared. Another piece of music was called for, and was long drawn out. Anxiety was visible on the faces of all in the audience. Suddenly Walker appeared at the entrance of the church. The music abruptly ended. Walker's name was announced by President Labaree, and in blue uniform with glittering epaulets Lieut. Walker marched with stately strides to the stage, followed to the front seat by his classmate Mead to serve as prompter. The applause that broke forth in the dignified old church was intense and prolonged. The speaker was frequently interrupted, and many sentences were only half heard. He soon gave up the attempt to follow his poorly committed oration. Mead in despair threw the manuscript under the seat. But Walker spoke with enthusiasm. His presence was impressive. It was the voice of the first scholar in the class and of the honored soldier eager to enter into mortal combat in the interests of human slavery."

"Now what was the effect of all this on our good friend Dr. Mead? It was this, to impel him at once to enter the army as a private soldier in Company K Twelfth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. No room is assigned to him in the college catalogue for Junior year. But having fought the good fight to the finish he was welcomed back to college and was graduated as an honored member of the class of '64."

"At last in God's wise providence victory had come to the forces that fought for the maintenance of our national life—a victory hallowed by the blood of the martyred Lincoln who fell at the hand of the assassin. The pursuits of peace were again possible. It remains only for me to speak briefly of Dr. Mead's early career as a physician."

"After graduating in 1864 he entered upon a three year course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and then served another term of three years in a Brooklyn hospital. I recall a visit I paid to him there in the early summer of 1868. He took me with him on his round through the wards of the hospital. The inmates that I saw were mostly the insane. I was greatly impressed with his skill in handling these patients. He did not treat them as though he thought them insane. He held that it always irritated a man, sane or insane, to be told that he was mentally deranged. He listened patiently to their complaints and even humored their whims. I will not say that he believed in 'mind cure', for the phrase has acquired unfortunate associations. But he believed that a wise physician should always have a thought for the mental condition of his patients and in all his later medical practice he was guided by this rule."

Dr. Brainerd has asked me also to say a word on a subject of which he could not trust himself to speak—his long close friendship with Governor Mead and the honor and affection in which he held him. Their intimacy began when they were Freshmen in college and continued during all the 60 years in which their homes were never more than 34 miles apart. In their frequent meetings there was absolute freedom and perfect confidence on both sides—a mutual trust never violated. Their warm, close friendship ripened with the years, and it was from a full heart that Dr. Brainerd asked me to pay his tribute of honor, gratitude, and love to the memory of his life-long friend.

CORNWALL NEWS

(Mrs. C. H. Lane, Correspondent.)

Mrs. Myron Smith of Addison spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. I. L. Hamblin, also Mr. and Mrs. Alva Pratt and children.

C. L. Witherell left Wednesday for Rochester, N. Y., to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society in Session there.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Curtis went on Wednesday to Burlington where Mr. Curtis is to enter the Mary Fletcher hospital to undergo an operation.

The annual meeting of the Philathea class of the Congregational Sunday School was held at the church parlors Tuesday afternoon followed by a banquet at 6:30 to which guests were invited. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. S. S. Benedict; vice-president, Mrs. E. H. Peet; secretary, Mrs. F. K. Foote; treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Peet; teacher, Mrs. I. L. Hamblin.

The annual meeting of the Congregational church was held at the church last Saturday. After reports were given the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, F. H. Warner; clerk, I. L. Hamblin; treasurer, R. R. Robbins; collector, Mrs. R. R. Field; deacons, J. S. Wing, C. H. James, Leland Stone; organist and chorister, Mrs. E. O. Porter; business committee, C. N. Marsh, Leland Stone, Miss Beulah M. Sanford. A substantial dinner was served at noon in the

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CLAYTON M

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Middlebury,

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NEWS OF THE CITY.

SERVICES ARE HELD FOR EX-GOV. MEAD

Rare Tribute Paid State Figure Who Died at Home Here Monday.

CITY BUSINESS HALTED

The body of ex-Gov. John A. Mead, who died at his home here early Monday morning after a brief illness, was committed yesterday afternoon to the vault in Evergreen cemetery, after perhaps the most impressive funeral services that this city has ever seen. Rutland's tribute to the man who in doing much for himself had done much for others was of impressive magnitude. In honor to his memory the stores, the banks, the public schools and the Rutland Free library were closed during the services, and hundreds of people—representing labor, capital, medicine, law, church, college, city, state and military—filled the auditorium of the Congregational church to pay their final respect to one who had long ranked as one of the state's most useful citizens. Hundreds more accompanied the body to the cemetery and remained there in the penetrating cold until taps had been sounded and the huge iron gates of the vault had been swung into place as a barrier to further tribute of the moment.

Big Escort for Body.

Not the least impressive part of the funeral was the escort, numbering many hundreds, furnished by the employes of the Howe Scale company and the Rutland Manufacturing company, of which concerns Dr. Mead was head, and by Roberts Post, No. 14, G. A. R., of which he was a member. The employes met at the scale works at 12.45 o'clock, and with Nelson A. Malgrem as marshal and Joseph F. Cronan and Lloyd F. Wilkins as aides, marched to the Mead residence on Washington street, where they formed an aisle which extended from the house far out along Court street toward the church. As the casket was carried from the house the members of Roberts post fell in behind it, with the scale workers gradually taking up the line of procession as the casket passed between them.

Arrived at the church the Corinthian bronze casket was placed in the vestibule where the body lay in state until 1.30 o'clock when the lid was lowered. After being covered with a floral blanket the casket was moved to a place in the front part of the auditorium near the pulpit, which was banked with flowers. At the head of the casket was a large silk American flag given to John Abner Mead Hinsman, grandson of ex-Gov. Mead, by ex-Gov. Fingree as a remembrance from the G. A. R. post of Hartford. A second flag, the gift of Roberts post to the family, was placed in the casket.

Services at Church.

The services began with an orchestral prelude, with 'cello and violin accompaniment, the selections and hymns rendered being favorites of Dr. Mead. They were: "God Will Take Care of You," "I Am Praying for You," "I Hear a Loving Voice," "Lead Us On," "Abide With Me," "O Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go," "Some Day the Silver Cord Will Break," "Lead Kindly Light," "God Be With You, Till We Meet Again," and Chopin's "Funeral March," Handel's "Largo," and Martin's "Hymn of Peace."

The invocation was followed by the Lord's prayer given in unison. Following the reading of scripture and an intervening musical selection, Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury college, read a eulogy by Dr. Ezra Brainerd, a college friend of Dr. Mead, who was unable to be present owing to illness. Dr. Thomas then paid a personal tribute to Dr. Mead, as did Rev. George A. Buttrick, pastor of the church. The eulogies, as delivered, will be found on page 4 of this issue. Following prayer and the benediction there was the orchestral postlude while the casket was borne from the church.

Dr. Mead's Bible Used.

The Bible used during the services was the one on which Dr. Mead took his oath of office when governor, and the hymnal from which Rev. Buttrick read the verse was the one used by Dr. Mead for many years while superintendent of the church Sunday school. The Mead pew was draped and it was the only pew vacant during the service. The main body of the church was reserved for the men who had worked for Dr. Mead, the bearers, and those who had been associated with him in business and political life. During the services the Mead Memorial chimes at Middlebury college were sounded, and the branch offices of the Howe Scale company throughout the United States were closed.

The bearers were Erwin E. Kern, Fred C. Spencer, Wallace W. Nichols, Egbert C. Tuttle, directors of the Baxter National bank; E. V. Ross of Rutland and R. W. Jones, Jr., N. D. Lancaster of New York and H. A. Pitt of Worcester, Mass., directors of the Howe Scale company. The honorary bearers were Walter H. Kinsman, Judge F. M. Butler, Frank H. Wilson, Judge A. G. Coolidge, Attorney W. D. C. Stickney and William H. Fleetman.

Organizations represented were the Rutland Valley grange, Rutland County Medical association, the Rutland Business Men's association, Rutland lodge, No. 79, F. and A. M., Killington commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, Roberts post, No. 14, G. A. R.; Rutland barbers, business men and scale workers.

Representatives of State.

The State of Vermont was represented by Gov. Percival W. Clement, Major Harvey E. Goodell, secretary of civil and military affairs, Fred B. Thomas, former colonel of the first Vermont regiment, and Lee S. Tillotson, former adjutant general, acting on the staff of Gov. Clement; former Govs. W. W. Stickney of Ludlow and Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish.

Among those from out of the city who attended the service were the following managers of the branches of the Howe Scale company: H. D. Priest of Boston, J. J. McElroy of New York, C. E. Denton of Cincinnati, O., Henry Vogel of Cleveland, O.; R. H. Jenkins of Philadelphia, O. B. Main of Chicago, G. H. Taylor of Minneapolis, Minn., and M. H. Morbenser of St. Louis, Mo.; also F. J. Hazen of St. Johnsbury, representing the E. & T. Fairbanks Co.; J. C. Clark of St. Johnsbury, representing the Fairbanks-Morse Co.; and H. J. Badden, of New York, representing the Scale Manufacturers association; C. D. LaForge, representing the Fairbanks Scale company of New York.

Private funeral services were held at the Mead residence Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, with Rev. Mr. Buttrick officiating. C. W. Spencer, L. G. Bagley and G. E. L. Badlam were in charge of the arrangements yesterday and the musical program was under the direction of Miss Grace Chalmers Thompson.

Many Floral Offerings.

There was a profusion of floral tributes, the whole downstairs of the Mead home being filled with flowers, and it required several trips by an automobile to carry them from the house to the Congregational church where they were artistically arranged and banked, under the supervision of Mrs. Charles S. Caverly. The floral tributes represented many hundreds of dollars.

Among the notable floral pieces were a large blanket four by six feet, of American beauty roses, trimmed with smilax, narcissi and ferns, made to cover the casket, and also a large casket bouquet of American beauty roses and orchids, tied with ribbon, these two pieces being from the family of Dr. Mead and from his grandson, John Abner Mead Hinsman. They were especially designed at the Mead homestead yesterday by a representative from Fleischman & Co., florist, New York.

Other designs were a gates-a-jar, set on a standard and base made of red carnations, roses and calla lilies, from the officials of the Howe Scale company; a broken column of white carnations, roses and calla lilies set on a standard and base, from the employes of the Howe Scale company; a casket bouquet of 73 American beauty roses tied with purple satin, from the office force and engineering department of the Howe Scale company; a large wreath of Scotch heather, roses, smilax and narcissi, from the directors of the Howe Scale company; an ivy wreath trimmed with purple, from the faculty of Middlebury college; a large casket bouquet of pink roses, palms and English violets from the Howe Scale company of New York; a large wreath set on a standard and base made up of American beauty roses and tied with white satin, from the Howe Scale company of Boston.

Many Other Pieces.

Other pieces were a wreath on a standard and base from the Pacific Scale company of Portland, Ore.; a large wreath of white roses tied with satin, from Charles H. Morse, president of the Fairbanks-Morse Scale company of St. Johnsbury; a wreath of camellias and white roses, from the Pittsburgh branch of the Howe Scale company; a wreath of sago palms and magnolias, from the National Society of Colonial Dames; a wreath of pink roses and violets from the Ohio Scale company of Cincinnati, Ohio; a large wreath set on a standard and base, made up of primroses, carnations, narcissi and smilax, from the deacons of the Congregational church; a large wreath from F. R. Patch; wreaths of magnolias, roses, smilax and narcissi, set on standard and base, from the Howe Scale company branches at St. Louis, Mo., and Cleveland, Ohio; a large bouquet of English violets from F. C. Partridge, president of the Vermont Marble company, of Proctor; a circle of pink roses set on a base, from the Brown and Carroll store; a cross three feet high set on a standard and base, from the Killington commandery; a large wreath of galax with pink roses and English roses, from Gov. P. W. Clement; a wreath, set on standard and base, five feet square, of narcissi, galax, pink roses and smilax, from the E. & T. Fairbanks Scale company of St. Johnsbury; American beauty roses from the New York branch of the Fairbanks Scale company; a casket bouquet of carnations and narcissi, from the teachers of the Madison street school; a large casket bouquet from Rutland Valley grange.

Still Further Tributes.

Further tributes were a casket bouquet of white roses and sago palms, from the Kansas City branch of the Howe Scale company; a large casket bouquet of roses, sago palms and smilax, from the Rutland Waste and Metal company; a casket bouquet of roses from Cincinnati, Ohio, friends; a large wreath, set on a standard and base, of magnolias, roses and smilax, from the board of governors of the community house; a set piece of roses, from friends in North Troy; a large wreath, on a base, made of rose buds, daisies, smilax and ferns, from the Rutland Business Men's association; a large wreath of pansies, geraniums, chrysanthemums and galax leaves, from the Sons of Veterans; a large set piece of roses, smilax and English violets from the officials of the Howe Scale company of New York; a large set piece and wreath, on a base and standard, made of roses, ferns, galax leaves and chrysanthemums, from the Rutland Manufacturing company, of which Dr. Mead was president; a wreath of roses and galax leaves tied with satin ribbon, from McBee, Jones & Co., of New York; a casket bouquet of carnations and cut flowers, from the Progressives; cut flowers from the T. M. T. M. society; a set piece of pink and white roses, from the Bradley music store; a set piece from Charles Davis, president of the Davis foundry; a set piece of roses, from friends in Chicago; a wreath of roses, from the Mead farm; a wreath of roses and smilax, from the L. A. Miner drug store; a set piece of oak leaves, narcissi, English violets and rose buds, from the Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter of Middlebury college; a set piece from friends in Belmont. There were also numerous other floral tributes from all parts of the United States from relatives, friends and business associates. Telegrams of sympathy were also received by the family from all parts of the country.

MRS. ANNA HENRY DIES.

Was 84 Years Old and Had Lived Here Many Years.

Mrs. Anna Henry, aged 84 years, and a long time resident of the city, died yesterday morning at her home on Cherry street. Mrs. Henry was born in Ireland, but had lived in this country for many years. She was a member of St. Peter's church. She is survived by two sons, Hugh and John Henry, of this city, and some sisters and brothers who reside in Rhode Island. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at St. Peter's church, and burial will be in Calvary cemetery.

Funeral of Gertrude I. River.

The funeral services of Gertrude Irene, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. River of Gene avenue, who died at her home Tuesday, were held yesterday morning at the house at 10.30 o'clock, with Rev. George E. Price as the officiating clergyman. Burial was in Evergreen cemetery. Many floral tributes were received by the bereaved family. Among those from out of the city who attended the funeral were Mrs. James Fuddon of Brandon, Mrs. Mabel Bowker of West Rutland and Mrs. Elmer Derber of Watervliet, N. Y.

Mrs. Kinney's Services Tomorrow.

The funeral services of Mrs. Ida Giffen Kinney, aged 80 years, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Guy Fuller of 8 Roberts avenue, will be held tomorrow afternoon at the house at 2 o'clock, and burial will be in Evergreen cemetery. Mrs. Kinney had lived in Rutland over 30 years. Besides her daughter, with whom she lived, she is survived by a sister, Mrs. H. K. Bender, of East Bangor, Penn. She was a member of the Advent Christian church at Castleton.

Victory Stars for Wounded.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Distribution of the silver victory star to those wounded in the naval service during the war will begin at once, the navy department announced today.

BOVININE
The BODY BUILDER
FEEDS and STRENGTHENS The Weak and Tired
OF ALL DRUGGISTS

Saves Ma Work and Saves Dad Money
—says Bobby
Makes 'em both good natured when I eat
POST TOASTIES

For Tickling
Day or night there is nothing quite so annoying to yourself and others as the hacking cough.
THROAT-LETS
"MAKE LIFE EASIER"
stop the tickle and the cough—they are fine for any throat trouble. Eat them like candy—everybody likes THROAT-LETS
10c and 25c

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The Rutland Herald

Entered at the postoffice in Rutland, Vermont, as second-class Mail Matter.

Daily Established in 1861.
Weekly Established in 1794.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily.

By Mail, per month	$ .50
By Mail, per year	6.00
Delivered, per month	.60
Delivered, per year	7.20

Weekly.

For one year	$1.50
For six months	.75

Always in Advance.

The Herald is the only newspaper in Southern Vermont that receives the full report of the Associated Press by Special Wire.

Member of The Associated Press.
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HERALD TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Editorial Rooms	537
Business Department	538

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920.

The Herald this morning gives up a large amount of space to the eulogies pronounced at his funeral yesterday to the memory of the late ex-governor and citizen of Rutland and Vermont, John Abner Mead. Nothing could be added by way of comment that would add to or strengthen them. The enduring monument to such a man is his life and work, but the tributes of close friends are of superlative interest and value. It would be surplusage and presumption to say more.

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Exhibit 8 - 038

The Project Gutenberg EBook of A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to Be Used to , by Richard Mead

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Title: A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to Be Used to Prevent It

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*** START OF THIS PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK PESTILENTIAL CONTAGION ***

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Exhibit 8 - 039

A SHORT

DISCOURSE

CONCERNING

Peſtilential Contagion,

AND THE

METHODS

To be uſed to Prevent it.

By *RICHARD MEAD*, M. D.
Fellow of the College of Phyſi-
cians and of the Royal Society.

LONDON:
Printed for *Sam. Buckley* in *Amen-Corner*, and
Ralph Smith at the *Royal-Exchange*, 1720

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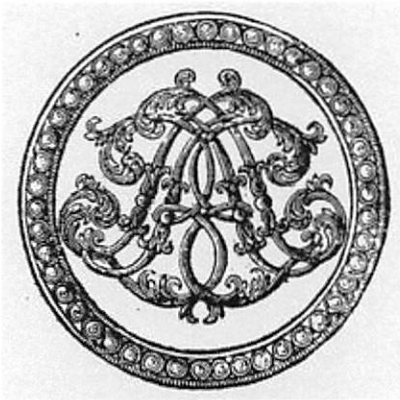
Exhibit 8 - 040

A SHORT DISCOURSE CONCERNING *Pestilential Contagion*, AND THE METHODS To be used to Prevent it.

By *RICHARD MEAD*, M.D.
Fellow of the College of Physicians
and of the Royal Society.



LONDON:
Printed for *Sam. Buckley* in *Amen-Corner*, and
Ralph Smith at the *Royal-Exchange*, 1720.

TO THE

Right Honourable

James Craggs, Esq;

ONE OF

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His Majesties principal
Secretaries of State.

SIR,

Most humbly offer to You my Thoughts concerning the Prevention of the Plague, *which I have put together by your Command. As soon as you was pleased to signify to me, in his* Majestie's *Absence; that their Excellencies the* Lords Justices *thought it necessary for the Publick Safety, upon the Account of the* Sickness *now in* France, *that proper Directions should be drawn up to defend our selves from such a Calamity; I most readily undertook the Task, though upon short Warning, and with little Leisure: I have therefore rather put down the* principal Heads of Caution, *than a* Set of Directions in Form. IV

The first, *which relate to* the performing Quarentines, *&c. You, who are perfectly versed in the History of* Europe, *will see are agreable to what is practised in other Countries, with some new Regulations*. The next, *concerning the* suppressing Infection here, *are very different from the Methods taken in former Times among* Us, *and from what they commonly Do* Abroad: *But, I persuade my self, will be found agreable to Reason*. V

I most heartily wish, that the wise Measures, the Government *has already taken, and will continue to take, with Regard to the* former *of* these, *may make the* Rules *about the* latter *unnecessary: However it is fit, we should be always provided with proper* Means of Defence *against so terrible an* Enemy. VI

May this short Essay *be received as one Instance, among many others, of the Care, you always shew for Your Country; and as a Testimony of the great Esteem and Respect, with which I have the Honour to be,* VII

SIR,

Your most obedient,
Most humble Servant,

Novemb. 25. 1720.

R. MEAD.

IX

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PART I.

OF THE NATURE OF *CONTAGION.*

That the Reasonableness of any Method, which shall be proposed to prevent the spreading of *Contagious* Diseases, may the better appear, it is necessary to premise somewhat in general concerning *Contagion*, and the Manner, by which it acts. X

Contagion is propagated by three Causes, the *Air*; *Diseased Persons*; and *Goods transported from infected Places*.

We shall therefore first enquire what alteration of the *Air* it is, that makes it *infectious*; and then, by what Means it communicates its noxious Quality to other Bodies.

The ancientest and best Authors of Physick, who lived in a Country more exposed to these Calamities than ours, observed the Constitution of the *Air*, which preceded *Pestilential Fevers*, to be great *Heats* attended with much *Rain* and *Southerly Winds*[1]: And one of Them takes particular Notice, that no other than a *moist* and *hot* Temperament of the *Air* brings the *Plague*; and that the Duration of this Constitution is the Measure of the Violence of the Distemper[2].

The Natural History of several Countries confirms this Observation; in *Africa* particularly, if Showers fall during the sultry Heats of *July* and *August*, the *Plague* ensues thereupon, with which whosoever is infected hardly escapes[3]. XI

It has besides been remarked in all Times, that the Stinks of *stagnating Waters* in hot Weather, *putrid Exhalations* from the Earth; and above all, the Corruption of dead *Carcasses* lying unburied, have occasioned *infectious Diseases*.

From hence it appears to be a *Concurrence* of Causes, that produces Diseases of this Kind; which must not only meet, but exert their Force together for a considerable time. And when this happens, their first effect is a Degree of *Stagnation* in the Air, which is afterwards followed by *Corruption* and *Putrefaction*. XII

And upon this account it is, that those Countries are chiefly liable to these Calamities, where not only the *Heats* are very great, and the *Weather* continues long in the same State; but the *Winds* (the Use of which is by Motion to purify the Air) do not shift and change so often as they do in Northern Climates.

Indeed *Plagues* seem to be of the Growth of the *Eastern* and *Southern* Parts of the World, and to be transmitted from them into colder Climates by the Way of *Commerce*. Nor do I think, that in this *Island* particularly there is any one Instance of a *Pestilential* Disease among us of great Consequence; which we did not receive from other *infected* Places. XIII

This I the rather mention, because it is a common Opinion, and propagated by Authors of great Name, that we are usually *visited* with the *Plague* once in 30 or 40 Years; which is a mere Fancy without any Foundation either in Reason or Experience: and therefore People ought to be delivered from the Subjection to such vain Fears.

On the contrary, though we have had several Strokes of this kind, yet there are Instances of bad *Contagions* from abroad being brought over to us, which have proved less malignant here by our XIV

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Air not being disposed to receive such Impressions.

The *Sweating Sickness*, called the *Sudor Anglicus* and *Febris Ephemera Britannica*, because it was commonly thought to have taken its Rise here, was most probably of a foreign Original, and no other than a *Plague* abated in its Violence by the mild Temperament of our Climate.

For, we learn from Histories, that the first time this was felt here, which was in the Year 1485, it began in the Army, with which King *Henry* VII. came from *France*, and landed in *Wales*[4]; and it was then thought to have been brought into *France* from the famous Siege of *Rhodes* by the *Turks* XV
3 or 4 Years before. And of the four Returns, which this has made since that Time; two, viz. *those* in the Years 1527, and 1528, may very justly be suspected to have been owing to the *Pestilence*, which at those Times raged in *Italy*, particularly at *Florence* and *Naples*[5]. And the others were very probably from a *Turkish* Infection.

I call this Distemper a *Plague* with lessened Force, because the Symptoms of it were of that kind, though in a less Degree; as great *Faintness* and *Inquietudes*, inward *Burning*, *Pain* in the *Head*, a *Delirium* &c. All which were accompanied with profuse *Sweats*, and the Disease lasted but 24 hours. And though for want of Care and due Management many died of it; yet, as a learned and XVI
wise *Historian*[6] observes, *It appeared rather to be a surprize of Nature than obstinate to Remedies, for if the Patient was kept warm with temperate Cordials, he commonly recovered.*

And I cannot but take Notice, as a Confirmation of what I have been advancing, that we had here the same kind of Fever in the Year 1713, about the Month of *September*, which was called the *Dunkirk Fever*, as being brought by our Soldiers from that Place; where it was indeed a Malignant Disease attended with a *Diarrhœa*, *Vomiting*, &c. and probably had its Original from the Pestilential Distemper, which some time before broke out at *Dantzick* and *Hamburgh*: But with us XVII
was much more mild, beginning only with a Pain in the Head, and by very easy Means went off in large *Sweats*, after a Day's Confinement.

There being in every Air a greater Disposition to *Contagion* at one Time than another, we have indeed sometimes felt this Calamity with greater Fury; as particularly the last time in the Year 1665; when it continued in this *City* about ten Months, and swept away by computation 97306 Persons: But it was generally allowed, that the *Contagion* came by *Cotton* imported from *Turkey*[7]; and the long Duration of it, I believe, may justly be charged up the unhappy Management of infected Houses, which was then directed by Publick Authority; as I shall shew anon. XVIII

And the History of the most terrible of all the Plagues, that ever were in these Parts of the World, which was that in the Year 1349, gives a manifest Proof from whence all *Europe* may trace the Origine of these Evils, viz. from *Asia*: for [8]This taking its Rise in *China* in the Year 1346, advanced through the East *Indies* to *Syria*, *Turkey*, *Ægypt*, *Greece*, *Africa*, &c. In 1347 some Ships from the *Levant* carried it to *Sicily*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, &c. In 1348 it got into *Savoy*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, *Catalonia*, *Castile*, &c. In 1349 it seized *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Flanders*; and in the next place *Germany*, *Hungary*, and *Denmark*; and in all these Countries made most XIX
incredible Havock.

But to return to the Consideration of the Air, which we left in a putrid State: It is to be observed, that Putrefaction is a kind of Fermentation, and that all Bodies in a Ferment emit a volatile active Spirit, of Power to agitate, and put into intestine Motions, that is, to change the Nature of other Fluids into which it insinuates it self.

It were easy to shew from the best *Theory* of Fevers[9], how the Alterations made in the *Blood* this Way will favour *Pestilential* Diseases, by rendring the Body obnoxious to them: But the Digression would be too great.

THIS is one step towards *Contagion*. The next, as it seems to me, proceeds after this Manner. The Blood in all *Malignant Fevers*, especially *Pestilential* ones, at the latter End of the Disease, does like Fermenting Liquors throw off a great Quantity of active Particles upon the several *Glands* of the Body, particularly upon those of the Mouth and Skin, from which the Secretions are naturally the most constant and large. These, in *Pestilential* Cases, although the Air be in a right State, will generally infect those, who are very near to the sick Person; otherwise are soon dispersed and lost: But when in an evil Disposition of *This* they meet with the subtle Parts, its Corruption has

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generated, by uniting with them they become much more active and powerful, and likewise more durable and lasting, so as to form an *Infectious Matter* capable of conveying the Mischief to a great Distance from the diseased Body, out of which it was produced. XXI

They who know what strange Attractions and Combinations are made by volatile Spirits will understand this Reasoning; especially if they consider, how easily all kinds of *Effluvia* are diffused in a warm Air, such as we have described an Infectious one to be; and further, of how penetrating a Force the finest Parts of Animal Juices are; of which the strange Stench of a mortified Limb, upon a Body yet living, will convince any one.

A corrupted State of Air is without doubt necessary to give these *Contagious Atoms* their full Force; for otherwise it were not easy to conceive how the *Plague*, when once it had seized any Place, should ever cease, but with the Destruction of all the Inhabitants: Which is readily accounted for by supposing an Emendation of the Qualities of the Air, and the restoring of it to a healthy State capable of dissipating and suppressing the Malignity. XXII

On the other hand it is evident, that *Infection* is not received from the Air it self, however predisposed, without the Concurrence of something emitted from *Infected* Persons; because, by strictly preventing all Intercourse of Infected Places with the Neighbourhood, it may be effectually kept from spreading: Whereas the least Wind must necessarily convey whatever noxious Quality resides in the Air alone, even to a great Distance. Of this we have had a fresh Proof in the present unhappy *Plague* in *France*, which, by keeping careful Guard, was confined for a considerable Time within the Walls of *Marseilles*; so that none of the adjacent Villages suffered any thing by it; till at length some Persons finding Means to escape carried the Infection along with them. And we find, they have been able, by the like Care, still to restrain it within moderate Bounds. XXIII

This is the Manner by which Infectious *Effluvia* are generated; The Way, by which a sound Person receives the Injury, I suppose most commonly to be this. These *Contagious* Particles being drawn in with the Air we breath, they taint in their Passage the *Salival* Juices, which being swallowed down into the Stomach presently fix their Malignity there; as appears from the *Nausea* and *Vomiting*, with which the Distemper often begins its first Attacks. Though I make no Question but the *Blood* is also more immediately affected by hurtful Particles being mixed through Inspiration with it in the Lungs. XXIV

The third Way, by which we mentioned *Contagion* to be spread, is by *Goods transported from infected Places*. It has been thought so difficult to explain the Manner of *this*, that some Authors have imagined *Infection* to be performed by the Means of *Insects*, the *Eggs* of which may be conveyed from Place to Place, and make the Disease when they come to be *hatched*. As this is a supposition grounded upon no manner of Observation, so I think there is no need to have Recourse to it. If, as we have conjectured, the *Matter of Contagion* be an active Substance, perhaps in the Nature of a *Salt*, generated chiefly from the Corruption of a *Humane Body*, it is not hard to conceive how this may be lodged and preserved in soft, porous Bodies, which are kept pressed close together. XXV

We all know how long a time *Perfumes* hold their *Scent*, if wrapt up in proper Coverings: And it is very remarkable, that the strongest of these, like the *Matter* we are treating of, are mostly *Animal* Juices, as *Mosch*, *Civet*, &c. and that the Substances found most fit to keep them in, are the very same with those which are most apt to receive and communicate *Infection*, as, *Furrs*, *Feathers*, *Silk*, *Hair*, *Wool*, *Cotton*, *Flax*, &c. the greatest Part of which are likewise of the Animal Kind; which Remark alone may serve to lead Us a little into the true Nature of *Contagion*. XXVI

From all that has been said, it appears, I think, very plainly, that the *Plague* is a real Poison, which being bred in the Eastern or Southern Parts of the World, maintains it self there by circulating from *Infected* Persons to Goods; which is chiefly owing to the Negligence of the People in those Countries, who are stupidly Careless in this Affair: That when the Constitution of the Air happens to favour Infection, it rages there with great Violence; That at that Time more especially diseased Persons give it to one another, and *Contagious Matter* is lodged in Goods of a loose and soft Texture, which being packt up, and carried into other Countries, let out, when opened, the imprisoned Seeds of Contagion: And lastly, That the Air cannot diffuse and spread these to any great Distance, if Intercourse and Commerce with the Place infected be strictly prevented. XXVII

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Exhibit 8 - 046

PART II.

OF THE

METHODS

TO PREVENT

CONTAGION.

s it is a satisfaction to know, that the *Plague* is not a Native of our Country, so this is likewise an Encouragement to the utmost Diligence in finding out Means to keep our selves clear from It.

This Caution consists of two Parts: *The preventing its being brought into our Island*; And, if such a Calamity should happen, *The putting a stop to its spreading among us*. XXIX

The first of these is provided for by the established Method of obliging Ships, that come from *Infected* Places, to *perform Quarentine*: As to which I think it necessary, that the following Rules be observed.

Near to our several Ports, there should be *Lazarettos* built in convenient Places, on little Islands if it can so be, for the Reception both of Men and Goods, which arrive from Places suspected of *Infection*: The keeping Men in *Quarentine* on board the Ship being not sufficient; the only Use of which is to observe whether any dye among them. For *Infection* may be preserved so long in Cloaths, in which it is once lodged, that as much, nay more of it, if Sickness continues in the Ship, maybe brought on Shoar at the End than at the beginning of the 40 Days: Unless a new *Quarentine* be begun every time any Person dies; which might not end, but with the Destruction of the whole Ship's Crew. XXX

If there has been any *Contagious* Distemper in the Ship; The *Sound* Men should leave their Cloaths; which should be burnt; the Men washed and shaved; and having fresh Cloaths, should stay in the *Lazaretto* 30 or 40 Days. The reason of this is, because Persons may be recovered from a Disease themselves, and yet retain *Matter* of *Infection* about them a considerable Time; as we frequently see the *Small-Pox* taken from those, who have several Days before passed through the Distemper. XXXI

The *Sick*, if there be any, should be kept in Houses remote from the *Sound*; and some time after they are well, should also be washed and shaved, and have fresh Cloaths; whatever they wore while Sick being burnt: And then being removed to the Houses of the *Sound*, should continue there 30 or 40 days.

I am particularly careful to destroy the *Cloaths* of the Sick, because they Harbour the very *Quintessence* of *Contagion*. A very ingenious Author[10] in his admirable Description of the *Plague* at *Florence* in the Year 1348, relates what himself saw: That two *Hogs* finding in the Streets the *Rags*, which had been thrown out from off a poor Man dead of the Disease, after snuffling upon them, and tearing them with their Teeth, fell into Convulsions, and dyed in less than an Hour. XXXII

If there has been no Sickness in the Ship, I see no reason why the Men should perform *Quarentine*. Instead of this, they may be washed, and their Cloaths aired in the *Lazaretto*, as Goods, for one Week.

But the greatest Danger is from such *Goods*, as are apt to retain Infection, such as *Cotton*, *Hemp* and *Flax*, *Paper* or *Books*, *Silk* of all sorts, *Linen*, *Wool*, *Feathers*, *Hair*, and all kinds of *Skins*. The

Exhibit 8 - 047

Lazaretto for these should be at a Distance from that for the Men, and they must in convenient Warehouses be unpackt, and exposed, as much as may be, to the fresh Air for 40 Days. XXXIII

This may perhaps seem too long; but as we don't know how much Time precisely is necessary to purge the Interstices of Spongy Substances from *infectious Matter* by fresh Air, the Caution cannot be too great in this Point: Unless there could be a Way found out, without hazarding Men's Lives, of trying when Bodies have done emitting the Noxious Fumes; which possibly might be done by putting tender *Animals* near to them, particularly by setting little *Birds* upon the exposed Goods; because it has been observed in Times of the *Plague*, that the Country has been forsaken by the *Birds*; and those kept in Houses have many of them dyed[11]. But the Use of this Fancy Experience only must shew; for I am well aware, that all *Plagues* do not indifferently affect all Kinds of living Creatures; on the contrary, most are confined to a particular *Species* of them; like the Disease of the *Black Cattle* a few Years since, which neither proved Infectious to other Brutes, nor to Men. XXXIV

I take it for granted, that the *Goods* should be *opened*, when they are put into the *Lazaretto*, otherwise their being there will avail nothing. The Misfortune, which happened in the Island of *Bermudas* about 25 Years since, gives a Proof of this; where, as the Account has been given me by the learned Dr. *Halley*, a Sack of *Cotton*, put on Shoar by Stealth, lay above a Month without any Prejudice to the People of the House, where it was hid; but when it came to be distributed among the Inhabitants, it carried such a *Contagion* along with it, that the living scarce sufficed to bury the Dead. XXXV

Indeed as it has been frequently experienced, that of all the Goods, which harbour *Infection*, *Cotton* in particular is the most dangerous, and *Turkey* is almost a perpetual *Seminary* of the *Plague*; I cannot but think it highly reasonable, that whatever *Cotton* is imported from that Part of the World, should at all Times be kept in *Quarentine*; because it may have imbibed *Infection* at the Time of its packing up, notwithstanding no Mischief has been felt from it by the Ship's Company. XXXVI

As all reasonable Provisions should be made both for the *Sound* and *Sick*, who perform *Quarentine*; so the strict keeping of it ought to be inforced by the severest *Penalties*. And if a Ship come from any Place, where the *Plague* raged, at the Time of the Ship's Departure from it, with more than usual Violence, it will be the securest Method to *Burn* all the *Goods*, and even the *Ship*.

Nor ought this further Caution to be omitted, That when the *Contagion* has ceased in any Place by the approach of Winter, it will not be safe to open a free Trade with It too soon: Because there are Instances of the *Distemper's* being stopt by the Winter Cold, and yet the Seeds of it not destroyed, but only kept unactive, till the Warmth of the following Spring has given them new Life and Force. XXXVII Thus in the great Plague at *Genoa* near 60 Years ago, which continued part of two Years; the first Summer about 10,000 dyed; the Winter following hardly any; but the Summer after no less than 60,000. So likewise the last *Plague* at *London* began the Autumn before the Year 1665, and was stopt during the Winter by a hard Frost of near three Month's Continuance; so that there remained no further Appearance of it till the ensuing Spring[12]. Now if Goods brought from such a Place should retain any of the latent Contagion, there will be Danger of their producing the same Mischief in the Place, to which they are brought, as they would have caused in that, from whence they came. XXXVIII

But above all it is necessary, that the *Clandestine Importing* of Goods be punished with the utmost Rigour; from which wicked Practice I should at this Time apprehend more Danger of bringing the *Disease* from *France*, than by any other Way whatsoever.

These are, I think, the most material Points, to which Regard is to be had in defending ourselves against *Contagion* from other Countries. The particular Manner of putting these Directions in Execution, as the *Visiting* of *Ships*, *Regulation* of *Lazarettos*, &c. I leave to proper Officers, who ought sometimes to be assisted herein by able Physicians.

The next Consideration is, What to do in Case, through a Miscarriage in the publick Care, by the Neglect of Officers, or otherwise, such a Calamity should be suffered to befall us. XXXIX

There is no *Evil* in the World, in which the great Rule of *Resisting the Beginning*, more properly takes Place, than in the present Case; and yet it has unfortunately happened, that the common Steps formerly taken have had a direct Tendency to hinder the putting *this Maxim* in Practice.

Exhibit 8 - 048

As the *Plague* always breaks out in some particular Place, it is certain, that the Directions of the *Civil Magistrate* ought to be such, as to make it as much for the Interest of Families to discover their Misfortune, as it is, when a House is on *Fire*, to call in the Assistance of the Neighbourhood: Whereas on the contrary, the Methods taken by the Publick, on such Occasions, have always had the Appearance of a severe *Discipline* and even *Punishment*, rather than of a *Compassionate Care*: Which must naturally make the *Infected* conceal the Disease as long as was possible. XL

The main Import of the *Orders* issued out at these Times was, As soon as it was found, that any House was infected, to keep it shut up, with a *large red Cross*, and *Lord have Mercy upon us* on the Door; and Watchmen attending Day and Night to prevent any one's going in or out, except *Physicians*, *Surgeons*, *Apothecaries*, *Nurses*, *Searchers*, &c. allowed by Authority: And this to continue at least a Month after all the Family was *dead* or *recovered*[13]. XLI

It is not easy to conceive a more dismal Scene of Misery, than this; Families seized with a Distemper, which the most of any in the World requires Help and Comfort, lockt up from all their Acquaintance; left it may be to the Treatment of an inhumane Nurse (for such are often found at these Times about the Sick;) and Strangers to every thing but the Melancholy sight of the Progress, Death makes among themselves; with small Hopes of Life, and those mixed with Anxiety and Doubt, whether it be not better to Dye, than to survive the Loss of their best Friends, and nearest Relations.

If *Fear*, *Despair*, and all *Dejection of Spirits* dispose the Body to receive *Contagion*, and give it a great Power, where it is received, as all Physicians agree they do, I don't see how a Disease can be more enforced, than by such a Treatment. XLII

Nothing can justify such *Cruelty*, but the Plea, that it is for the Good of the whole *Community*, and prevents the spreading of *Infection*. But this upon due Consideration will be found quite otherwise: For while *Contagion* is kept nursed up in a House, and continually encreased by the daily Conquests it makes, it is impossible but the *Air* should by Degrees become *tainted*, which by opening Windows, &c. will carry the Malignity first from House to House; and then from one Street to another. The shutting up Houses in this Manner is only keeping so many *Seminaries* of *Contagion*, sooner or later to be dispersed abroad: For the waiting a Month, or longer, from the Death of the last Patient will avail no more, than keeping a *Bale* of infected *Goods* unpack'd; the Poyson will fly out, whenever the *Pandora's Box* is opened. XLIII

As these Measures were owing to the Ignorance of the true Nature of *Contagion*, so they did, I firmly believe, contribute very much to the long Continuance of the *Plague*, every time they have been practised in this City: And no doubt they have had as ill Effects in other Countries.

It is therefore no wonder, that great Complaints were sometimes made here against this unreasonable Usage; which, when they prevailed so far, as to procure some Release for the *Sick*, were remarkably followed with an Abatement of the Disease. The *Plague* in the Year 1636 began with great Violence, but Leave being given by the King's Authority for People to quit their Houses; it was observed, That *not one in twenty of the well Persons removed fell Sick, nor one in ten of the Sick dyed*[14]. Which single Instance alone, had there been no other, should have been of Weight ever after to determine the Magistracy against too strict Confinements. But besides this, a preceding *Plague*, viz. in the Year 1625, affords us another Instance of a very remarkable Decrease upon the discontinuing to *shut up* Houses. It was indeed so late in the Year, before this was done, that the near Approach of Winter was doubtless one Reason for the Diminution of the Disease, which followed: Yet this was so very great, that it is at least past dispute, that the Liberty then permitted was no Impediment to it: For this *opening* of the Houses was allowed of in the beginning of *September*; and whereas the last Week in *August*, there dyed no less than 4218, the very next Week the *Burials* were diminuished to 3344, and in no longer time than to the fourth Week after, to 852[15]. XLIV XLV

Since therefore the Management in former Times neither answers the Purpose of *discovering the Beginning* of the *Infection*, nor of putting a stop to it when *Discovered*, other Measures are certainly to be taken; which I think should be of this Nature. XLVI

Instead of *ignorant old Women*, who are generally appointed *Searchers* in Parishes to enquire what Diseases People dye of, That *Office* should be committed to *Understanding and Diligent Men*,

Exhibit 8 - 049

whose Business it should be, as soon as they find any have dyed after an uncommon Manner, particularly with *livid Spots*, *Buboes*, or *Carbuncles*, to give Notice thereof to the Magistrates; who should immediately send skilful Physicians to Visit the Houses in the Neighbourhood, especially of the *Poorer* sort, among whom this Evil generally begins; and if upon their Report it appears, that a *Pestilential Distemper* is broke out among the Inhabitants, They should without Delay order XLVII all the Families, in which the Sickness is, to be *Removed*; The Sick to different Places from the *Sound*; but the Houses for both should be three or four Miles out of Town; and the *Sound* People should be *stript of all their Cloaths*, and *washed* and *shaved*, before they go into their new Lodgings.

No Manner of *Compassion* and *Care* should be wanting to the *Diseased*; to whom, being now in *clean* and *airy* Habitations, there would, with due Cautions, be no great Danger in giving Attendance. All Expences should be paid by the Publick, and no Charges ought to be thought great, which are counterbalanced with the saving a Nation from the greatest of Calamities. Nor does it seem to me at all unreasonable, that a *Reward* should be given to the Person, that makes the XLVIII first Discovery of *Infection* in any Place; since it is undeniable, that the making known the *Evil* to those, who are provided with proper Methods against it, is the first and main Step towards the overcoming it.

When the *Sick Families* are gone, all the Goods of the Houses, in which they were, should be *burnt*; nay the Houses themselves, if that can conveniently be done. And after this all possible Care ought still to be taken to remove whatever Causes are found to breed and promote *Contagion*. In order to this, the *Overseers* of the Poor (who might be assisted herein by other Officers) should visit the Dwellings of all the meaner sort of the Inhabitants, and where they find them *stifled up* XLIX *too close* and *nasty*, should lessen their Number by sending some into better Lodgings, and should take Care, by all Manner of Provision and Encouragement, to make them more *cleanly* and *sweet*.

No good Work carries its own Reward with it so much as this kind of *Charity*; and therefore be the Expence what it will, it must never be thought unreasonable. For nothing approaches so near to the first Original of *Contagion*, as Air pent up, loaded with Damps, and corrupted with the Filthiness, that proceeds from *Animal Bodies*.

Our common *Prisons* afford us an Instance of this, in which very few escape, what they call the *Gaol Fever*, which is always attended with a Degree of *Malignity* in proportion to the *Closeness* L and *Stench* of the Place: And it would certainly very well become the Wisdom of the Government, as well with Regard to the Health of the *Town*, as in Compassion to the *Prisoners*, to take Care, that all *Houses of Confinement* should be kept as Airy and Clean, as is consistent with the Use, to which they are designed.

The *Black Assize* at *Oxford*, held in the Castle there in the Year 1577, will never be forgot[16]; at which the *Judges*, *Gentry*, and almost all that were present, to the Number of 300, were killed by a *poysonous Steam*, thought by some to have broke forth from the *Earth*; but by a *noble* and *great* Philosopher[17] more justly supposed to have been brought by the *Prisoners* out of the *Goal* into LI *Court*; it being observed, that they alone were not injured by it.

At the same time, that this Care is taken of *Houses*, the proper Officers should be strictly charged to see that the *Streets* be washed and kept clean from *Filth*, *Carrion*, and all Manner of *Nusances*; which should be carried away in the *Night Time*; nor should the *Laystalls* be suffered to be too near the City. *Beggars* and *Idle Persons* should be taken up, and such miserable Objects, as are neither fit for the common *Hospitals*, nor *Work-houses*, should be provided for in an *Hospital of Incurables*.

Orders indeed of this kind are necessary to be observed at all times, especially in populous Cities; LII and therefore I am sorry to take Notice, that in *these* of *London* and *Westminster* there is no good *Police* established in these Respects; for want of which the Citizens and Gentry are every Day annoyed more ways than one.

If these early *Precautions*, we have mentioned, take Effect, there will be no need of any Methods for *Correcting the Air*, *Purifying Houses*, or of *Rules for preserving particular Persons from Infection*: To all which, if the *Plague* get head, so that the *Sick* are too many to be removed, Regard must be had.

Exhibit 8 - 050

As to the *first*; *Fire* has been almost universally recommended for this Purpose, both by the Ancients and Moderns; who have advised to make frequent and numerous *Fires* in the Towns infected: By which Means, it is said, *Hippocrates* preserved *Greece* from a *Plague*, which was entring into it from *Æthiopia*[18]. And it is certain, that some evil Dispositions of the Air, particularly such as proceed from *Damps*, *Exhalations*, &c. may be corrected by *Fire*, and the Predisposition of it to receive *Infection* from these Causes sometimes removed. But when the Distemper is actually *begun*, and rages, since it is known to be *spread* and *increased* by the *Heat* of the *Summer*, and on the contrary checked by the *cold* in *Winter*; undoubtedly, whatever increases that *Heat* will so far add Force to the Disease. Whether the Service *Fires* may do by correcting any other ill Qualities of the Air will counterbalance the Inconvenience upon this Account, Experience only can determine; and the Fatal success of the Tryals made here in the last *Plague*, is more than sufficient to discourage any further Attempts of this Nature; for *Fires* being ordered in all the *Streets* for three Days together, there dyed in one Night following no less than 4000; whereas in any single Week before or after, not much above three times that Number were carryed off[19]. LIII LIV

What has been said of *Fires*, is likewise to be understood of *firing of Guns*, which some have too rashly advised. The proper Correction of the Air would be to make it *fresh* and *cool*. Accordingly the *Arabians*[20], who were best acquainted with the Nature of *Pestilences*, advise People to keep themselves as *airy* as possible, and to chuse Dwellings exposed to the Wind. LV

For keeping *Houses* cool, they took to be the best Method of *purifying* them; and therefore to answer this End more fully, they directed to strew them with *cooling* Herbs, as *Roses*, *Violets*, *Water-Lillies*, &c. and to be washed with *Water* and *Vinegar*; than all which, especially the last, nothing more proper can be proposed: Though it be directly contrary to what Modern Authors mostly advise, which is to make Fumes with hot Things, as *Benzoin*, *Frankincense*, *Asa Fœtida*, *Storax*, &c. from which I see no reason to expect any Virtue to destroy the Matter of *Infection*, or to keep particular Places from a Disposition to receive it; which are the only things here to be aimed at. It is of more Consequence to be observed, that as *Nastiness* is a great Source of *Infection*, so *Cleanliness* is the greatest Preservative: Which is the true Reason, why the Poor are most obnoxious to Disasters of this Kind. LVI

The next thing after the *purifying of Houses*, is to consider by what Means particular *Persons* may best defend themselves against *Contagion*; for the effectual doing of which it would be necessary to put the *Humours* of the *Body* into such a State, as not to be alterable by the *Matter of Infection*. But since this is no more to be hoped for, than a *Specific Preservative* from the *Small-Pox*; the most that can be done, will be to keep the *Body* in such Order, that it may suffer as little as possible. The *first Step* towards which, is to maintain a good State of Health, in which we are always least liable to suffer by any external Injuries; and not to weaken the Body by Evacuations. The *next* is, to guard against all *Dejection of Spirits*, and *immoderate Passions*; for these we daily observe do expose Persons to the more common *Contagion* of the *Small-Pox*. These Ends will be best answered by living with Temperance upon a good generous Diet, and avoiding *Fastings*, *Watchings*, *extreme Weariness*, &c. *Another* Defence is, to use whatever Means are proper to keep the *Blood* from *Inflaming*. This, if it does not secure from *contracting Infection*, will at least make the *Effects* of it less violent. The most proper Means for this, according to the Advice of the *Arabian* Physicians, is the repeated Use of *acid Fruits*, as *Pomegranates*, *Sevil Oranges*, *Lemons*, *tart Apples*, &c. But above all of *Wine-Vinegar* in small Quantities, rendered grateful to the Stomach by the Infusion of some such Ingredients as *Gentian Root*, *Galangal*, *Zedoary*, *Juniper Berries*, &c. Which Medicines by correcting the *Vinegar*, and taking off some ill Effects it might otherwise have upon the Stomach, will be of good Use: But these, and all other hot *Aromatic* Drugs, though much recommended by Authors, if used alone, are most likely to do hurt by *over heating* the Blood. LVII LVIII

But since none of these Methods promise any certain Protection; as *leaving* the Place infected is the surest *Preservative*, so the next to it, is to avoid, as much as may be, the *near Approach* to the *Sick*, or to such as have but *lately Recovered*. For the greater Security herein, it will be advisable to avoid all *Crouds of People*. Nay it should be the Care of the *Magistrate* to prohibit all unnecessary *Assemblies*; and likewise to oblige all, who get over the Disease, to *Confine* themselves for some time, before they appear abroad. LIX

Exhibit 8 - 051

The Advice to keep at a Distance from the *Sick*, is also to be understood of the *Dead Bodies*: which should be *buried* at as great a Distance from Dwelling Houses, as may be; put *deep* in the Earth; and *covered* with the exactest Care. They should likewise be *carried out* in the *Night*, while they are yet fresh and free from Putrefaction: Because a Carcass not yet beginning to Corrupt, if kept from the Heat of the Day, hardly emits any kind of Steam or Vapour. LX

As for those, who must of necessity attend the *Sick*; some further Directions should be added for their Use. These may be comprehended in two short Precepts. *One* is, not to *swallow their Spittle* while they are about the *Sick*, but rather to *spit* it out: *The other*, not so much as to *draw in their Breath*, when they are very near them. The reason for both these appears from what has been said above concerning the Manner, in which a sound Person receives the Infection.

This is the Sum of what I think most likely to stop the Progress of the *Disease* in any Place, where it shall have got Admittance. If some few of these *Rules* refer more particularly to the City of *London*, with small Alteration they may be applied to any other *Place*. It now remains therefore only to lay down some Directions to hinder the *Distemper's* spreading from *Town* to *Town*. The best Method for which, where it can be done, is to cast up a *Line* about the *Town infected*, at a convenient Distance; and by placing a *Guard*, to hinder People's passing from it without due Regulation, to other Towns: But not absolutely to forbid any to withdraw themselves, as they have now done in *France*, according to the usual Practice abroad; which is an unnecessary Severity, not to call it a Cruelty. I think it will be enough, if all, who desire to pass the *Line*, be permitted to do it, upon Condition they first perform *Quarantine* for about 20 Days in *Tents*, or other more convenient *Habitations*. But the greatest Care must be taken, that none pass without conforming themselves to this Order, both by keeping diligent *Watch*, and by *punishing* with the utmost Severity, any that shall either have done so, or attempt it. And the better to discover *such*, it will be requisite to oblige all, who travel in any Part of the Country, under the same Penalties, to carry with them *Certificates* either of their coming from Places not *Infected*, or of their passing the *Line* by permission. LXI LXII

This I take to be a more effectual Method to keep the *Infection* from spreading, than the absolute refusing a Passage to People upon any Terms. For when Men are in such imminent Danger of their Lives, where they are; many, no doubt, if not otherwise allowed to escape, will use Endeavours to do it secretly, let the Hazard be ever so great. And it can hardly be, but some will succeed in their Attempts; as we see fell out in *France* notwithstanding all their Care. But one that gets off thus clandestinely, will be more like to carry the Distemper with him, than twenty, nay a hundred, that go away under the preceding Restrictions: Especially because the *Infection* of the Place, he flies from, will by this Management be rendered much more intense. For confining People, and shutting them up together in great Numbers, will make the Distemper rage with augmented Force, even to the increasing it beyond what can be easily imagined; As appears from the *Account*, which the learned *Gassendus*[21] has given us of a memorable *Plague*, which happened at *Digne* in *Provence*, where he lived, in the Year 1619. This was so terrible, that in one *Summer* out of *ten thousand* Inhabitants, it left but *fifteen hundred*, and of them all but *five* or *six* had gone through the *Disease*. And he assigns *this*, as the principal Cause of the great Destruction, That the Citizens were too closely confined, and not suffered so much as to go to their Country Houses. Whereas in another *Pestilence*, which broke out in the same Place a year and half after, more Liberty being allowed, there did not dye above *one hundred* Persons. LXIII LXIV LXV

For these Reasons, I think, to allow People with proper *Cautions* to remove from an infected Place, is the best Means to suppress the *Contagion*, as well as the most humane Treatment of the present Sufferers: But though Liberty ought to be given to the *People*, yet no sort of *Goods* must by any means be suffered to be carried over the *Line*, which are made of *Materials* retentive of *Infection*. For in the present Case, when *Infection* has seized any Part of a Country, much greater Care ought to be taken, that no *Seeds* of the *Contagion* be conveyed about, than when the Distemper is at a great Distance; because a *Bale of Goods*, which shall have imbibed the *Contagious Aura* when packt up in *Turkey*, or any remote Parts; yet, when unpackt here, may chance to meet with so healthful a Temperament of our Air, that it shall not do much hurt. But when the Air of any one of our Towns shall be so corrupted, as to spread and maintain the *Pestilence* in it, there will be little reason to believe, that the Air of the rest of the Country is in a much better State. LXVI

Exhibit 8 - 052

For the same Reason *Quarentines* should more strictly be enjoined, when the *Plague* is in a bordering Kingdom, than when it is more remote.

I have gone through the chief Branches of *Preservation* against the *Plague*. And shall only add, that if the *Burning of Goods*, which has been proposed, be thought any Way *offensive* or *inconvenient*, The *Burying* of them six Feet, or more, under Ground may answer the Purpose as well. LXVII

What has been said of the *Nature of Contagion*, upon which the foregoing Directions are grounded, may also be of Use towards establishing a better Method of *Cure*, than *Authors* have commonly taught: But to engage in this is beyond the present Design.

FINIS.

Exhibit 8 - 053

FOOTNOTES:

1. Vid. Hippocrat. Epidem. lib. 3.
2. Galen, de Temperament, lib. 1. cap. 4. & Comment. in Epid. l. 3.
3. Vid. J. Leon. Histor. Afric. lib. 1.
4. Vid. Caium de Febre Ephemera Britannica.
5. Vid. Rondinelli Contagio in Firenze, & Summonte Histor. di Napoli.
6. *Lord* Verulam's *History of* Henry VII.
7. Vide Hodges de Peste.
8. Vid. Histor. Fiorent. di Matteo Villani.
9. Vid. Bellini de Febrib.
10. Boccaccio Decameron. Giornat. prim.
11. Diemerbroeck de Peste, L. 1. C. 4.
12. Hodges de Peste.
13. Vid. *Directions for the Cure of the* Plague, *by the* College *of* Physicians; *and Orders by the* Lord Mayor *and* Aldermen *of* London, *published* 1665.
14. Discourse upon the Air, by *Tho. Cook*.
15. Vid. *The shutting up of Houses soberly debated. Anno, 1665*.
16. *Camden. Annal. Regin. Elizab.*
17. *Lord Verulam*, Natural History, *Cent. 10. Num. 914*.
18. Galen. de Theriac. cap. 16.
19. Hodges *de Peste*, pag. 24.
20. Rhazes de re Medica, lib. 10. c. 16.
21. Notitia Ecclesiæ Diniensis.

Transcriber's Notes.

This Book is 300 years old and the advice given has been superceded by more modern methods and is of historical value only.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ANSWERS AND COUNTERCLAIMS

If you are sued (by having a **Complaint** delivered to you), you should file an **Answer** to the **Complaint**. An **Answer** is a written response to each numbered paragraph of the **Complaint**, saying whether you agree or disagree. The **Answer** form is available on the court website. It is important to file an **Answer**, because if you don't the case may be decided against you without you getting a chance to tell your side of the story. You also need to file a **Notice of Appearance** form providing your contact information. The court will use the mailing address you provide to send you any notices about your case. An email address and phone number are helpful if the court or the other parties need to contact you quickly.

You must file the **Answer** with the court and send copies to the party suing you (the Plaintiff) and to any other parties in the case. If any of the parties are represented by a lawyer, you must send everything to the lawyer, not directly to the person or business suing you. The **Complaint** has a special number on it called a Docket Number. You must put that number on your **Answer** and everything else you file in the case so it can be properly filed by the court.

It is always a good idea to seek the advice of a lawyer to help you with the case if possible. If you do not believe you can afford a lawyer, there are still options to get legal help. There are lawyers who can assist you for just a limited part of a case such as preparing the **Answer** (called a "limited appearance"), lawyers who offer sliding scale fees for those of limited income, and lawyers who will give you a half hour of free advice. In addition, Legal Services Vermont may be able to help if your income is below a certain level. We suggest you try all of these options before trying to defend a case by yourself:

Vermont Lawyer Referral Service:	www.vtbar.org	1-800-639-7036
Legal Services Vermont:	vtlawhelp.org	1-800-889-2047
Vt.freelegalanswers.org		

If you have a lawyer, they will take care of preparing and filing the Answer for you. If *you do not have a lawyer, you are still responsible for following the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure*, which you can find online or in a library. There are deadlines for filing Answers, which you can find in the rules.

The **Answer** is the place to list any defenses to the Plaintiff 's claims—why you think they should lose the case. If you think you have a separate claim against the Plaintiff—not just a defense explaining why the Plaintiff should not win their claims—you can also file a separate **Counterclaim**. There is a fee for filing a **Counterclaim**, which the court clerk can explain to you. There is also a form available on the court website. You must file the Counterclaim with the court (with a **Certificate of Service**) and send a copy to all of the parties, not just whoever you are making the claim against.

Even if you are representing yourself, the same rules that apply to lawyers also apply to you. You are expected to read and follow the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure. They can be found online or at a library.